AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1986

MAIN VOLUME

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's requests for authorizations and appropriations for Fiscal Year 1986.

The international development assistance programs of the United States are designed to meet the basic human needs of the world's poor, and to assist the people of the less developed countries to help themselves through the creation of effective economic and social policies which encourage the development of local private enterprise, the participation of American business with local institutions, the transfer of appropriate technology and the reliance upon private voluntary organizations. The development of these less developed countries not only contributes to political stability but also serves to accelerate U.S. economic growth and production through sales of U.S. goods and services abroad and to strengthen important U.S. interests worldwide.

The following documents describe in detail A.I.D.'s programs and objectives.

M. Peter McPherson

MAIN VOLUME

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INTRODUCTION

This volume of A.I.D.'s FY 1986 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the program and budget justification of the Reagan Administration bilateral foreign assistance program.

The Main Volume summarizes the requests and describes certain other programs in which A.I.D. plays a role. It also describes issues of "special concern" which are relevant to the United States development assistance effort. Project level details for each region and for centrally funded programs, which appear in the five annexes to the Main Volume, are also included here, along with budget and fiscal summary tables for the entire A.I.D. program.

Because the planning for programs and projects described in this book takes place so far in advance of the actual obligation of funds, some of these projects do not go forward as planned, new ones are added, and some undergo minor or substantial funding and program changes before agreements are reached with the recipient countries. In each instance, however, the appropriate Congressional committees will be given 15 days notice before such changes are effected, as required by Section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Also included in this volume is a section which describes the International Fund for Agricultural Development program (IFAD) which is now part of the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) submission. The IO&P program is presented in detail in a separate annex to this Congressional Presentation as is the Trade and Development Program.

STATEMENT OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

Statement of the Administrator

This Congressional Presentation contains the Agency's budget request for fiscal year 1986. The presentation embodies our conception of development and of the role that A.I.D. can most effectively play in promoting that process.

A.I.D.'s mission is based on the premise that there is a long term identity of interest between the United States and the developing nations of the Third World. A world in which economic growth is self-sustaining and in which basic needs are met, a world in which institutions not only operate for the people, but are of the people and responsible to the people, will be a world of reduced conflict and mutual enrichment.

In devising a long-range development strategy, A.I.D. has reoriented its approach to emphasize four basic programmatic components:

-- Policy dialogue;

-- Institutional development and training;

-- Reliance on the private sector and market forces;

-- Technology research, development and transfer.

These four elements identify A.I.D.'s approach to promoting development. They are means, not ends. Within the context of broad and equitable economic growth, in order to give greater clarity and focus to A.I.D.'s efforts, we are focusing our energies on several key development problems:

-- Unemployment and underemployment;

-- Chronic hunger;

-- Health deficiencies, especially infant and child mortality;

-- Unmanageable population pressures;

-- Illiteracy and lack of education;

-- Financial instability and structural weakness.

A.I.D.'s activity in each developing country is unique, reflecting the specific country circumstances, but each of our missions appraises country conditions wih regard to these six problems, develops programs that focus on the problems which are most pressing and where A.I.D. can make the greatest contribution.

Throughout, we are guided by the realization that the primary responsibility for developmental success or failure rests with the developing nation. As important as foreign aid is, it is ultimately of less importance that the policies chosen by Third World countries and the human and financial resources that they themselves bring to the development effort.

A.I.D. is working to enhance its impact by:

-- working towards closer collaboration with multi-lateral institutions and other donors;

-- encouraging recipient countries to take a more active role to assure coordination;

-- more fully integrating the variety of A.I.D. resources, including Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Fund (ESF), Food Aid (PL 480), the Housing Guaranty Program (HG), American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), and Disaster Assistance (OFDA); and

-- seeking better coordination of these resources with other U.S. Government assistance instruments: for example, programs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps, Export-Import Bank, the Trade and Development Program and others.

Considered from the broad perspective of human history, the world is now undergoing extremely rapid developmental progress. However, considered from the perspective of the average human life span, that process is agonizingly slow. In areas such as world hunger, the problem will remain for some time. In some areas, though, such as infant health, it is now possible to make dramatic progress. Indeed, it may be said that we are in the early stages of a "Health Revolution" -- of which the United States is very much a part.

Our approach is both developmental and humanitarian. Africa's famines are a current tragedy. Americans are responding with assistance -- publicly and privately -- and our humanitarian commitment to famine relief has been reaffirmed by President Reagan.

Basic human needs are still not satisfied in many developing countries, and there is much to be done. The United States cannot by itself transform world poverty, but as the world's richest nation, we have both the obligation and the opportunity to play a major part.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1986 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS
AND FY 1986 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR.ASSIST. AUTHORIZ'N REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURSE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	792,352	792,352	5,000 *	797,352
Population Planning.....	250,017	250,017	--	250,017
Health.....	146,427	146,427	--	146,427
Child Survival Fund**.....	[25,000]	[25,000]	--	[25,000]
Education & Human Resources Dev....	183,533	183,533	--	183,533
Selected Development Activities....	223,071	223,071	--	223,071
Science and Technology***.....	N/A	[13,000]	--	[13,000]
Sahel Development Program****.....	80,500	80,500	--	80,500
Private Enterpr. Revolv. Fund*****	[20,000]	[20,000]	--	[20,000]
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,675,900	1,675,900	5,000	1,680,900
Grants, included above.....	1,350,317	1,350,317	5,000	1,355,317
Loans, included above.....	325,583	325,583	0	325,583
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	10,000	10,000	--	10,000
Disaster Assistance.....	25,000	25,000	--	25,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	1,710,900	1,710,900	5,000	1,715,900
Operating Expenses.....	387,000	387,000	3,694	390,694
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund******.....	N/A	35,562	--	35,562
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,097,900	2,133,462	8,694	2,142,156
Economic Support Fund.....	2,824,000	2,824,000	--	2,824,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	4,921,900	4,957,462	8,694	4,966,156

* Carry-over for Poland. (Per PL 98-473, not available for obligation until FY 1986.)
** Child Survival activities included within Health account.
*** Authorized under Sec. 106(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act.
**** Requested under Functional Accounts beginning in FY 1986.
***** Requested under Functional Accounts and transferred to Revolving Fund.
****** Authorized by Sec. 803 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and the Foreign Assistance Act. Legislation proposed for later transmittal will increase the retirement-eligible age and reduce FY 1986 requirements for the Retirement Fund from $43,122,000 to $35,562,000.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1983 - 1986
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1983 ACTUAL	FY 1984 ACTUAL	FY 1985 ESTIMATE*	FY 1986 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	725,804	723,137	769,738	797,352
Population Planning.....	214,877	242,364	287,119	250,017
Health.....	139,536	128,195	243,250	146,427
Child Survival Fund**.....	--	--	25,000	[25,000]
Education & Human Resources Dev....	114,160	120,698	188,001	183,533
Selected Development Activities....	144,997	137,545	214,340	223,071
Science and Technology***.....	10,000	9,999	12,000	[13,000]
Sahel Development Program****.....	--	--	--	80,500
Private Enterprise Revolv.Fund*****	--	--	--	[20,000]
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,349,374	1,361,938	1,739,448	1,680,900
Grants, included above.....	920,988	955,963	1,374,981	1,355,317
Loans, included above.....	428,386	405,975	364,467	325,583
Sahel Development Program****.....	92,044	106,619	106,839	--
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund*****	--	12,000	18,500	*****
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	1,533	--	1,142	---
International Disaster Assistance....	103,248	207,478	99,025	25,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	1,566,199	1,718,035	1,994,954	1,715,900
Operating Expenses.....	356,983	375,260	396,435	390,694
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund******.....	36,537	40,620	41,864	35,562
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	1,959,719	2,133,915	2,433,253	2,142,156
Economic Support Fund*******.....	2,971,462	3,146,166	4,213,223	2,824,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	4,931,181	5,280,081	6,646,476	4,966,156

* Includes proposed supplementals -- Disaster Assistance for Africa ($25,000,000) and Foreign Service Retirement Fund ($1,302,000).

** Child Survival activities included within Health Account in FY 1986.

*** Requested in Selected Development Activities account in FY 1986.

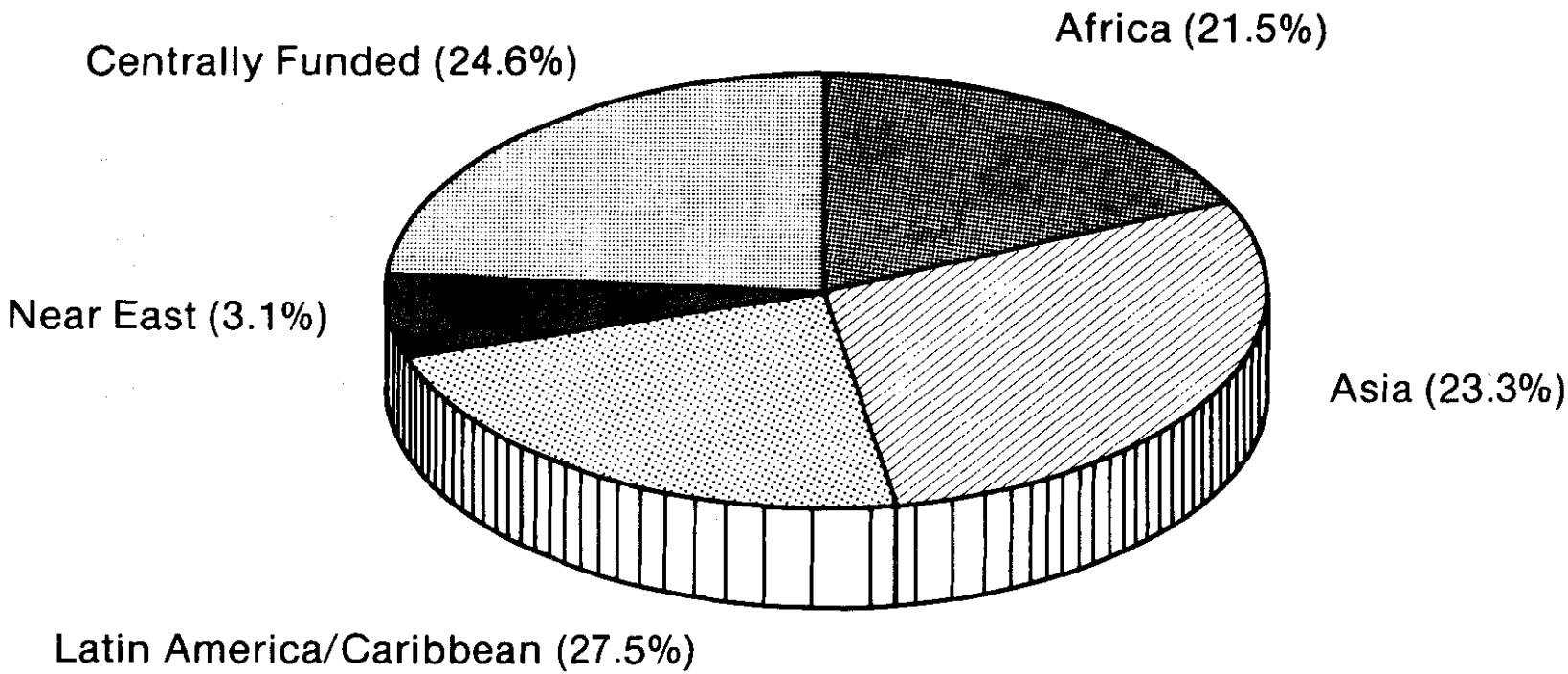
**** Requested under Functional Accounts beginning in FY 1986.

***** Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.

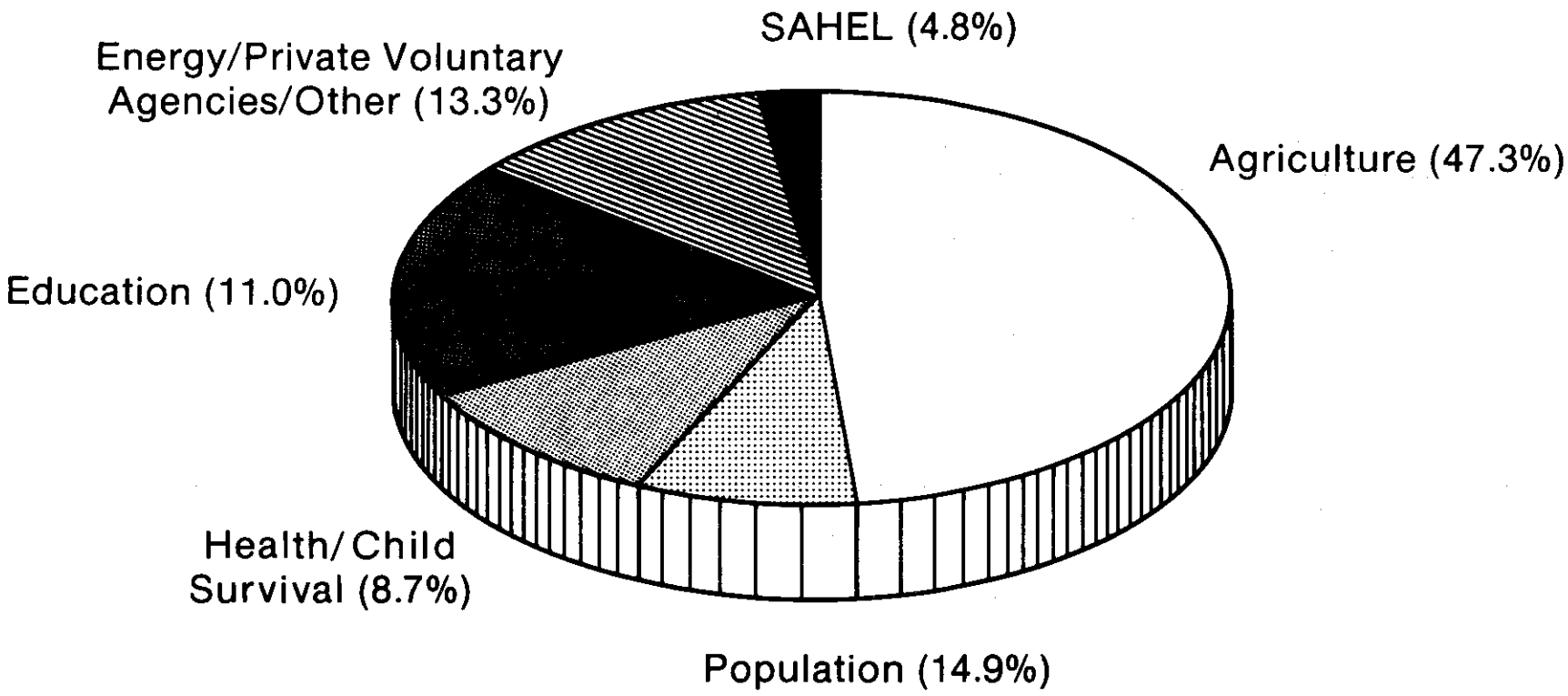
****** FY 1986 level reflects amendment proposed for later transmittal to increase retirement-eligible age and reduce requirements for Retirement Fund from $43,122,000 to $35,562,000.

******* FY 1984 ESF level excludes $10 million transferred to Peacekeeping Operations. FY 1985 ESF level includes $15 million transferred from Functional Accounts for Zimbabwe.

FY 1986 Development Assistance
Allocation By Region



FY 1986 Development Assistance
Allocation By Functional Account



BUDGET AUTHORITY	FY 1984 ACTUAL	FY 1985 CP	FY 1985 ESTIMATE*	FY 1986 REQUEST	ALLOCATION OF FY 1986 REQUEST BY: AFRICA	ASIA	LAC	NEAR EAST	S&T	FVA	PPC	PRE	SCI ADV	OFDA
Functional Development Assistance:														
Agriculture, Rural Dev & Nutrition	705,006	752,551	755,551	792,352 **	155,320	271,696	188,702	26,709 **	68,195	18,355	51,615	11,760	0	0
Population Planning	211,000	250,002	290,000	250,017	23,938	43,275	25,517	6,000	112,987	0	38,300	0	0	0
Health	133,405	158,138	223,138	146,427	28,427	34,155	46,138	4,032	25,375	4,050	250	4,000	0	0
Child Survival Fund	--	--	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education & Human Resources Dev	103,550	188,833	188,833	183,533	55,175	12,720	92,991	11,697	9,325	725	900	0	0	0
Selected Development Activities	150,288	236,175	200,000	223,071	14,405	29,154	107,512	3,730	8,025	15,710	7,035	24,500	13,000	0
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts	1,303,243	1,585,699	1,682,522	1,595,400 **	277,265	391,000	460,860	52,168 **	223,907	38,840	98,100	40,260	13,000	0
Sahel Development Program	93,757	97,500	97,500	80,500	80,500									
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund	--	[20,000]	[16,000]	[17,000]								[17,000]		
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel	1,397,000	1,683,199	1,780,022	1,675,900	357,765	391,000	460,860	52,168	223,907	38,840	98,100	40,260	13,000	0
Housing Guaranty Reserve	--	10,000	40,000	--										
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	20,000	10,000	30,000	10,000						10,000				
International Disaster Assistance	25,000	25,000	50,000	25,000										25,000
SUBTOTAL, Functional, Sahel & Other	1,442,000	1,728,199	1,900,022	1,710,900	357,765	391,000	460,860	52,168	223,907	48,840	98,100	40,260	13,000	25,000
Operating Expenses	353,067	404,113	391,533	387,000										
FSR & DF	36,537	40,562	41,684	43,122										
Foreign Service Reform	--	(6,400)	---	(7,560)										
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	1,831,604	2,166,474	2,333,239	2,133,462	357,765	391,000	460,860	52,168	223,907	48,840	98,100	40,260	13,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund***	2,962,250	2,588,100	2,626,000	2,824,000	461,500	351,000	833,000	1,177,000	1,500	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	4,793,854	4,754,574	4,959,239	4,957,462	819,265	742,000	1,293,860	1,229,168	225,407	48,840	98,100	40,260	13,000	25,000
Trade and Development Program	10,500	21,000	21,000	20,000										
TOTAL	4,804,354	4,775,574	4,980,239	4,977,462										

* Includes proposed supplementals for Disaster Assistance and Foreign Service.
** FY 1986 Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account excludes $5 million carryover from FY 1985 for Poland.
*** Excludes funding for Israel.

PPC/PB/PIA
08-Feb-85

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE

COUNTRIES ASSISTED IN FY 1985 AND FY 1986

Bangladesh
Belize
Bolivia
Burma
Botswana

Burkina
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic

Chad
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus

Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada

Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras

India
Indonesia
Israel
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon

Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal

Niger
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru

Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rwanda
Senegal

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka

Sudan
Swaziland
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia

Turkey
Uganda
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Appropriated	FY 1986 Authorization	Appropriation Request
$5,263,754,000	$6,133,117,000	$4,921,900,000	$4,957,462,000 1/

Budget Overview

For the FY 1986 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an authorization of $4,921,900,000 and an appropriation of $4,957,462,000. The FY 1986 request includes funding for Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund.

This budget reflects the Reagan Administration's continuing concern with the need to maintain a proper balance between a limited-growth Federal Budget and a level of bilateral economic assistance commensurate with critical foreign policy objectives.

As a result, the FY 1986 A.I.D. budget request was held essentially to the same level as the FY 1985 request. To meet its priorities with limited resources, A.I.D. has again reviewed its portfolio of development and economic assistance activities to arrive at a budget which maximizes the impact of assistance on the world's poor majority.

Improved financial management measures are being implemented to achieve cost efficiencies and savings in both administrative and program areas--actions which should stretch the value of each assistance dollar.

A.I.D. also is strenghthening its management planning process and program implementation reviews to assure program objectives are met and funds obligated in a timely manner.

The resulting streamlined budget request permits A.I.D. to concentrate resources in two areas: (1) the immediate need for emergency assistance to respond to economic crises and disasters throughout the developing world and (2) the long-term need to institutionalize development in recipient countries so they may achieve sustained broadly-based economic growth.

1/ Excludes funds for Israel.

Emergency Assistance

In the area of short-term assistance, A.I.D. is proposing an FY 1985 supplemental appropriation of $185 million in food aid and $50 million in disaster and refugee assistance to help alleviate the suffering of millions who are affected by the drought and famine in Africa. The food aid portion of this request will supplement the on-going Food for Peace program administered by A.I.D. In FY 1986, the Food for Peace Program will continue to respond to these emergency needs in Africa as well as long-term needs in that region and the rest of the developing world. Also in FY 1986, A.I.D.'s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) will continue to play a vital role in providing immediate relief to victims of man-made and natural disasters. Since the inception of OFDA, the U.S. Government has provided emergency relief to millions of disaster victims.

Long-term Assistance

To meet long-term development needs, the A.I.D. program concentrates assistance in the areas of food production, education, training, population and health--areas which hold the greatest promise of meeting the basic human needs of the poor majority in the Third World. Meeting these needs requires expansion in the production of food, and other goods and services to the poor majority; more equitable distribution of available goods; and affordable and effective methods for widespread provision of public services. Finally, ensuring the effective demand for basic goods and services requires matching increases in the incomes of the poor through increased and more productive employment.

To achieve these ends, the A.I.D. program places particular emphases on fostering policy change conducive to development in recipient countries, increased involvement of the private sector and a greater reliance on market forces in development, transfer of technological and scientific expertise and the strengthening of institutional capacity to facilitate development. It also reflects the Administration's continuing concern with assisting those countries whose policies are compatible with sound development objectives and equitable economic growth. This is premised on the belief that countries which pursue such policies have the best opportunity to improve the economic conditions of all their citizens, and that U.S. assistance efforts must encourage the development and continuance of such policies.

Program Priorities

This budget request also addresses several initiatives which offer both short-term and long-term assistance in all geographic regions.

Africa. In FY 1985, the Administration is proposing a $235,000,000 supplemental request for emergency food aid, disaster and refugee assistance for the drought-stricken regions of Africa. As a result of the serious drought and ensuing famine, millions of Africans are suffering. More people are in mortal danger than ever before and millions more face a prolonged period without adequate food.

The proposed supplemental would bring the U.S. Government's FY 1985 commitment for food aid and economic assistance in this region to over one billion dollars.

For the longer term, A.I.D.'s proposed FY 1986 program in Africa concentrates assistance on food production, health and family planning. It responds to the serious development problems of Africa where the decline in per capita food production, high birth rates and infant mortality rates, and widesread malnutrition are more severe than anywhere else in the world. As part of the FY 1986 program for Africa, A.I.D. requests $75 million for the African Economic Policy Reform Program in Africa, which seeks to encourage major policy reforms on the part of recipient countries.

Latin America. For FY 1986, A.I.D. is requesting $1.3 billion in DA and ESF for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The request includes a total of $869 million in DA and ESF for Central America. This is the third year of a multi-year program of assistance--responding to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America--to help stabilize the Central American economies, rebuild infrastructure, provide trade credits and encourage rescheduling of multilateral debt.

The request also includes $127 million in DA and ESF for the emerging Andean democracies of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. Unfortunately, these countries are still suffering from the effects of extraordinary flooding and drought in 1982-1984. These natural disasters resulted in economic losses estimated to have exceeded $2 billion. Furthermore, the economic conditions of the Andean region have been in a continuous decline. Their combined external debt at the end of FY 1984 was $24 billion. Congress has responded to these countries by making significant amounts of disaster assistance available to help those who were most affected by the drought and floods. A.I.D. is now requesting $70 million of ESF assistance for Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru to provide an incentive to these countries to pursue policy reforms needed to halt the economic decline and create an environment in which a sustained economic recovery can occur.

Asia. For FY 1986, A.I.D. requests a total of $772 million in DA and ESF for countries of Asia. This amount includes $250 million in ESF and $25 million in DA for Pakistan as part of the negotiated $1.6 billion multi-year program of economic assistance to this strategically important country. India and the Philippines also receive proportionately larger shares of the total DA program than in FY 1985, in recognition of recent developments and their respective economic and development needs. The balance of the DA request for Asia retains the same proportion of the total program as in the current year.

Near East. For FY 1986, A.I.D. is requesting more than $1.2 billion in DA and ESF for countries in the Near East excluding assistance to Israel, for which a decision has not yet been made.

As in the past, the overriding objective of A.I.D. assistance is to help bring peace to the Middle East, and to help achieve economic stabilization and resolve the economic problems faced by countries in the region. The ESF request includes $815 million for Egypt, $150 million for Turkey; the DA request of $52 million includes funds principally for Morocco and Yemen.

Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1986 appropriation request totals $2,133,462,000. This compares to an FY 1985 appropriation of $2,332,117,000. The request includes funding for Functional Assistance programs, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Operating Expenses and the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Functional Development Assistance

The Agency's FY 1986 request totals $1,675,900,000 for the Development Assistance, including $80,500,000 for the Sahel Development Program, requested as an additional Functional account beginning with FY 1986. This compares to an FY 1985 request for the Functional accounts and Sahel program of $1,683,199,000 and an appropriation of $1,780,022,000.

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

An appropriation of $792,352,000 is requested for this account, as compared to an FY 1985 request of $752,551,000 and an appropriation of $755,551,000.

This account continues to be the largest portion, about 47 percent, of the request for Functional Development Assistance in response to the fact that insufficient food supplies and inadequate diets remain a principal concern in most developing countries. While real progress has been made in conquering

hunger and malnutrition in a number of Asian and Latin American countries, much remains to be done in these areas. In addition, most countries in Africa and the Caribbean are not able to produce and distribute the food they need, or to afford their growing food import requirements. Per capita food production in these food deficit countries has declined over the past decade. To reverse this trend, and to meet the growing demand for food generated both by population growth and rising incomes, food production must increase by 3 percent to 4 percent annually. However, unless the production of major food crops in the least developed countries improves significantly, and unless the purchasing power of the poor segments of all developing countries is increased through broadly-based growth, the recurring problems of hunger and malnutrition in the world will not be conquered.

The FY 1986 request will finance technical assistance, training, modest rural infrastructure development and other activities to: (a) strengthen agricultural science and technology capabilities; (b) promote private sector participation; (c) improve agricultural policies and incentives; and (d) induce institutional development.

The overall increase from FY 1985 in this account is 5%. The Africa and Latin American and Caribbean programs are projected to grow substantially because problems of hunger and malnutrition remain most acute in these parts of the world. The request for Africa is up 16% and the LAC account is up 7% compared to FY 1985 estimated program levels.

Funds from this account will be used to increase agricultural productivity, create rural employment and improve nutrition. A.I.D. employs 267 agriculture and rural development officers and 11 nutrition officers to carry out these activities. In addition to A.I.D. staff, scientists and experts in specialized fields are made available from American Universities, private voluntary organizations, private sector firms, the Department of Agriculture and other U.S. Government agencies, notably the Peace Corps.

2. Population Planning

For Population Planning, A.I.D. requests an FY 1986 appropriation of $250,017,000, compared with an FY 1985 request of $250,002,000 and an appropriation of $290,000,000.

Effective family planning programs are a vital part of overall development strategies, and significant contributions can be made through continuing assistance in the area of population planning.

There are now 4.5 billion people in the world, and 6 billion are projected by the year 2000. Most of the growth will take place in developing countries. Without concomitant economic growth, such rapid population growth places tremendous pressures on government, compounding the already serious problems faced by both public and private sectors in accommodating social and economic demands. In such instances, resources are diverted from needed investment, and the costs and difficulties of economic development are increased.

Perhaps the most poignant consequence of rapid population growth is its effect on the health of mothers and children. Especially in poor countries, the health and nutrition status of women and children is linked to family size. In societies with widespread malnutrition and inadequate health conditions, these problems are reinforced.

Over the past 20 years, the United States has played a leading role in focusing attention on population issues, in urging international cooperation, and in the design and implementation of population strategies based on voluntary family planning.

About 40 percent of the requested funds would be allocated directly to country programs, with the largest portion going to the Asia region, where several major national family planning projects are well underway. The remaining 60 percent of the request would be allocated to A.I.D.'s centrally-funded program to support worldwide delivery, via intermediary organizations, of family planning services, information and commodities, plus related policy initiatives and applied research.

A.I.D. gives preference in its funding to programs which provide a wide range of choices in family planning methods, excluding abortion. It also strongly encourages such programs to include information and services related to methods of natural family planning, wherever this is appropriate to the culture and desires of the recipient population and its government. The A.I.D. program does not fund or encourage abortions, involuntary sterilizations or biomedical research on these topics.

3. Health

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $146,427,000 for the Health account in FY 1986, compared with an FY 1985 request of $158,138,000 and an appropriation of $223,138,000.

As a result of new developments in Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), vaccines for controlling malaria and research in diarrheal disease, we believe we are on the brink of a "health revolution". As a result of these exciting breakthroughs, the health program has become a high priority in A.I.D.

In FY 1985, A.I.D. support for ORT more than doubled the FY 1984 levels. ORT--the administration of salts, sugar and water--can reverse the dehydration that results from diarrhea, the leading cause of death among children in many countries. Although the FY 1986 request is down from the FY 1985 level, A.I.D. received $90 million[2/] more than the Administration requested in FY 1985. This allowed A.I.D. to accelerate funding for many projects planned for funding in FY 1986. The Agency is now developing new health projects for funding in FY 1987 and beyond. In the meantime, the increased FY 1985 funding has reduced the need for such a high level in FY 1986.

A healthy population is critical for achieving gains in the quality of life and the productivity of the workforce, and for reinforcing popular commitment to the development process. Although important achievements in health status and life expectancy have been realized in recent years, they have been realized without corresponding improvements in the quality of the environment or in the availability of essential preventive health services in the majority of the people. The health of most of the population in the least developed countries is deplorably poor. Levels of infant mortality in these countries are alarmingly high -- one fourth or more of these children die before the age of five. Millions of children who survive the multiple threats of infectious and parasitic disease and malnutrition suffer from permanently impaired learning ability, blindness and other crippling effects. The prevalence of severe disease among children of the developing world is due to conditions of poverty which interact in a vicious cycle of infection-malnutrition-reinfection.

The A.I.D. health strategy has increasingly focused on projects which are complementary to the existing private health care system, such as social marketing and group health schemes. A.I.D. health programs also target the institutionalization of a limited array of comprehensive services in critical areas such as immunizations, ORT, prenatal care, child spacing and rural water supply. A.I.D. has also broadened its leadership role in research aimed at developing new vaccines for controlling malaria, measles and rotavirus that could drastically reduce infant mortality in years to come.

In FY 1986, the ORT initiative will be backed up by increased diarrheal disease research funded through the Science and Technology Bureau.

2/ Includes $25 million for the Child Survival Fund. Although a separate appropriation for the Child Survival Fund is not requested in FY 1986, $25 million of Development Assistance health money will be devoted to continuing the commitment to child survival programs.

4. Education and Human Resources Development

The FY 1986 request for the Education and Human Resources Development account is $183,533,000, as compared with an FY 1985 request and appropriation of $188,833,000.

A nation's human resources: an educated citizenry, a skilled workforce, trained and experienced managers, scientists and other specialists are among its most valuable assets. Development of these resources is fundamental to sustained economic and social development.

Basic education and related skills training enable individuals as well as societies to make the many technical choices and adjustments required for improved productivity, health nutrition and other basic human needs.

Improvements are required at all levels of national education and training systems. However, the most basic needs are systems of schooling for children and skills training opportunities for adolescents and adults. Until these basic systems are established, the more advanced and specialized training programs rest on a weak foundation. While there has been substantial progress, most developing countries still have very inadequate basic education systems. To wit, approximately 600 million adults cannot read or do simple calculations.

In addition to increasing focus on strengthening school systems, A.I.D.'s Education and Human Resources programs support skills training related to employment, specialized training to strengthen key institutions and improve private and public sector management capacities, labor development and PVO and WID activities.

In FY 1986, 30% of the requested funds will support activities in Africa where education and training systems are generally inadequate at all levels. A.I.D. will continue to support training at all levels, with an emphasis on skills and institutions related to increasing agricultural production. About 50% of the request will support programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (with about two-thirds going to Central American programs). The program includes a major effort to revitalize school systems in El Salvador and elsewhere in Central America.

Central Bureau programs will support research and development in teacher training and instructional technology; the use of radio and other media in education; communication and telecommunications; and fields of emerging priority such as early childhood education and local and private school finance.

5. Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activites

For the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities (Section 106) account, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $223,071,000[3/] compared to an FY 1985 request level of $236,000,000[4/] and an appropriation of $188,000,000. [5/]

Activities funded within this account include: (1) expanding the role and growth of the private sector; (2) developing employment and income earning opportunities for low-income people; (3) supporting the activities of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs); (4) improving the capability of cities and municipalities to provide for the urban poor; (5) promoting human rights; (6) providing assistance in the transfer, adaptation, and development of technologies appreciation for LDCs; and (7) providing research support and technical assistance in energy and natural resources planning and conservation.

Overall, this account is uniquely suited for addressing cross-sectoral development problems and for mobilizing additional resources from, non-U.S. government sources. Program objectives in administering this account are to:

-- increase the role of U.S. and LDC based private enterprises in Third World development and stimulate the use of capital saving technology;

-- collaborate with PVOs by tappping U.S. private resources to mount people-to-people and self-help devlopment initiatives and build the private sector in LDCs;

-- assist LDCs to provide shelter, community facilities, and related services to the urban poor and displaced persons;

-- increase and diversify energy supplies and improve energy efficiency;

-- strengthen the institutional capability of developing countries to protect and manage their natural resources to support long term economic growth;

3/ Includes $13 million for Science and Technology program
4/ Includes $10 million for Science and Technology program
5/ Excludes $2 million transfer to Science and Technology Development Assistance account for joint U.S.-Israeli Cooperative Research Program.

-- seek innovative and collaborative solutions to the problems and processes of development and technology transfer; and

-- promote activities in developing countries which enmcourage increased adherance to civil and political rigyts.

Within the amount prepared for Section 106, A.I.D. requests $13,000,000 for programs of scientific and technology cooperation in FY 1986, compared to an FY 1985 appropriation of $12,000,000.[6/]

The request includes funds for small competitive grants to stimulate and support new research approaches to current or emerging development problems; to assist LDCs in building the scientific and technological capacity they need to attack such problems on their aim, and to involve LDC scientists; and scientific institutions more directly in science planning, information exchange and technology transfer. In FY 1986, proposals will be sought principally in the following six research ares: (1) biotechnology/immunology; (2) plants biotechnology; (5) biological control of disease bearing organisms; and (6) biological diversity, a research module focused on the results of the Congressionally mandated study of biological diversity and PSTC and NAS experience.

The FY 1986 request also includes funds for continued funding of a grant with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The NAS program will fund networks of LDC research institutions in six areas: grain and growth; fast-growing trees; biological nitrogen fixation; mosquito sector field studies; rapid epidemiolic assessment methods; and acute respiratory infection in children.

6. Sahel Development Program

For FY 1986, A.I.D. requests $80,500,000 for the Sahel Development Program, compared to an FY 1985 request and appropriation of $97,500,000. Beginning in FY 1986 the request for the Sahel is included under the Functional Development Assistance program.

The Sahel Development Program is A.I.D.'s regional response to overcoming the serious economic constraints plaguing eight African countries which share similar problems and development objectives. The Sahel countries represent one of the poorest, least endowed regions in the world, with an average per capita income of $270 per year (1982). The Sahel continues to be affected by adverse climatic conditions reminiscent of the

6/ Includes $2 million transfer for joint U.S. Israeli-Cooperative Development Research Program.

devastating drought of 1968-1973, resulting in a serious shortfall of food production. This has led to a declaration of food emergencies in Niger, Chad, Mali and Mauritania.

A.I.D. funding in the Sahel region is directed to supporting the goals of food self-reliance on a regional basis; environmental stabilization; and long-term growth . To these ends, A.I.D. efforts will concentrate on improving the productivity of dryland agriculture, expanding irrigated agriculture, policy reform, increased training, management improvements, family health, infrastructure development and protection of the environment.

Other A.I.D. Programs

Private Sector Revolving Fund. In line with encouraging greater participation of the private sector in development, the FY 1986 budget marks the third year in which funds are requested for capitalization of the Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund. The FY 1986 request for $20,000,000 is included within the proposed overall level for Functional Development Assistance. The Fund enables the Bureau for Private Enterprise to focus its efforts on new types of financing mechanisms and on business activities heretofore not addressed. A major activity of the Revolving Fund is in the areas of investment and capital market development. The activities under the Fund consistent with the basic human needs provision of the Foreign Assistance Act.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

A.I.D. requests $10,000,000 for FY 1986, the same as the FY 1985 request, compared to an FY 1985 appropriation of $30,000,000, to continue support to private U.S. sponsored non-profit schools and hospitals which serve as demonstration centers for American ideas and practice in education and medicine. This assistance permits the institutions enough financial power to build facilities, purchase equipment and, in some cases, to maintain their educational and medical programs. Special priority is given to institutions in less developed countries.

International Disaster Assistance

A.I.D. requests $25,000,000 for FY 1986, the same as the original FY 1985 request and appropriation, as compared to a planned FY 1985 level of $50,000,000, which includes a proposed $25,000,000 supplemental. The objective of this program is to provide emergency assistance to countries struck by natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes and earthquakes; and man-made catastrophes such as war and civil disturbances.

As in FY 1984, the proposed FY 1985 supplemental request of $25,000,000 is for non-food emergency assistance to be provided to the famine stricken areas in sub-Saharan Africa.

Operating Expenses

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $387,000,000 in FY 1986 to finance management of the Agency's bilateral assistance program, including Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund and the PL 480 program. The request covers salaries and operating costs of A.I.D.'s Washington headquarters and overseas operations. A.I.D.'s request is down from last year's level due to savings expected to be realized in the areas of reduced personnel, office space, and furniture and equipment purchases.

The largest savings will result from considerably reducing workforce levels. In order to maintain an acceptable level of managerial oversight of development activities, the Agency hopes to be able to take the majority of there cuts in non-project areas. These actions will go a long way toward enabling the Agency to operate at the requested level, but further actions will be required including a structural change in the way A.I.D. delivers its program.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Funds

A.I.D. requests $35,552,000 in FY 1986 to finance the annual installment of the unfunded liability created by the extension of eligibility in the Foreign Service Retirement system to A.I.D. foreign service personnel and by subsequent salary increases and changes in legislation affecting benefits. Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system coexistent with proposals pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement system. If this legislation is not enacted in time, the FY 1986 funding requirement would increase by $7,560,000 to a level of $43,122,000.

Economic Support Fund

For FY 1986, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $2,824,000,000 for the Economic Support Fund (ESF). The request excludes funding for Israel on which a decision has not year been made. The request is up slightly from the comparable FY 1985 appropriation was $2,626,000,000, excluding $1,200,000,000 provided for Israel.

ESF provides flexible economic assistance to countries of particular security and political importance to the United States. To the maximum extent feasible, such assistance conforms to the basic policy directions underlying Development

Assistance. ESF finances balance of payments support, commodity import programs, infrastructure and other capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to the poor.

Consistent with its objective of promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting United States interests, national security and the achievement of foreign policies objectives, the key elements of the FY 1986 ESF include: the support of continued efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East; helping Central American countries achieve stability and overcome serious economic deterioration; the prevention of further political and economic instability of our friends and allies in Africa; and the providing of balance of payments assistance for Turkey's economic reform and stabilization efforts.

Housing Guaranty

In FY 1986, A.I.D. requests authorization of $45,000,000 in loan guaranty authority. This will be the final year of request for the Housing Guaranty (HG) program, consistent with an Administration decision to withdraw from loan guaranty programs. No new HG project authorizations are contemplated for FY 1987 and beyond. The requested authorization for FY 1986 is sufficient to meet existing treaty commitments in Panama and Portugal.

The HG program has been a unique A.I.D. effort in which the private sector provided long-term financing for low income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. The United States Government has underwritten these transactions by providing full faith and credit guaranty to protect the U.S. lender against possible loss. The lack of availability of guaranty resources will not mean the cessation of A.I.D. activity in this sector. Instead, A.I.D. will use its best efforts to seek direct loan and grant funds to continue its efforts in the shelter and urban sector.

Deobligation-Reobligation Authority

Under deobligation-reobligation authority, during FY 1984 the Agency deobligated a total of $182 million in Development Assistance and ESF and predecessor accounts and reobligated a total of $300 million, including amounts carried forward from the prior year.

Deobligations. Deobligations in DA totaled $37.5 million -- including $9.5 million in Kenya , $9.9 million in Indonesia, $5.3 million in Bolivia and $2.5 million in Jamaica, plus small amounts in several countries totaling just over $10 million. Deobligations in ESF totaled $144.8 million -- including $139.5 million from Syria, $4.2 million from Nicaragua, and a total of $1.1 million from three other countries.

Reobligations. Reobligations of FY 1983 deobligations remaining available in FY 1984 totaled $156 million. In addition, a total of $144 million of the $182 million in FY 1984 deobligations was reobligated. Major reobligations included a total of $175 million from the Syria pipeline -- $150 million in the Andean region, $15 million in Grenada and $10 million in Italy; an additional $125.8 million was reobligated in the same countries from which deobligations were made -- the largest of which were $103 million in Egypt, $7.3 million in Indonesia, and $3.7 million in Kenya. A total of $38 million in FY 1984 deobligations remain available for reobligation in FY 1985, of which $21 million is programmed in the Andes.

The Administration does not request continuation of deobligation-reobligation authority in FY 1986.

Cargo Preference Costs

An estimated $10,000,000 of Functional Development Assistance Funds being requested in FY 1986 will be used to pay cargo preference costs to support the U.S. maritime industry, as required by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

REGIONAL ALLOCATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE*

	FY 1983 ACTUAL		FY 1984 ACTUAL		FY 1985 ESTIMATE		FY 1986 REQUEST	
AFRICA	315	22%	340	23%	353	19%	358	21%
ASIA	392	27%	392	26%	442	24%	391	23%
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	329	23%	295	20%	504	27%	461	28%
NEAR EAST	44	3%	52	4%	59	3%	52	3%
INTER-REGIONAL	361	25%	401	27%	485	26%	414	25%
TOTAL	1,441	100%	1,480	100%	1,843	100%	1,676	100%

* Includes amounts programmed for Functional Development Assistance accounts and Sahel Development Program. Inter-Regional amount includes Revolving Loan Fund.

Note: Details may not add due to rounding.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
$725.107	$755.551	$792.352

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

OVERVIEW

Insufficient food supplies and inadequate diets remain a principal concern in most developing countries. Hunger and malnutrition are the major development problems, especially of people in the 60 low-income countries of the world which have food deficits. The basic causes of continuing hunger and malnutrition are low agricultural productivity and the inability of the poor and malnourished people in developing countries to purchase or otherwise acquire and consume the food they need.

Real progress has been made in conquering hunger and malnutrition in a number of Asian and Latin American countries. However, most countries in Africa and the Caribbean are not able to produce and distribute the food they need or to afford their growing food import requirements. Per capita food production in these food deficit countries has declined over the past decade. To reverse this trend, and to meet the growing demand for food generated both by population growth and rising incomes, food production must increase by 3% to 4% annually. Such high food production growth rates, however, are rarely achieved, and seldom sustained, even by countries with far more resources than these low-income, food-deficit countries. Therefore, these countries must also significantly raise their level of exports to generate the foreign exchange necessary to import food.

Prospects for improved diets in other developing countries likewise are not encouraging. This is because the distribution of income and availability of food is skewed in favor of both higher income groups and urban consumers. The World Bank estimates that the number of malnourished people in all developing countries could double, or even triple, from the current 500 million to 1.3 billion by the year 2000. While per capita food consumption is projected to increase by 21% in the industrial countries during the period 1970 to 2000, the developing countries are expected to raise their per capita food consumption by only 9% during this period.

Future food availabilities will be influenced significantly by the rate and distribution of income and population growth among developing countries. About 90% of the almost two billion increase in world population projected between the present and the year 2000 will occur in developing countries.

Much of the population increase will occur in the relatively least developed countries which are now unable to assure adequate food supplies for their current populations. These countries will have to compete for available world grain supplies with middle-income and advanced developing countries. It is likely that the most advanced developing countries will be more than able to afford the food imports they require to satisfy their growing demand for direct human consumption and livestock production. (However, low-income consumers in these countries will still lack enough income to purchase an adequate diet.) Unless the production of major food crops in the least developed countries improves significantly and unless the purchasing power of the poorer segments in all developing countries is increased through broadly-based growth, the recurring problems of hunger and malnutrition in the world will not be conquered.

Efforts to raise production by expanding the agricultural land base will be restrained by the fact that most good arable land, especially in Asia, is already being cultivated. Land available for cultivation is expected to increase by only 4% by the year 2000. In addition, the world's forests will continue to be lost as the demand for agricultural land, fuelwood and forest products increases, unless action is taken to prevent destruction of forest resources. With continued high rates of deforestation, watershed destruction will continue and existing land under cultivation will be threatened as agricultural soils are depleted and lost to erosion or flooding. (For example, in Latin America exclusive of Brazil, an area the size of the Dominican Republic is deforested every year.) Thus, increased agricultural production must come largely from new, higher-yielding production technologies that will permit one hectare of arable land, which supported 2.6 people in the 1970s, to support 4 persons by the year 2000.

A.I.D.'s support of the international agricultural research centers and national research institutes in the developing countries helps to achieve this objective. Although it is difficult to compare accurately the performance of the new high-yielding varieties with the traditional varieties, a sample of documented studies has shown that high-yielding rice varieties typically yielded 40% more than the traditional varieties. For wheat the average increase has been close to 100%. Even a modest increase in yield over a wide area represents a large quantity of additional grain.

To raise yields, agricultural production, and rural incomes on a sustained basis is a formidable, but in no sense hopeless, task. The experience of the last 30 years has demonstrated that with carefully planned and administered programs such increases are possible. When economic assistance is tailored and

coordinated with the self-help efforts of a government and its people, dynamic and productive agricultural systems have been established. U.S. assistance in the form of scientific and management expertise, food and financial aid has made a critical contribution to the creation of such systems in South Korea, Brazil and Taiwan as well as to emerging programs in India and Thailand. This experience has also demonstrated that conquering hunger and malnutrition usually requires sustained improvements in the purchasing power of the poor majority. Expanded employment of nutritionally at-risk families in agriculture and its supporting rural enterprises, as well as their employment in labor-intensive industry, has enabled them to raise their disposable incomes to purchase the food they need. This increase in the purchasing power by the poor majority is also the most effective way to create agricultural incentives for producers to adopt new, higher-yielding technologies.

FY 1986 REQUEST

Promotion of food self-reliance and assurance of food security will require a concerted effort focused on a limited and critical number of sectors and activities in agriculture, nutrition and rural development. While the bulk of these efforts, including heavy emphasis on policy and institutional reforms, must be made by the developing countries themselves, external financial, technical and food assistance can significantly accelerate the development process and contribute to broadly-based growth. Accordingly, A.I.D. is requesting $792.35 million for Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition for FY 1986, as compared to an appropriation of $755.55 million in FY 1985.

The FY 1986 proposed budget will finance technical assistance, training, modest rural infrastructure development and other activities in order to: (a) strengthen agricultural science and technology capabilities; (b) promote private sector participation; (c) improve agricultural policies and incentives; and (d) induce institutional development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

The two major objectives of the A.I.D. program in agriculture, nutrition and rural development are:

- increased food availability, through: (a) increased agricultural production, with an emphasis on increasing and sustaining the productivity, incomes and market participation of small farmers, with special attention to food production; and (b) greater economic efficiency in the marketing and distribution of agricultural and food production, exports and imports.

- improved food consumption, through: (a) expanded productive employment of those who now lack the purchasing power to obtain adequate food; (b) increased awareness and incorporation of sound nutritional principles in the design and implementation of production, marketing, health and education policies and programs; and (c) effective direct distribution of food from domestic or external sources to those facing severe malnutrition and temporary food shortages.

The primary means for achieving these objectives are activities that:

- improve country policies to remove constraints to food and agricultural production, marketing and consumption;

- develop human resources and institutional capabilities, especially to generate, adapt and apply improved science and technology for food and agricultural development, and conduct research on developing country food and agriculture problems;

- expand the role of developing country private sectors in agricultural and rural development, and the complementary role of the U.S. private sector in assisting this expansion; and

- employ all available assistance instruments in an integrated manner, including the provision of P.L. 480 food aid in ways that contribute to the other three elements as well as meeting food security and nutritional needs.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A.I.D. agriculture, rural development and nutrition personnel stationed overseas and in Washington include 267 agriculture and rural development officers and 11 nutrition officers. These professionals have a broad range of experience and expertise in crop production, research and extension, engineering, agricultural economics, project management and program development. Working with LDC counterparts, A.I.D. personnel plan, monitor and evaluate activities in key areas such as policy analysis, feasibility work for private sector interventions, development of rural infrastructure, technology development and diffusion, nutrition education, watershed management, agroforestry and the establishment of rural cooperatives and small rural enterprises.

In addition to A.I.D. staff, scientists and experts in specialized fields are made available from American

universities, private voluntary organizations, private sector firms, the Department of Agriculture and other U.S. Government agencies, notably the Peace Corps. A.I.D. also draws upon technical expertise from developing countries as well as the food and agricultural development experience of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Council (WFC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Program (WFP), and other donor agencies.

A.I.D. programs include the following types of activities:

- increasing agricultural productivity by developing and disseminating new agricultural technologies; training scientists, economists and others needed for sustained agricultural and rural development; supporting improved land tenure arrangements and agrarian reform policies; assessing the impact of alternative pricing and marketing policies; encouraging small farmer organizations and local participation in project planning and implementation; protecting the environment and natural resource base through better land and water management; halting and reversing deforestation by reforestation and by developing renewable energy alternatives to firewood, testing fast growing tree species, introducing bio-mass systems as a source for fuel and supporting village woodlots; increasing the availability of water, improved seed, credit, and other agricultural inputs at reasonable prices through private distributors; reducing post-harvest food losses; and facilitating small farmer access to markets.

- creating rural employment by assisting in the development of small-scale rural enterprises and the use of appropriate, capital-saving technology; promoting labor-intensive agricultural production systems; supporting the creation of rural infrastructure such as roads and irrigation facilities; and assisting in the development of alternative forms of energy.

- improving nutrition by increasing disposable income for food purchase and consumption through employment generation in both rural and urban areas; reducing post-harvest losses and seasonal variations in food supply through improved storage and processing; improving food distribution and marketing; overcoming nutrient imbalances through food fortification; supporting supplementary feeding; improving food utilization through one-to-one and mass media nutrition education programs; targeting development programs to households with the highest nutritional risk; assisting

in the assessment of food consumption effects of agricultural programs and food policies; and integrating nutrition and food consumption objectives in health and agricultural programs.

To implement these activities A.I.D. provides, under appropriate conditions, technical support, capital assistance, food aid, agricultural and non-agricultural credits and commodity assistance. These assistance instruments are used in an integrated way and are provided only when:

- such assistance is linked to proposed changes or effective performance in the areas of policy reform; institutional and human resource development; and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

- country performance can be closely monitored and evaluated to determine whether U.S. assistance is effective and should be continued.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

The Kenya Rural Private Enterprise project (615-0220) provides a grant of $7 million and a loan of $24 million to accelerate the establishment of sound rural private businesses which have strong forward or backward linkages to small holder agriculture. Initiated in FY 1983, this five-year project provides credit and technical assistance to commerical banks to expand lending and business advisory services in rural areas. The banks make loans to small and medium sized enterprises and they periodically follow-up on business operations and credit performance. Typical businesses include seed and fertilizer suppliers and wood and leather processors. The project also provides grants to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) which provide management advice and extend loans to very small scale businesses currently unable to attract banking services. Illustrative businesses included under this component make clothing and manufacture furniture.

Under the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education program in Peru, a semi-autonomous research and extension agency (INIPA) was created. This organization focuses on five major commodities in seven agricultural regions. Although initiated by A.I.D., additional support has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the three International Agricultural Research Centers located in Latin America, and more than 20 bilateral donor agencies. As a result, A.I.D.'s $15 million investment stimulated an additional $150 million of coordinated assistance. The program has been instrumental in upgrading a badly deteriorated professional agricultural research organization.

In Honduras, most farms are not titled because land has never been officially transferred from public ownership to the current occupants. As a result, these people are "squatters," even after generations of residence. The Land Titling project covers critical areas of the country, municipality by municipality, ascertaining from neighbor witnesses that the occupant has in fact farmed the land for at least the last three years. A valid title may then be purchased by the occupant from the government at a nominal cost. In Guatemala, A.I.D. is developing a project to establish a commercial land market. This will facilitate subdivision of large estates as well as aggregation of small plots. Under a small Operational Program Grant (OPG) to the Penny Foundation, various aspects of the larger program are being tested.

Funds for the Integrated Child Development Services project in India (386-0476) were obligated in FY 1983. This collaborative effort with CARE and the Government of India (GOI) is an innovative program designed to alleviate young child malnutrition and mortality through the delivery of supplementary feeding, nutrition education, and health services to high risk pregnant and nursing women and preschool children in two Indian states. During the six-year project, the effort will provide $16 million of Development Assistance, $18 million of PL 480 Title II food aid, $7 million for ocean transportation as well as $9.5 million contributed by the GOI. The project will establish 4,000 improved village child care centers where services will be provided and will train and equip village level workers to implement the program. It will also include a major research activity to investigate pre-natal factors which lead to low birth weight, which in turn, contributes heavily to the high rate of infant mortality.

The Small Farmer Production Pilot project (263-0079) was initiated in Egypt in FY 1979 to address key constraints in acquiring credit and agricultural inputs. The $49 million project has helped improve operations of 27 village banks and has provided a package of improved agricultural inputs (credit, extension, fertilizer, and pesticides). Given the availability of agricultural inputs and credit, the small farmer was expected to perceive a greater income potential and therefore be willing to pay higher interest rates. Under the project, interest rates were increased to 10 percent, a rate closer to the market rate and higher than the six percent for government credit. By December 1983, some 16,000 loans at the 10 percent rate had been made under the project to about 10 percent of the farmers in the pilot project areas. Loans have supported a wide range of farm investments, including improved breeds of water buffalo and cows, and cultivating and harvesting equipment. The average

loan size has been about $900 and loan repayment has exceeded 98 percent. Recently, interest rates were increased from 10 percent to 14 percent, and a substantial portion of the bank's ordinary portfolio (government loans at six percent interest) will be loaned out at the new 14 percent rate. The government has recently indicated its intention to expand the project two-fold under its own funding.

The Central Tunisia Rural Development (Rangeland Development) project (664-0312.8) was initiated in FY 1981 with a planned life of project cost of $6.2 million, of which A.I.D. provided $2.6 million over five years. An evaluation carried out in 1984 showed that at the end of the second year, 900 farmers were participating in a program which had reseeded 2,530 hectares, vaccinated 30,000 animals, and provided 150 breeding rams. Project data indicate a 30 percent rate of return on investment, not including benefits in erosion control, elimination of downstream flooding, and appreciated property values. On demonstration plots the project increased forage quantity and quality ten-fold on average.

A major, centrally-funded Biotechnology for Tissue Culture project (936-4137) was launched in FY 1984. It is based on an earlier, more limited research effort which demonstrated that development of stress tolerant varieties can be accelerated through the use of tissue culture techniques. The new project will expand the use of this technology by applying it to more crops and by increasing the number of developing country research organizations with the capacity to use tissue culture techniques in their research programs. Colorado State University is the focal point for the research and for developing a network of research institutions working in this area. This collaborative research and technology transfer effort will provide small farmers with stress tolerant food crop varieties which have higher yields than those presently available and can be grown on marginal land without additional investments.

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	2,831	2,831	---
CAMEROON	8,240	8,240	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC	2,000	2,000	---
COMOROS	700	700	---
CONGO	1,000	1,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1,000	1,000	---
GUINEA	4,000	4,000	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	2,000	2,000	---
KENYA	11,700	11,700	---
LESOTHO	4,862	4,862	---
LIBERIA	6,210	6,210	---
MADAGASCAR	2,000	2,000	---
MALAWI	7,200	7,200	---
MOZAMBIQUE	2,000	2,000	---
RWANDA	5,400	5,400	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE	300	300	---
SIERRA LEONE	1,400	1,400	---
SOMALIA	10,500	10,500	---
SUDAN	25,797	25,797	---
SWAZILAND	1,700	1,700	---
TOGO	3,300	3,300	---
UGANDA	8,000	8,000	---
ZAIRE	12,500	12,500	---
ZIMBABWE	5,250	5,250	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	25,430	25,430	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	155,320	155,320	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
BANGLADESH	41,550	41,550	---
BURMA	9,000	9,000	---
INDIA	78,400	21,400	57,000
INDONESIA	38,600	11,500	27,100
NEPAL	9,550	9,550	---
PAKISTAN	12,000	8,500	3,500
PHILIPPINES	27,500	13,750	13,750
SRI LANKA	28,041	7,508	20,533
THAILAND	16,600	600	16,000
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	2,900	2,900	---
ASIA REGIONAL	7,555	7,555	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	271,696	133,813	137,883

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	3,500	2,350	1,150
BOLIVIA	4,865	2,465	2,400
COSTA RICA	1,125	1,125	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15,180	5,500	9,680
ECUADOR	10,600	6,600	4,000
EL SALVADOR	41,875	34,475	7,400
GUATEMALA	16,500	4,500	12,000
HAITI	14,232	14,232	---
HONDURAS	26,950	11,950	15,000
JAMAICA	5,750	2,550	3,200
PANAMA	13,150	5,750	7,400
PERU	14,925	5,475	9,450
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	6,100	6,100	---
ROCAP	11,950	7,950	4,000
LAC REGIONAL	2,000	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	188,702	113,022	75,680
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
MOROCCO	13,499	13,499	---
POLAND	(5,000)	(5,000)	---
YEMEN	12,600	12,600	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA	610	610	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	26,709	26,709	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
AGRICULTURE	40,000	40,000	---
ENERGY	2,750	2,750	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	4,900	4,900	---
NUTRITION	5,075	5,075	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL D	6,670	6,670	---
SMALL ACTIVITY	1,000	1,000	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFO	7,800	7,800	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	68,195	68,195	---

SUMMARY —FY 1986—
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
BIDEN PELL	2,700	2,700	---
FOOD FOR PEACE	6,800	6,800	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	8,855	8,855	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	18,355	18,355	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	1,605	1,605	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	500	500	---
WOMEN IN DEV	510	510	---
INTL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	49,000	49,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	51,615	51,615	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	6,000	6,000	---
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	2,500	2,500	---
INVESTMENT	3,260	---	3,260
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	11,760	8,500	3,260
TOTAL PROGRAM	792,352	575,529	216,823

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 84 Actual	FY 85 Estimated	FY 86 Request
$240.000	$290,000	$250,017

POPULATION PLANNING

OVERVIEW

The world's rapid population growth is a recent phenomenon. Only several decades ago, the population of developing countries was relatively stable, the result of a balance between high fertility and high mortality. There are now 4.8 billion people in the world, and six billion are projected by the year 2000. Most of this growth will take place in developing countries. Conservative projections indicate that, in the sixty years from 1950 to 2010, many developing countries will experience four, five or even sixfold increases in the size of their populations. Even under the assumption of gradual declines in birth rates, the unusually high proportion of youth in the Third World means that the annual population growth in many of these countries will continue to increase for the next several decades.

Without concomitant economic growth, such rapid population growth places tremendous pressures on governments. It becomes a problem when it compounds the already serious difficulties faced by both public and private sectors in accommodating changing social and economic demands. In such instances, resources are diverted from needed investment, and the costs and difficulties of economic development are increased.

Population growth is not just numbers and national statistics. Perhaps the most poignant consequence of rapid population growth is its effect on the health of mothers and children. Especially in poor countries, the health and nutrition status of women and children is linked to family size. Maternal and infant mortality rises with the number of births and with births too closely spaced. In countries as different as Turkey, Peru and Nepal, a child born less than two years after its sibling is twice as likely to die before it reaches the age of five, than if there were an interval of at least four years between the births. Complications of pregnancy are more frequent among women who are very young or near the end of their reproductive years. In societies with widespread malnutrition and inadequate health conditions, these problems are reinforced; numerous and closely spaced births lead to even greater malnutrition of mothers and infants.

In short, population goals and policies must be considered not as ends in themselves but in the context of social and economic strategies designed to enhance the human condition in a manner consistent with basic values. Slowing population growth is not

a panacea for the problems of social and economic development. It is not offered as a substitute for sound and comprehensive development policies. Without other development efforts and sound economic policies which encourage a vital private sector, it cannot solve problems of hunger, unemployment, crowding or social disorder.

Over the past 20 years, the United States has played a leading role in focusing attention on population issues, in urging international cooperation, and in the design and implementation of population strategies based on voluntary family planning. It is this Administration's position that both economic and social conditions and access to a broad range of voluntary family planning services are important components of fertility declines and sustained economic growth. A.I.D. supports a broad range of activities in various sectors, including agriculture, private enterprise, science and technology, health, population, and education. A.I.D. also attempts, through its programs and policy dialogues with host governments, to ensure that family planning programs and economic development policies and programs in these other sectors are mutually reinforcing. Under this Administration, we have used these complementary approaches to resolving the problems of the imbalance between population growth and economic growth, following the Congressional mandate outlined in Section 104(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

A.I.D. supported programs have been successful in a number of areas. The Zimbabwe Child Spacing and Fertility Project is specifically targeted to extend accessibility of child spacing services and information by increasing the management, technical and training capacity of Zimbabwe's family planning organization. Contraceptive prevalence is now estimated to be 20%, the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa to date.

A successful component of the LAC Bureau population program is utilization of the private sector to deliver cost effective services, specifically expanded commercial distribution of contraceptives. There are now programs in eighteen LAC countries ranging from the preliminary feasibility stage to fine tuning the ongoing market plan. The latest programs initiated are in Honduras where two products are already available and in Costa Rica where sales will be launched in early 1985.

In the mid-1960s, Thailand's population growth rate stood at 3.3% per year. Today it is down to about 1.8% per year -- one of the most dramatic declinces anywhere in the world. Today over 65% of Thai couples of childbearing age practice some modern form of contraceptive. Family planning has been the most successful, and perhaps the most-cost-effective

development effort ever undertaken in Thailand. Despite these accomplishments, Thailand is still adding over 1,000,000 people to the population each year; as a result the population will double in 45 years unless growth rates are not reduced further. The success of the National Family Planning Program has been the result of good planning, hard work and the active participation of numerous non-governmental organizations. A.I.D. has made a significant contribution to the success, both through its sustained and sizeable support and through its flexibility in being able to work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both directly and through A.I.D.-funded cooperating agencies.

POLICY

The recent U.S. policy statement prepared for the International Conference on Population in August 1984 has three basic thrusts:

- 1) the need for mutual reinforcement between sound economic policies and population policies and programs,

- 2) continued support for expanded access to voluntary family planning services, and

- 3) additional policy guidance to ensure that U.S. government funds are dissociated from abortion-related activities in other countries.

This policy statement also makes clear that support for family planning programs is based on respect for human life, enhancement of human dignity, and strengthening of the family. Attempts to use abortion, involuntary sterilization, or other coercive measures in family planning will be rejected. The United States does not consider abortion an acceptable element of family planning programs and will no longer contribute to those of which it is a part. In accordance with this policy, A.I.D. will not fund separate non-governmental organizations which perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in other nations. When dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the U.S. Government, the United States will contribute to such nations through segregated accounts which cannot be used for abortion. The U.S. will insist that no part of its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) be used for abortion, and will call for concrete assurances that UNFPA is not engaged in, or does not provide funding for, abortion or coercive family planning programs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

The objective of the A.I.D. population assistance program is twofold:

- 1) to enhance the freedom of individuals in LDCs to voluntarily choose the number and spacing of their children; and

- 2) to encourage population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.

Major priority emphases of the Agency include:

- voluntary family planning service programs which provide a wide range of choices in family planning methods, including natural family planning;

- expansion of the number of channels through which family planning is distributed;

- greater involvement of the private sector in the delivery of services including, not only not-for profit organizations, but especially the use of commercial channels for the distribution of contraceptives;

- biomedical research into safer and better methods of fertility regulation, including natural family planning, and operations research into more effective service delivery and program management;

- integration of population policies and programs with economic development policies and programs which reinforce the demand for and effective utilization of family planning services;

- strengthening the direct involvement of local institutions in the development process.

FY 1986 REQUEST

A.I.D. is requesting $250,017,000 for population assistance in FY 1986, compared with the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (CR) level of $290,000,000[1]. The Administration believes that effective family planning programs are a mutually reinforcing part of overall development assistance strategies and that through our population assistance we can make significant contributions to individual and national development goals.

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[1]The Administration requested $250 million for FY 1985.

In Africa, $23,938,000 is requested for FY 1986 (compared with the FY 1985 level of $14,578,000). This increase is due to A.I.D.'s increased emphasis on voluntary family planning in Africa, and the presence of more population officers posted in that Region. $43,275,000 is being requested for Asia in FY 1986 (compared with a level for FY 1985 of $73,865,000). Much of the decrease in FY 1986 is due to reduced request for contraceptive supplies in Pakistan and in India. In India, a greater share of the funding for the India Social Marketing Project was provided in FY 1985 to cover the initial tranche of contraceptives. For programs in Latin American and the Caribbean, $25,517,000 is being requested. While the FY 1986 level is slightly lower than the $27,227,000 in FY 1985, it represents an 80% increase over the FY 1984 level of $14,087,000. And, for programs in the Near East we are requesting $6,000,000 (compared with a level of $6,500,000 in FY 1985). The request in FY 1986 will support delivery of family planning services through the private sector in Turkey, a bilateral program in Yemen, expansion of the health and family planning project in Morocco and regional information, education and training. The Central Bureau's Office of Population request for FY 1986 is $112,987,000 (excluding the $38 million contribution to UNFPA). This compares with an FY 1985 level of $119,000,000. The Office of Population reflects a commitment to continue support for the work of private voluntary organizations, many of which are funded to a large extent from this centrally managed account.

A.I.D.'s FY 1986 population assistance program includes support both for international and United States private voluntary organization and for government-to-government programs throughout the developing world. Non-governmental program support is through the Central Office of Population and through regional and bilateral agreements. (In FY 1985 an estimated 48% of the total Population Account will support NGOs).

Voluntary planning service delivery and related supplies form the heart of the program and consistently absorb the greatest proportion of population funds. This element includes: training for physicians, paramedicals and fieldworkers; commodities; and, technical assistance in the design and improvement of services. The increased emphasis over the past several years on inclusion of natural family planning (NFP) methods in A.I.D. programs will continue in FY 1986. Greater emphasis will be given in FY 1986 to commercial retail sales and social marketing programs which deliver contraceptives through the commercial sector. The advantages of social marketing are the increased accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, which provide greater choice to the consumer. At the same time, partial cost-recovery for the program is made possible.

Innovative field research to improve existing delivery systems and to develop new "outreach" programs to make family planning delivery less expensive and more effective are also important activities. A.I.D. will stress the need for family planning delivery systems to become less dependent on external resources by systematically encouraging greater local fundraising, voluntarism, and improved management efficiencies for all programs. National self-reliance must be carefully planned so as not to compromise the provision of family planning services. The Agency will also continue to support efforts by U.S. private firms involved in the manufacture and distribution of contraceptives to promote similar development in LDCs where technically and financially feasible.

Accompanying the provision of services is dissemination of information and education on family planning and population both for individual users and government policy makers. Where requested by governments, the United States provides technical assistance to help analyze the impact of rapid population growth on other development sectors, such as food, health, and energy. A.I.D. has maintained an increased level of support for biomedical research on the development of new contraceptives, improvement of existing methods, and research on the safety and effectiveness of contraceptives under actual conditions in developing countries.

Finally, the U.S. population assistance program takes into account the interrelationship between population, health, nutrition, education, employment and agricultural productivity. This means helping to develop strategies for each country to ensure that A.I.D. programs objectives and activities in all areas including population are mutually reinforcing.

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS [1]

The Bureau for Science and Technology's centrally funded program (excluding the $38 million contribution to UNFPA) in FY 1986 will account for approximately 45% of the total population assistance budget. If the UNFPA contribution is included (as in previous years) the percentage would be 61% - compared to 57% of the FY 1985 level.

The centrally funded program request for FY 1986 includes several key elements:

-- $97 million to support family planning service delivery through private, national, multilateral (UNFPA) and international agencies;

[1] See Central Program Annex V for detailed description.

-- $35 million for development and transfer of technology with the objective of: improving family planning technology and service delivery; policy development; program design and evaluation;

-- $18 million to support training and information dissemination.

In FY 1986 the Office of Population plans to support contraceptive social marketing (CSM) projects at a level of approximately $3.5 million. Support for this approach has increased over the past several years, not only through the Office of Population, but also through bilateral agreements.

SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Forty three percent ($108,730 million) of the total request for population funds for FY 1986 is allocated directly to regional and national programs which was the same percent as in FY 1985. Although these funds are allocated bilaterally or through regional projects, a significant share goes to support the work of non-governmental organizations.

Support for population activities in Bangladesh (338-0050) ($28 million) is the largest country allocation in the Asia Region request. $20 million of the request for Bangladesh is for NGO activities; of which $6.3 million is for program support for NGO's, $10.4 million for contraceptives and $3.2 million for the Social Marketing Project (SMP). A 1983 evaluation of the SMP found that it provided 50% of all non-clinical methods provided by the national program. The FY 1986 request will also support social marketing projects in Pakistan (391-0484), Nepal (367-0135), Thailand (493-0325) and India (386-0485).

In Africa, Kenya's Private Sector Family Project (615-0223, $4.2 million) is an innovative demonstration of the potential for effective and efficient service delivery activities in non-governmental clinics. In Somalia, the Family Health Services Project (649-1131, $10.1 million) will support the establishment of a private Somali Family Health Care Association. In Ghana, A.I.D. has a $5 million bilateral Contraceptive Supplies project (641-0109). These commodities will be used primarily in contraceptive social marketing programs. The Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS) is a Nairobi-based private institution that serves the region. A $2.3 million project is now being developed to strengthen CAFS capacity to provide training in additional technical and managerial areas. The Eastern and Southern African Management

Institute (ESAMI), in cooperation with CDC, is conducting a 3 year program (629-0442) for improving the logistics and supply management for contraceptive commodities in 9 countries of the Eastern and Southern region.

In the Latin America and Caribbean Region, $11,888 million will support programs in Central America, $9,369 million for the Caribbean and $4,260 million for South America and Regional programs. Contraceptive social marketing will receive continued emphasis. In Jamaica, the proposed program (532-0114) will focus on commercial marketing of contraceptives and active participation of the private sector in the provision of family planning services. This project is designed to assist in the implementation of the national population policy approved by Parliament in July 1983.

In the Near East A.I.D. will provide support to the Moroccan Family Planning Association for information, education and communication activities and for establishment of a natural family planning training and service program. In Turkey assistance will be provided to the Turkish Labor Federation for family planning services and training.

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	500	500	---
GHANA	3,000	3,000	---
KENYA	7,840	7,840	---
LIBERIA	50	50	---
MALAWI	880	880	---
SOMALIA	2,838	2,838	---
ZAIRE	2,080	2,080	---
ZIMBABWE	2,500	2,500	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	4,250	4,250	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,938	23,938	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
BANGLADESH	32,000	32,000	---
NEPAL	3,275	3,275	---
PAKISTAN	6,500	6,500	---
THAILAND	1,000	1,000	---
ASIA REGIONAL	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	43,275	43,275	---
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BOLIVIA	10	10	---
COSTA RICA	1,025	1,025	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,350	1,350	---
ECUADOR	1,550	1,550	---
EL SALVADOR	5,700	5,700	---
GUATEMALA	2,803	2,803	---
HAITI	1,880	1,880	---
HONDURAS	2,300	2,300	---
JAMAICA	3,539	2,539	1,000
PANAMA	60	60	---
PERU	650	650	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	2,600	2,600	---
LAC REGIONAL	2,050	2,050	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	25,517	24,517	1,000

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
MOROCCO	2,000	2,000	---
YEMEN	2,500	2,500	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA	1,500	1,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,000	6,000	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
POPULATION	112,987	112,987	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	112,987	112,987	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	200	200	---
WOMEN IN DEV	100	100	---
UN FUND FOR POPULATION AC	38,000	38,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	38,300	38,300	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	250,017	249,017	1,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 84 Actual	FY 85 Estimated	FY 86 Request
$150.500	$223,138 1/	$146,427

HEALTH

OVERVIEW

The elimination of chronic, debilitating illnesses and excess maternal and child mortality are key objectives in plans for economic development. A healthy population is critical for achieving gains in the quality and productivity of the workforce, and for reinforcing popular commitment to the development process.

In recent years, it has become increasingly clear that the important achievements in health status and life expectancy experienced by developing countries are fragile achievements, in that they have occurred without corresponding improvements in the quality of the environment and in the availability of essential preventive health services for the majority of the people. In some countries, diseases such as malaria have actually been on the increase despite the intensive campaigns of past years.

The major determinants of low life expectancies in the least developed countries are levels of infant and child mortality that result in one fourth or more of the total population of children dying before the age of five. Millions of children who survive the multiple threats of infectious and parasitic disease, malnutrition, and environments that encourage disease transmission suffer from permanently impaired learning ability, blindness and other crippling effects, and stunting of normal growth.

The prevalence and severity of disease among children of the developing world is due to conditions of poverty which interact in a vicious cycle of infection - malnutrition - reinfection. The cycle typically begins when closely spaced births and inadequate maternal nutrition lead to low birth weight infants. The defense mechanisms of surviving children, which are in many cases poorly developed due to inadequate breastfeeding and weaning practices, are continually assailed by the stresses of unsanitary conditions and repeated episodes of infectious diseases. A lack of adequate, nutritious food expands the

1/ Excludes $25 million for Child Survival Fund as appropriated by the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution.

effects of disease episodes, such as diarrhea, to crisis proportions in a downwardly moving spiral of weakness, ill health, and death.

Several of these conditions can be impacted on successfully by primary health care (PHC) programs that offer training, basic diagnostic tools and medicines to community-based health workers who are backed up by regional medical facilities. Similar programs have already been initiated in even the poorest of the developing countries. However, management and logistics problems, continuing biases toward the financing of comprehensive urban hospitals, and steadily increasing recurrent costs at all levels have inhibited the institutionalization of public PHC systems.

Many of these problems stem from project designs which reflect neither popular attitudes and effective demand for health care services nor widely varying levels of political commitment to providing even the most essential health services. For these reasons, A.I.D. health strategy has increasingly focused on projects which are complementary to the existing private health care system, such as social marketing and group health schemes, and the institutionalization of a limited array of comprehensive services in critical areas such as immunizations, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), prenatal care, child spacing and rural water supply. A.I.D. has also broadened its leadership role in research aimed at developing important new vaccines for controlling malaria, measles and rotavirus that could drastically reduce infant and child mortality in years to come.

In FY1985 A.I.D. health funds were increased for that year through Congressional earmarking of $15 million of additional funds for the Africa Bureau, as well as a $50 million primary health care fund, a $10 million nutrition fund, and $25 million for special Child Survival activities. These earmarked funds were allocated over and above the A.I.D. request for $158,138,000

The combined effects of these earmarks more than doubled the Africa Bureau's health program request, while planned assistance to private voluntary agencies was increased by more than five times. The Asia, LAC, Near East, and Science and Technology Bureaus made substantial additions to their respective health packages, particularly with regard to new programs in the least developed countries and child survival technologies.

However, in keeping with general budget constraints, a total of $146,806,000 is currently requested for the FY1986 health account.

Objectives of the A.I.D. Health Program

The primary objectives of the the Agency's health sector activities are:

- reinforcing comprehensive child survival initiatives such as immunizations, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), growth monitoring and prenatal screening;

- improving the management and logistics involved in the implementation of primary health care and environmental sanitation programs;

- supporting biomedical research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria vaccine.

In FY1985 total A.I.D. support for ORT more than doubled over FY1984 levels, and this important initiative will be backed up in FY1986 by increased diarrheal disease research funded through the Science and Technology Bureau. The Agency will continue to devote a large portion of the health account to primary health care service delivery, which, at a total of $62,175,000, represents nearly a $20 million increase over the 1985 request.

Throughout its worldwide health program, A.I.D. will support a broad range of indigenous and U.S. private voluntary organizations, as well as private firms offering innovative primary health care technologies and delivery methods. Introducing the concept of prepaid group health schemes and cost recovery systems will also continue to be a major aspect of policy dialogue and new program development.

Health Activities

A.I.D. Health Officers will be principally involved in assisting host governments to institutionalize a limited mix of preventive and curative services with high potential for resulting in rapid gains in infant and child health status. In this regard, central and field staff are involved in the development of adequate logistics and mass communications systems, as well as operations research projects to aid in

program design. Activities with long-term potential for impacting on environmental conditions that lead to rapid disease transmission include water and sanitation projects, health education campaigns promoting appropriate hygiene and childcare practices, and biological control methods for reducing major disease vectors.

Proposed activities in FY1986 include:

I. Child Survival Activities

In FY86 A.I.D. will devote $25 million of development assistance health money to continue our commitment to child survival programs. The FY86 program will include,

- An additional $12 million to the Control of Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) to add an additional four countries bringing the total to 16 African countries. This program has made great progress in immunizing millions of children against preventable disease.

- The Indonesia Diarrhea Mortality and Morbidity Reduction Project has proven to be innovative and effective -- $7 million.

- The Haiti Targeted Community Outreach program -- $3.1 million -- include an innovative community based program to reach the most vulnerable individuals.

- Expanded efforts in promoting and integrating ORT with primary health care programs worldwide through the Pritech Project in the Science and Technology Bureau -- $2.4 million.
- The Mass Media in Health Education Project -- $500,000 -- will institutionalize the capability to promote ORT and appropriate treatment of diarrhea in seven countries and introduce mass media ORT programs in three additional countries.

In addition the Morocco family planning services project, which is a model for integration of child survival and child spacing services will spent $5 million in its five pronged program of family planning, ORT, immunization, iron supplements to women, and growth monitoring of young children.

II. Planning and Delivery of Primary Health Care Services

Development of health institutions and service delivery accounted for approximately 50% of the FY1986 requested health appropriation, most of which is planned for Asia, Africa, and LAC. An additional $9 million for voluntary organizations will

be used for primary health care and child survival services provided by the Salvation Army, Project Hope, Save the Children, Helen Keller International and several religious organizations. These projects will concentrate on:

- delivery of a selected mix of rural health and family planning services and supplies, including Oral Rehydration Salts;

- institutional development, including all levels of health worker training, management, and logistics systems;

- family health promotion, such as nutrition, hygiene, and breastfeeding education, and organization of community and mass media health education campaigns.

III. Disease Control Research and Services

The control of infectious and parasitic disease is the second major health activity carried out by A.I.D missions and centrally funded research institutions. The effects of measles, diarrhea and respiratory illnesses are negligible in developed countries compared with the vast toll taken on the under five population in the developing world. Recognizing the shortlived nature of many of the early "vertical" campaigns that discounted the socioeconomic and environmental aspects of disease control, the majority of these programs are integrated into existing community-based PHC programs wherever feasible. The total request for disease control research and services represents a 20% increase over the FY1985 level, which is accounted for primarily by new malaria control and vaccine development activities.

Some of the specific disease control projects proposed for FY1986 include:

- the addition of ORT components to a variety of health education, training and services programs, as well as funding of continued research on rotavirus and country specific aspects of diarrheal disease control;

- expanded immunization campaigns oriented toward major maternal and children health problems such as neonatal tetanus, measles, and poliomyelitis;

- malaria control, including environmental control measures and continued support for vaccine development;

- training in epidemiological surveillance methods;

- basic and applied research designed to produce new and more easily deliverable (heat stable) vaccines.

IV. Improvement in Domestic Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation

These activities have shifted over a period of several years away from large, urban projects, with the exception of some major ESF investments in the Near East. The bulk of the Agency's current $25 million request for environmental health activities centers upon the following activities:

- training host country personnel in management, operation and maintenance of existing programs and equipment;

- development of community-based rural water supply projects with hygiene education components.

Selected Program Examples

During FY1985, new initiatives in primary health care and emergency relief services were the result of additional funds allocated by Congress for these purposes. Increases (ranging from $3-3.7 million) were granted to CARE, Save the Children, and Catholic Relief Services for child survival and nutrition activities. Private voluntary organizations as a whole accounted for about 42% of the additional funds.

The Africa Bureau, which has long had the highest proportion of relatively less developed countries, responded to emergency drought conditions in Ethiopia and Mozambique by requesting funds to be channeled through UNICEF operations. Almost all Africa Bureau's PHC programs were reinforced in FY1985-- the Basic Rural Health Project (6600086) in Zaire, the Rural Health Suuport Project (6500030) in the Sudan, Rural Health Development (6450220) in Swaziland, the Uganda ORT program (6170113) and the major regional projects, Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD- 6980421) and Health Constraints to Rural Production (6980408). Congressional earmarking of $42 million specifically for the Africa Bureau health account reversed a five year downward trend that began with a 1981 "high" of $49.4 million, decreasing to $27.2 million by 1985.

The Asia and LAC Bureaus broadened the base of their major institution building PHC projects in Burma (48200XX), India (3860497), Nepal (3670135), El Salvador (5190291) and Ecuador (5180015). Key child survival elements of rural PHC programs were strengthened in all of the regional Bureaus, including significant new ORT project components in Bangladesh, the Phillipines, Tunisia, and Yemen, amd a major new immunization campaign in Guatemala (5200279).A.I.D. continues to assist all of the regional bureaus in the area of health project design and management through the highly successful, centrally funded Primary Health Care Technologies Project (PRITECH- 9365927). The PRITECH project will be utilizing new funds to expand its activities in ORT program design and evaluation, and to assist with the implementation of immunization and acute respiratory disease control efforts. Private sector participation in the production and distribution of primary health care technologies is the focus of new regional projects in Africa and the Near East, and is in the planning phase in a wide variety of countries. In addition, projects such as Health Institution Improvement (6980412) in Africa and Municipal Planning and Management (2790076) in Yemen strengthen host country capability to manage financial systems and introduce cost recovery schemes to public programs.

Finally, expanded malaria control activities in Haiti (5210188) and Ecuador (5180048), as well as intensive efforts to control diarrheal disease in Indonesia (4970346), Bangladesh and elsewhere, have been reinforced by centrally funded malaria immunity and vaccination research (9310453), Diarrheal Disease Research (9365928) and support for the International Center for the Control of Diarrheal Disease in Bangladesh.

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	500	500	---
KENYA	90	90	---
LIBERIA	3,500	3,500	---
MALAWI	1,920	1,920	---
SOMALIA	3,162	3,162	---
SUDAN	50	50	---
SWAZILAND	1,000	1,000	---
ZAIRE	4,820	4,820	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	13,385	13,385	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	28,427	28,427	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
BURMA	3,500	3,500	---
FIJI	500	500	---
INDIA	2,100	1,700	400
INDONESIA	11,400	4,000	7,400
NEPAL	1,825	1,825	---
PAKISTAN	6,500	6,500	---
PHILIPPINES	2,800	2,800	---
SRI LANKA	3,500	2,600	900
THAILAND	200	200	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	200	200	---
ASIA REGIONAL	1,630	1,630	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	34,155	25,455	8,700
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,225	1,225	---
BOLIVIA	120	120	---
COSTA RICA	50	50	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,070	2,070	---
ECUADOR	4,550	2,050	2,500
EL SALVADOR	12,300	12,300	---
GUATEMALA	7,400	1,400	6,000
HAITI	4,108	4,108	---
HONDURAS	2,900	600	2,300

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
JAMAICA	40	40	---
PERU	800	800	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	1,500	1,500	---
ROCAP	7,475	7,475	---
LAC REGIONAL	1,600	1,600	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	46,138	35,338	10,800
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
YEMEN	3,657	3,657	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA	375	375	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	4,032	4,032	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	23,000	23,000	---
NUTRITION	2,375	2,375	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	25,375	25,375	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	4,050	4,050	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	4,050	4,050	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	250	250	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	250	250	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	500	500	---
INVESTMENT	3,500	---	3,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	4,000	500	3,500
TOTAL PROGRAM	146,427	123,427	23,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY Actual	FY Estimated	FY Request
$126.477	$188,833	$183,533

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

A nation's human resources -- an educated citizenry, a skilled workforce, trained and experienced managers, scientists and other specialists -- are among its most valuable assets. Development of these resources is fundamental to sustained economic and social development.

Education and training systems improvements are needed at all levels, from elementary schools to universities. However, the most basic needs are systems of schooling for children and adolescents and of skills training for employment. Until these basic systems are established, the more advanced or specialized training programs rest on a weak foundation and only a fraction of a nation's human resources potential can be realized.

Basic education and related skills training enable individuals as well as societies to make the many technical choices and adjustments required for improving productivity, health, nutrition and other basic human needs. The ability to make informed choices is key to non-coercive approaches to fertility and other personal decisions, to the efficient functioning of market economies and to full participation in modernizing social and economic institutions.

In the wage economy, education and skills training increase and diversify people's options for remunerative employment. Employers benefit from improved efficiency and productivity and a wider range of investment and technology choices. Society benefits from economic growth, increased employment and better distribution of opportunity.

For the self-employed, in agriculture and in other fields, basic education and technical skills enable individuals to use available resources more productively and to respond more quickly to opportunities. Information is obtained more easily from extension systems; new technologies and marketing practices are adopted more readily; risks are calculated more accurately and inputs used more efficiently.

For individuals and families, health, sanitation and nutrition practices improve as education levels rise. Infant mortality declines and birth rates tend to fall. Household incomes improve as more members develop economic skills and family welfare improves as education levels rise, particularly for girls and women.

While there has been substantial progress, most developing countries still have very inadequate basic education systems.

- approximately 600 million adults cannot read or do simple calculations;

- educational opportunities are poorly distributed, with children in the rural areas, the urban poor and females having the least opportunities to learn;

- educational quality is poor, with schools typically overcrowded, in poor repair and lacking essential equipment, materials and trained teachers.

- those children who survive the primary school cycle often have little prospect of continuing to secondary school or to vocational/technical training.

- most countries must make difficult budget choices between the recurrent costs of maintaining the existing education system and the pressing needs for continued expansion and qualitative improvement.

- administrative, analytic and logistic support systems are weak, making it difficult to use available resources efficiently and to implement needed reforms.

Assistance to strengthen education and training systems has been prominent in A.I.D. assistance programs for almost three decades. Current A.I.D. policy and strategy reflects lessons drawn from this experience, including a series of impact evaluations completed in 1982. A.I.D. has had an impact both in countries with major education assistance programs in the 1960s and 1970s such as Brazil, Colombia, Jordan, Korea, and Nigeria and in poorer countries with continuing education assistance needs. For example, A.I.D. has assisted Nepal to make steady progress from one of the least educated countries in the world, with less than 1 percent of the children enrolled in any type of schooling in the 1950's, to over 70 percent enrolled today. A.I.D. programs helped to expand and strengthen teacher training systems in Nigeria, Jordan, Paraguay and other countries. In Kenya, Korea and Brazil A.I.D. helped establish education research institutions which have become major resource centers for international research and development as well as for national reform efforts.

A major A.I.D. emphasis has been the use of instructional media and technologies, including: specialized centers supporting nonformal education systems in Ecuador and Lesotho; radio and other media supporting rural schools in, Guatemala,

Nepal, Kenya and the Dominican Republic; satellite telecommunications linking universities and other institutions in Indonesia, Peru, the South Pacific and the Caribbean.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

Over the past two years, A.I.D. has issued new policy guidance for Basic Education and Technical Training, Participant Training and Development Communications and has reflected this in sectoral and regional programming strategy guidance. The Education and Human Resources program for FY 1986 includes several new initiatives reflecting this guidance.

A general lesson from the evaluations of A.I.D. assistance to education is that A.I.D. has contributed most effectively to education expansion and reform where it has been able: a) to strengthen key institutional capacities such as research and analysis, administration, teacher training and instructional materials production, and; b) to support systemic reform over an extended period. Assistance focused more narrowly or for shorter periods has generally been less effective or enduring.

A.I.D. will emphasize systematic analysis and assessment of education and training capacities and will support long-term planning and program development strategies aimed at systemic reforms. Program emphases will include strengthening teacher training and instructional materials production systems, administrative and planning units and capacities for education research and experimentation.

A second general lesson is that training for key educators, including teachers and trainers, managers, technicians and analysts is essential for institutionalizing competence and ensuring a lasting assistance impact. External and local training is central to A.I.D.'s strategy for strengthening key institutions in all sectors, including education and training institutions, and will continue to be emphasized.

For most countries A.I.D. will not be able to commit sufficient resources to contribute directly to the expansion of education and training systems. Most programs will concentrate on technical assistance to help countries make more effective use of their own resources through: the analysis of policy choices; strengthening organization, management and logistic capacities, and; design and application of educational media and training technology. The programs will draw on A.I.D. experience with:

- economic and social analysis tools in education assessment;

- instructional technology and media;

- institutional strengthening for basic schooling systems;

- adult education and nonformal skills training systems, and;

- manpower planning and staff development.

The key elements of A.I.D.'s Education and Human Resources program are:

- increased support for efforts to improve the efficiency of basic schooling systems for the 6-14 age group, with particular attention to the distribution of opportunities for girls, poor and rural children. A.I.D. will use instructional radio and other media to extend education cost-effectively and will increase efforts to strengthen the analytic, assessment and planning capacities needed to improve education system management and use education resources more efficiently. Local school administration and financing systems, including private schools, will receive increasing attention.

- continued support for skills training for adolescents and adults, with particular attention to training for self-employment and for employment in small and medium enterprises. A.I.D. will look for ways to involve private as well as public sector employers more fully in establishing and maintaining skills training systems and to institutionalize support services for in-service, on-the-job and extension training programs.

- continued support for scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training, with particular attention to strengthening training and research institutions and to staff development in institutions which are key to human resources programs.

- in addition, the EHR program will continue to support private voluntary organizations, labor development and Women-in-Development programs.

Most EHR assistance will continue to be provided on a bilateral basis. The central-bureau EHR program[1] will provide field support to A.I.D.'s overseas missions and administrative support for the participant training and labor development programs. Centrally funded programs also will support research

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[1]Detailed description of centrally funded education program can be found in Annex V.

and development on education and training technologies, administrative and management systems. Regional programs will provide technical support for the bilateral programs and administer a number of advanced training programs on a regional basis. In addition, the EHR offices (bilateral, regional, central) will provide technical and administrative support for education and training activities under other funding accounts.

FY 1986 REQUEST

In FY 1986, A.I.D. is requesting $183.533 million to support education and human resources development activities, compared with $188.833 million appropriated for FY 1985. The request includes new initiatives to improve the efficiency and accelerate the expansion of primary schooling systems in Africa and in Central America, and additional funds expanding participant training programs in all regions.

In addition to the increasing focus on strengthening school systems, A.I.D. EHR programs will support skills training related to employment, specialized training to strengthen key institutions and improve private and public sector management capacities, labor development, PVO and WID activities.

30 percent of the requested funds ($55.178 million) will support activities in Africa, where education and training systems are generally inadequate at all levels. A.I.D. will continue to support training at all levels, with an emphasis on skills and institutions related to increasing agricultural production, and will increase substantially its assistance for expansion and strengthening of basic schooling systems. About half the request ($92.991 million) will support programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (with about two-thirds going to Central America). The program includes a major effort to revitalize school systems in El Salvador and elsewhere in Central America as well as increased attention to skills training and training for key scientists, managers and other institutional leaders. Approximately 10 percent of the request supports activities in Asia and 6 percent supports programs in the Near East and 4 percent supports Central Bureau programs.

The major Central Bureau initiative will be support for efforts to strengthen analytic capacities as part of long-term strategies to improve the efficiency of national education and skills training systems. Central Bureau programs will support research and development on: teacher training and instructional technology; the use of radio and other media in education; communications and telecommunications, and; fields of emerging priority such as early childhood education, local and private school finance. Central Bureau programs will also support EHR

policy analysis and evaluation, women-in-development, participant training, labor and PVO programs.

To implement its education and human resources development programs, and to support the training components of other programs, A.I.D. relies on 32 education and training officers in its field missions, and 21 education officers and 10 training professionals in the regional and central bureau offices in Washington.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

In Africa, A.I.D. will support education reform and expansion in Cameroon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Somalia and Niger. A strategic emphasis is improving assessment, planning and administrative capacities as part of a long-term effort to improve resource allocation and efficiency in school systems. Almost half the program will support advanced training (emphasizing managerial skills and staff development for training and research institutions) through bilateral manpower development projects in Kenya, Swaziland, Rwanda and Zimbabwe and through the regional African Manpower Development Program and African Graduate Fellowship Program. Other efforts will support nonformal education and skills training, labor, PVO and regional organization programs.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, an A.I.D. priority is revitalizing rural school systems in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Continuing program emphases include skills training for employment in Panama, Jamaica and the Caribbean Basin and business management training in Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Jamaica and the Caribbean Region. All programs include advanced training, either bilaterally or through regional training initiatives. Support will continue for labor and PVO programs and for an initiative to strengthen regional education research networks.

In the Near East, A.I.D. will continue support for expansion of basic education in Yemen and for general development training and management improvement in Morocco and Yemen. Support will also continue for the Regional Technical Information System and the Children's Television Workshop's Mass Media Basic Education.

The main emphases in the Asia program will be manpower development, with bilateral training projects in all countries and regional scholarships through ASEAN. In Nepal, a project using radio to support rural teachers will continue and a new project will support female education. PVO, labor and technology transfer programs will continue.

The major Central Bureau program is the long-term initiative begun in FY 1983 on Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems. This initiative mobilizes leading universities and research institutions to help countries assess their education and training systems, strengthen education research and analysis capacities, design and implement systematic reforms. Focused initially in Africa, the initiative is expanding to support programs in other countries, possibly including Nepal, Yemen and Haiti. Central Bureau programs will also support research and development on: teacher training and instructional technology improvement; the use of radio and other media in education; skills training; communications, and; fields of emerging priority such as early childhood education, telecommunications, local and private school finance.

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
CAMEROON	13,260	4,800	8,460
KENYA	2,020	2,020	---
LESOTHO	5,138	5,138	---
LIBERIA	3,757	3,757	---
RWANDA	600	600	---
SOMALIA	2,000	2,000	---
SWAZILAND	5,000	5,000	---
ZAIRE	100	100	---
ZIMBABWE	5,250	5,250	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG	3,000	3,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	15,050	15,050	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	55,175	46,715	8,460
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
BANGLADESH	1,300	1,300	---
BURMA	500	500	---
INDONESIA	3,500	2,500	1,000
NEPAL	350	350	---
PHILIPPINES	300	300	---
SRI LANKA	100	100	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	1,100	1,100	---
ASIA REGIONAL	5,570	5,570	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	12,720	11,720	1,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	625	625	---
BOLIVIA	1,050	1,050	---
COSTA RICA	150	150	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4,700	2,700	2,000
ECUADOR	3,300	3,300	---
EL SALVADOR	8,325	8,325	---

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
GUATEMALA	5,100	3,100	2,000
HAITI	1,400	1,400	---
HONDURAS	8,625	1,625	7,000
JAMAICA	6,071	6,071	---
PANAMA	3,000	2,000	1,000
PERU	2,325	2,325	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	8,800	6,300	2,500
ROCAP	25,700	25,700	---
LAC REGIONAL	13,820	13,820	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	92,991	78,491	14,500
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
MOROCCO	1,901	1,901	---
YEMEN	9,243	9,243	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA	553	553	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	11,697	11,697	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
EDUCATION	7,000	7,000	---
INTL TRAINING	2,000	2,000	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL D	325	325	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	9,325	9,325	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	725	725	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	725	725	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	200	200	---
WOMEN IN DEV	700	700	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	900	900	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	183,533	159,573	23,960

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 84 Actual	FY 85 Estimated	FY 86 Request
$170,288	$188,000 1/	$223,071 2/

ENERGY, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $223,071,000 in FY 1986 for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities (Section 106) account compared to an FY 1985 request level of $236,175,000 (includes $10 million for Science and Technology program) and an appropriation of $188,000,000 (excluding Science and Technology project). Activities funded within this account include: (1) expanding the role and growth of the private sector; (2) developing employment and income earning opportunities for low-income people; (3) supporting the activities of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and Cooperatives; (4) improving the capability of cities and municipalities to provide for the urban poor; (5) promoting human rights; (6) providing assistance in the transfer, adaptation, and development of technologies appropriate for LDCs; and (7) providing research support and technical assistance in energy and natural resources planning and conservation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

Overall, this account is uniquely suited for addressing cross-sectoral development problems and for mobilizing additional resources from non-U.S. government sources. Activities funded from this account also play an important role in the successful implementation of A.I.D.'s principal emphases: promoting the private sector's role in development; policy dialogue; institution building; and technology transfer. Program objectives in administering this account are to:

- increase the role of U.S. and LDC based private enterprises in Third World development and stimulate the use of capital saving technology;

1/ Excludes $2 million transfer to Science and Technology program for joint U.S. - Israeli Cooperative Research Development Project.

2/ Includes $13 million for Science and Technology program.

- collaborate with PVOs by tapping U.S. private resources to mount people-to-people and self-help development initiatives and build the private sector in LDCs;

- assist LDCs to provide shelter, community facilities, and related services to the urban poor and displaced persons;

- increase and diversify energy supplies and improve energy efficiency;

- strengthen the institutional capability of developing countries to protect and manage their natural resources to support long term economic growth;

- seek innovative and collaborative solutions to the problems and processes of development and technology transfer; and

- promote activities in developing countries which encourage increased adherence to civil and political rights.

A. Increase the role of U.S. and LDC based private enterprises in Third World development and stimulate the use of capital saving technology.

Private enterprise development is a primary focus of A.I.D.'s private sector initiative. Private enterprise is the most effective channel for LDC economies to gain access to the world markets and marketing systems, innovative technologies, and managerial and financial resources needed for sustained economic growth. Among the principles that our private enterprise development programs strive to uphold are the efficient utilization and improvement of indigenous private enterprises, the preservation of competitive forces, and a reliance upon market forces to guide economic growth. The LDCs that have made the greatest strides towards self-sustaining growth have been those that have relied on private enterprise and market forces.

A.I.D. has expended much effort and resources over the past four years to create the conditions needed for self-sustained economic growth for all LDC private enterprises and to encourage the growth of small and medium scale indigenous private enterprises. The SDA account supports these efforts through (1) improvement in the policy climate in LDCs (by reforming those laws and regulations that discriminate against private enterprises and private investment and encouraging the adoption of market economy principles) to improve economic flexibility and the productivity of labor and capital; (2) enhancement of the indigenous financing available to all LDC private enterprises and, in particular, to small and medium sized enterprises; (3) improvement and correction of the business deficiencies in LDC private enterprises (such as

assisting in the development of marketing skills and distribution channels required to promote non-traditional exports); and (4) establishment of long term cooperative research programs to overcome problems in employment, productivity, capital formation, and private enterprise promotion. Private enterprise development also integrates the Agency's important policies on institutional development and technology transfer.

Almost $84 million in SDA funds will support private enterprise activities in FY 1986, compared to a program level of $52 million in FY 1985. Among the many private sector activities now underway are the following:

- A new Private Development Bank in Jamaica (532-0091) was established to provide medium- and long-term credit, equity participation, and support services to investors in agro-industry, manufacturing, and other business activities in Jamaica. The discussions leading to establishment of this lending facility were essential to achieving certain policy reforms in Jamaica.

- The Africa Private Enterprise Fund (698-0438) will provide economic, business, and management consultants and other technical services to African countries to mobilize private enterprise, improve food production, and increase income and jobs. Projects in which host country entities or indigenous entrepreneurs invest their own financial and technical resources to expand profitable enterprises or improve the climate for growth of private enterprise will be given priority attention.

- In Honduras, an Export Development and Services project (522-0207) will increase non-traditional exports by developing: a policy environment that favors export development; the private sector's institutional capability to provide needed services to exporters; production and marketing of specific exports; and financial and export promotion support services.

- A centrally funded project, Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis (936-5426), will continue to provide technical assistance and research support for policy analysis on employment and private enterprise. The objective of this project is to help achieve the long term policy reforms and structural adjustments necessary for strengthening the private sector.

- The primary purpose of the Small Enterprises Approaches to Employment project (931-1090) is the identification of approaches and the design of programs and projects that improve employment opportunities, productivity, and enterprise viability of small and informal enterprises in LDCs. Authorized in 1978, the project now focuses on improving the capacity of local institutions to assist small businesses.

- The Private Enterprise Management Center (521-0183) will establish a private entity in Haiti capable of delivering management training and other business services, particularly those needed to improve management and entrepreneurial skills, to the private sector.

A.I.D. will continue to stress the development and dissemination of appropriate capital-saving and labor-intensive technologies for small enterprises. These activities offer great potential for reducing both unemployment and underemployment of the poor.

While A.I.D. has promoted several successful private enterprise development projects over the years (such as development banks, agribusiness development corporations, technology transfer projects, and privately sponsored management and vocational training institutions), the long-term success of our program will depend upon the commitment of LDCs to market economy principles and practices, and their actions in moving away from government management of the economy. The developing countries that adopt this approach will enjoy steady and increasing rates of economic growth for years to come.

B. Collaborate with PVOs by tapping U.S. private resources to mount people-to-people and self-help development initiatives and to build the private sector in LDCs.

A.I.D. collaboration and partnership with PVOs and cooperatives has been successful and varied. Specific programs have been undertaken by these organizations, and supported by A.I.D., in planning, education, disaster relief, food distribution, and for operating overseas schools and hospitals and are financed through various other accounts. (See separate Functional Account Narratives for additional detail.) However, the Agency-wide SDA account provides over $29 million in grants to PVOs for programs which address energy, environment, capital-saving technology, small enterprise development, and urban problems in LDCs.

For example, the Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) (938-0249) will have received $1.8 million for the

FY 1984-FY 1986 period to support project funding and technical assistance activities in fifteen A.I.D. countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. SAWSO provides support for activities such as vocational training, income-generating activities, local professional staff development, and related activities. The Episcopal Church of the U.S.A. (ECUSA), over the same period, will have received $500,000 for training and staff support that will strengthen national development planning offices in Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, the Philippines, and Tanzania.

In FY 1986, the Section 106 account will support the following types of activities:

- Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) (938-0267) funds village reforestration projects in Ecuador, Guatemala, Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Bolivia, and Uganda. A principal component of the $3.8 million matching grant will be for reforestration. Activities will also benefit small subsistence-level farmers through increased fuelwood supplies, provision of windbreaks, erosion control, increased soil fertility, and production of saleable products such as timber, fruit, and nuts. The program has the assistance of approximately 40 Peace Corps Volunteers and has utilized Food for Peace commodities.

- Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) (938-0272) responds to LDC requests for information on appropriate technologies; maintains a unique capability to provide technical documents and computerized data; develops technical papers; trains LDC nationals in information management; and fields technical consultants, i.e. VITA volunteers. Funds totaling $600,000 are proposed for FY 1986 under a new cost-sharing grant beginning in FY 1985.

- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) (938-0235) is a consortium of 27 U.S. and LDC agencies. PACT funds projects and provides various support services to member and other agencies. In FY 1984, PACT funded 48 cost-shared field projects and four international consortia, plus 60 supportive activities for PVO collaboration. PACT is placing increasing emphasis on transferring knowledge and expertise to U.S. and LDC institutions and promoting interagency collaboration.

- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (938-0268) will support 15 to 25 field projects in five selected Latin American and Caribbean countries that integrates management of natural resources and preservation of biological diversity with

- human development needs in wildland areas. The program will benefit people living within wildland areas and buffer zones protecting key wildland reserves. In FY 1986, WWF will receive $335,000.

A.I.D. reimburses registered PVO ocean freight costs for shipping donated or purchased supplies for humanitarian and development purposes overseas. CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Services, Adventist Relief and Development Agency (ADRA), and the Red Cross are among some 35 agencies involved. They transport food, clothing, medicine, hospital supplies, seeds and vocational training materials donated by the American public, and provide significant resources in disasters such as those in the drought-affected areas of Africa. In FY 1986, $6.5 million will be requested for this program. Over the last five years, A.I.D. has allocated $35 million to PVOs to ship supplies valued at approximately $400 million to over 80 countries.

C. Assist LDCs to develop the institutional, technological and financial capacity to provide shelter, community facilities, and related services under reasonable conditions.

A.I.D. assists host country urban organizations and government agencies to provide safe water, adequate housing, and income-earning opportunities to the urban poor and displaced persons. For example, the Urban Development Support Services Project (940-1002) provides support to country missions to prepare feasibility studies for capital assistance projects, develop methods of urban analysis, and conduct urban assessments. The Urban Shelter Sector Development project (532-0090) in Jamaica will assist the government in improving its urban management and development capabilities with the objectives of better service delivery, encouraging new private investment, and facilitating economic use of public resources. At the same time, funds from A.I.D.'s Housing Guarantee program will support improvement in related urban infrastructure, such as water and sewer facilities.

In El Salvador, the mission is providing about $12 million for a project (519-0281) providing health services and jobs for people who have been forced to move by the civil unrest. Initially begun in FY 1982, the funds needed for this program have increased substantially since then.

D. Increase and diversify energy supply and improve energy efficiency.

To help developing countries address their energy problems, A.I.D. provides technical assistance which supplements the

capital resources provided by the private sector and multilateral development banks. The total Agency energy program proposed for FY 1986 is $185 million, of which SDA-funded programs represent $12.3 million. This compares to an SDA program level of $17.1 million in FY 1985. The SDA energy programs will continue to focus on helping developing countries to build the institutional capacity to plan and carry out sound national energy policies, especially pricing policies, and to develop cost-effective domestic energy supplies.

For example, major energy planning and management projects are now underway in Morocco, Sudan, Pakistan, Liberia, Somalia, and Egypt. Such projects support the development of local organizations responsible for developing policies and investment plans that support long-term economic development goals. Projects in all regions are promoting energy conservation, now seen as the most effective means of increasing available energy supplies in the short term. For example, the Central America Industrial Energy Efficiency Project (596-0095) fosters energy conservation in small- and medium-sized private industries through the training of private sector engineers, plant level energy audits, promotion, and demonstration activities. The project has strong private sector involvement through the national chambers of industry. Conservation has also been the focus of A.I.D.'s ASEAN energy program, which provides assistance for energy conservation and management in the buildings sector, one of the most rapidly expanding energy consuming sectors in the ASEAN region.

Fossil fuels will, for the foreseeable future, remain the most important sources of energy in the modern sector. To assure that adequate fossil fuel supplies will be available to meet the expanding needs of this sector, A.I.D. provides training and technical assistance to help developing countries identify, explore, and evaluate their own conventional energy resources, and to strengthen the geological and geophysical institutions.

- In FY 1986, the ongoing worldwide Conventional Energy Training Project (936-9997) will continue to offer academic training, short-term courses, and industry internships in skills related to fossil fuel development and use. One course offered in FY 1984 dealt with the development of small oil and gas reserves and ways the private sector could be encouraged to help with these efforts.

- The centrally funded Conventional Energy Assistance Project (936-5724) supports a range of technical assistance and research activities to assist developing countries in the assessment, development, and utilization of fossil fuel reserves. For example, assistance is being

- provided to help countries conduct the pre-feasibility studies necessary to secure private sector development financing. Studies are being supported to assess the technical and economic viability of natural gas as a transport fuel. Other activities include research and demonstration activities related to the use of smokeless coal as an alternative to fuelwood for domestic cooking.

E. Strengthen the institutional capability of developing countries to protect and manage their natural resources to support long-term economic growth.

Overexploitation of natural resources has led to severe environmental problems in developing countries. Among the most urgent problems are: deforestation and the consequent deterioration of agricultural lands and watersheds, and the destruction of valuable genetic resources. Other serious problems include salination, waterlogging of productive land, and industrial and domestic waste pollution of the air and water. These problems are partly a reflection of the poverty found in most A.I.D. countries, but development efforts themselves all too often exacerbate these problems.

Although many developing countries recognize these problems and the long term costs which can result from the continuing deterioration of their natural resource base, few have been able to implement effective environmental and natural resource management programs. This is, in part, a result of inadequate data, few trained personnel and ineffective local institutions. SDA funds amounting to $3.0 million in FY 1986 are used to develop these local institutions and train personnel to effectively manage their environment and natural resources. For example, the Environmental Planning and Management Project (936-5517) assists A.I.D. countries in conducting environmental or natural resource profiles and in developing programs to manage these resources. Technical assistance programs in grazing systems development, range management and agriculture have been increasingly important focuses of this project. Support for environmental activities, including many of those described in the US Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy are also provided in other accounts.

F. Seek innovative and collaborative solutions to the problems and processes of development and technology transfer.

Funds provided under this category total $18.9 million, as compared to $33.6 million program level in FY 1985. Support is provided for the programs of the Office of Science Adviser as well as for science and technology transfer programs funded by A.I.D. missions. The Science Adviser's office supports a major

Innovative Scientific Research Program (936-5538) which is designed to stimulate new and innovative research on problems that confront developing countries. Research proposals are solicited in the following topical areas: biotechnology/ immunology; plant biotechnology; chemistry for world food needs; biomass resources and conversion technology; and biological control of schistosomes and crop viruses. Another program funded by this office is the Cooperative Research Program (936-5544) linking U.S. and Israeli scientists in joint research projects emphasizing areas where Israeli research interests and expertise are particularly relevant to developing countries, such as arid lands agriculture, biological vector control, earth sciences, and engineering.

A project in India is designed to increase private sector investment in commercial research and development stimulated by Indo-U.S. joint ventures. A project in Thailand supports research efforts in bioscience and biotechnology, metallurgy and materials technology, and applied computer and electronic technology. The project funded for $15 million in FY 1985, will strengthen government standards and testing facilities, develop a model science and engineering education program at Chulalongkorn, and link U.S. and Thai scientists.

G. Emphasize the encouragement of development processes in which individual civil and political rights are respected and enhanced.

A.I.D.'s overall approach to increasing adherence to human rights is to: (1) encourage the building of institutions that promote human rights and uphold democratic principles; (2) emphasize activities that originate in developing countries themselves and directly involve the people; (3) develop projects which will have a positive influence on governmental human rights policies; and (4) encourage the cooperation of private groups and individuals in the development of human rights activities.

In FY 1986, over $3 million in SDA funds will support projects in the following areas: (1) research on and discussion of civil and political rights; (2) studies, seminars, and educational programs to promote awareness of civil and political rights; (3) assistance in strengthening legal systems; (4) encouragement of free and democratic electoral systems; (5) support for the development of democratic principles and institutions which promote human rights; (6) support for non-government affiliated indigenous, regional, and international human rights institutions; and (7) support for the increased access of women and ethnic groups to the judicial system and to political processes.

Specific human rights activities underway in FY 1985 which will continue in FY 1986 include:

- A training program for judges, conducted by a U.N. agency, emphasizing procedural due process issues to balance the social goals of quick justice and protection of individual rights.

- Assistance in election preparations and support for regional organizations such as the Inter-American Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion to develop activities designed to encourage governments to hold free and fair elections.

- Support for legal education and human rights literacy programs for community leaders, law students, the general public and disadvantaged groups.

- Sponsorship, jointly with the Asia Foundation, of a Human Rights Institute in the Philippines which will conduct programs of public service and legal education.

A.I.D. will provide $500,000 to support various human rights activities in African countries (excluding South Africa), such as training of judicial officials and other legal professionals in civil and penal administration, constitutional procedures and human rights issues; developing, publishing and distributing information on human rights issues for the general public and providing assistance in the establishment of legal libraries and production of legal manuals to be used as reference tools by the judiciary.

Funding for the Agency's South African Human Rights Program increased from $500,000 in FY 1984 to $1 million in FY's 1985 and 1986. Efforts are directed toward supporting activities which contribute directly or indirectly to promoting a just society and to aiding victims of discrimination. A.I.D. goals focus on steps which will make a long-term contribution toward the peaceful evolution of South Africa toward a free, open and democratic society governed with the consent of the governed.

In FY 1985 A.I.D. supported the South African Institute of Race Relations in the publication of its Survey of Race Relations; funded workshops, conferences and training programs to increase literacy and awareness of human rights issues and legal rights; assisted in improving South African disadvantaged community facilities, such as health clinics, day care centers, community centers, etc.; provided funds for administrative and clerical training for educationally disadvantaged blacks; initiated a training course for planning and monitoring development and community-based projects to stimulate the economic sector and social structures in the black community; and provided some assistance in establishing disadvantaged and women-owned cooperatives and in promoting the trade union

movement. Similar types of activities will be funded in FY 1986.

In Latin America A.I.D. will fund activities at a level of $700,000 ($500,000 DA; $200,000 ESF) in FY 1986. A.I.D. currently is funding a project with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to continue the support of its education and research programs covering a broad range of human rights issues. A program with the United Nations Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) to train judges emphasizes procedural due process issues to balance the social goals of quick justice and protection of individual rights. An ongoing grant to Cultural Survival, Inc. promotes human rights and grassroots development among Indians of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin. Other ongoing projects include a scholarship program for specialized studies in agrarian, administrative and criminal law at the University of Costa Rica Law School and a legislator training program at the Center for Legislative Support in the Dominican Republic. A.I.D. will continue to fund judicial and legislator training programs in FY 1986 as well as provide support for organizations which deal with human rights issues.

The Asia Human Rights Program, at a level of $600,000 in FY 1986, consists of various regional projects in support of activities in the areas of development and support of human rights organizations, human rights observer programs, exchange of information on human rights issues and promotion of legal literacy and legal assistance services. Activities programmed for FY 1985 in Asia include a program, designed in conjunction with the Asia Foundation, for support of the ASEAN Law Association, the Academy for ASEAN Law and Jurisprudence and the Philippines Law Center to promote legal literacy and legal assistance. Another current activity focuses on legal research and literacy programs directed toward the needs of women in Nepal. A.I.D. will continue to support similar activities in FY 1986.

In FY 1986, $200,000 will support a program in selected Near Eastern countries to provide training to legal professionals in human rights sub-specialties such as rule of law, constitutional law, civil and political rights, etc.; support for public sector institutions concerned with human rights; and provide the services of legal and human rights consultants and experts.

Current activities under an interregional human rights program include the development of an international data base for human rights information, sponsorship of a conference on "Constitutionalism and Democracy", and support for a forum on "Women, Law and Development" to be held in conjunction with the U.N. Decade for Women Conference. Support for grants in these and similar areas will continue in FY 1986 at a level of $400,000.

SUMMARY --FY 1986--
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	469	469	---
KENYA	50	50	---
LIBERIA	1,483	1,483	---
RWANDA	500	500	---
SUDAN	2,153	2,153	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	9,750	9,750	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	14,405	14,405	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA			
BANGLADESH	3,150	3,150	---
INDIA	4,500	2,500	2,000
INDONESIA	6,500	2,500	4,000
PHILIPPINES	5,400	2,400	3,000
SRI LANKA	359	359	---
THAILAND	4,200	4,200	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	800	800	---
ASIA REGIONAL	4,245	4,245	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	29,154	20,154	9,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,450	1,450	---
BOLIVIA	1,805	1,805	---
COSTA RICA	12,000	1,500	10,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	6,700	2,300	4,400
ECUADOR	5,000	5,000	---
EL SALVADOR	21,600	21,600	---
GUATEMALA	1,197	1,197	---
HAITI	3,380	3,380	---
HONDURAS	4,225	3,225	1,000
JAMAICA	8,600	2,600	6,000
PANAMA	6,390	3,390	3,000
PERU	5,860	3,300	2,560
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	12,100	6,000	6,100
ROCAP	11,875	3,875	8,000
LAC REGIONAL	5,330	5,330	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	107,512	65,952	41,560

SUMMARY —FY 1986—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST			
MOROCCO	1,600	1,600	---
YEMEN	1,000	1,000	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA	1,130	1,130	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	3,730	3,730	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
ENERGY	5,000	5,000	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	1,100	1,100	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL D	1,025	1,025	---
SMALL ACTIVITY	600	600	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFO	300	300	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	8,025	8,025	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	15,110	15,110	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF	600	600	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	15,710	15,710	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	425	425	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	3,395	3,395	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	1,525	1,525	---
WOMEN IN DEV	1,190	1,190	---
PEACE CORPS	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,035	7,035	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP	7,000	7,000	---
INVESTMENT	10,240	---	10,240
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	7,260	7,260	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	24,500	14,260	10,240
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR			
SCIENCE ADVISOR	13,000	13,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,000	13,000	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	223,071	162,271	60,800

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
10.0	10.0	11.0 1/

1/ Requested under Section 106(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account

SCIENCE ADVISOR

OVERVIEW

The Office of the Science Advisor, established in FY 1981, has the mandate to take advantage of breakthroughs and advances in the frontier sciences and to explore the potential uses of new and particularly innovative technologies that are related to international development. Simultaneously, the Office seeks to strengthen the capacity of less developed countries (LDCs) to use these new technologies. The program emphasizes innovation, e.g., biotechnology, genetic engineering, tissue culture, immunochemistry, biological control of disease-carrying organisms, the development of new food and tree crops, etc. This modest program is an important instrument of A.I.D.'s policy to collaborate with LDC scientists in establishing priorities for future programs of technology transfer. The program evolved from a FY 1981 Congressional action to establish, by separate appropriation, a new Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (PSTC). The purpose was to encourage A.I.D. to take a more innovative and collaborative approach and to seek alternative solutions to the problems and processes of development and technology transfer. The funds provided are in addition to those made available for regular research and technical assistance under other A.I.D. functional accounts.

The program has grown to involve scientists from over 50 developing countries. While their scientific approaches may be new, the problems they are researching are often long-standing, such as: elimination of disease-carrying mosquitoes, plant resistance to disease, control of respiratory diseases, low cost enrichment of soils, recycling of wastes, development of new vaccines and diagnostic tests, elimination of disease-carrying snails, and alternatives to petroleum-based fertilizers. Over 2100 requests for funding have been submitted to PSTC to date; many are from LDC scientists who are participating for the first time in an A.I.D. research program. The growing LDC interest in the program, in the face of rigorous review criteria, demonstrates an increasing readiness of LDC institutions to contribute to their own development.

PSTC Program Strategy

The office follows a multi-pronged strategy to fund innovative research and strengthen LDC research competence:

> Sixty percent of PSTC funds support a program of highly competitive research grants. LDC and U.S. researchers submit innovative ideas primarily in five areas of emphasis (research modules): biotechnology-immunology; plant biotechnology; chemistry for world food needs; biomass resources and conversion technology; and biological control of disease-bearing organisms. A sixth area, biological diversity, is to be added in FY 1986. Research grants generally do not exceed $150,000 for a three-year period; thus, the size of each grant is relatively small and the number of grantees is comparatively large.
>
> Forty percent of PSTC funds support a grant with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to identify underexploited resources of potential economic value. Networks of LDC research institutions are established and funded in six areas: grain amaranth; biological nitrogen fixation; fast-growing trees; mosquito vector field studies; rapid epidemiologic assessment methods; and acute respiratory infections in children. Only LDC scientists receive subgrants under the NAS program.

In keeping with its exploratory role, this program mainly supports the initial research phase of chosen topics. Program activities are concerned primarily with the so-called hard sciences, e.g., biology, chemistry and engineering.

I. Competitive Research Grants

A.I.D. requests $6.5 million for this program in FY 1986. In FY 1985 A.I.D. plans to obligate $6.0 million for the 50-55 proposals to be selected from nearly 500 submitted for competitive consideration. In FY 1984 A.I.D. obligated $6.8 million. Of this amount, $6.6 million was for 52 proposals under the Innovative Scientific Research Project (936-5542) and $0.2 million for one proposal and eight technical assistance activities under the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project (936-5543).

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

- To stimulate and support new research approaches to current or emerging development problems;
- To assist LDCs in building the scientific and technological capacity they need to attack such problems on their own; and
- To involve LDC scientists and scientific institutions more directly in science planning, information exchange and technology transfer

Proposals are sought principally within the following six priority research modules:

1. Biotechnology/Immunology, in human or animal systems, including recombinant microbiology (genetic engineering), monoclonal antibodies and related immunological techniques for better and more rapid diagnosis, immunotherapy, vaccine development, and related health applications.

2. Plant Biotechnology, including tissue culture research, protoplast fusion, somaclonal variation, and recombinant microbiology for use in agriculture, e.g., gene expression, transfer and regulation; drought tolerance; insecticide and herbicide resistance, etc.

3. Chemistry for World Food Needs, particularly biochemical growth regulation in plants and animals, soil chemistry, soil-plant-animal relationships (biochemistry), innovative food chemistry, and the chemistry of integrated aquaculture systems.

4. Biomass Resources and Conversion Technology, emphasizing new and improved processes for producing fuels, fodder and chemicals from biomass, especially better digestion and use of lignocellulose, improved thermochemical cleaning and storage of producer gas, and development of under-utilized land or marine biomass resources.

5. Biological Control of human schistosomes and associated snail vectors, and plant crop viruses and their arthropod vectors. Emphasis is given to biologically and ecologically acceptable approaches for the interruption of disease transmission based on innovative studies of microorganism-host-vector relationships encompassing genetics, biochemistry, immunology, pathophysiology, reproductive biology (juvenile hormones, pheromones), natural predation, ecology and pathobiology of the pathogens themselves.

6. Biological Diversity will be a new research module for FY 1986 to develop additional knowledge and technology in this increasingly important area. The substantive focus of this research module will be derived from the results of the Congressionally mandated study of biological diversity and PSTC and NAS experience with a few projects in genetic resources research.

In addition to the foregoing, there will be some flexibility to consider a very small number of proposals in engineering technology, and in earth, atmospheric and marine sciences. Proposals funded in these areas may form the basis for establishing future research modules.

The proposals undergo internal and external peer review and are specifically evaluated for scientific merit, relevance to development, innovative character, and LDC capacity-building aspects. Research proposals from LDC institutions which have good potential but inadequate design may receive modest technical assistance from the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project to bring them up to competitive standards.

Response from the scientific community has been enthusiastic, and is rapidly increasing. In FY 1981 120 submissions were received; nearly 500 were received for the FY 1985 competition. Altogether some 1800 submissions have been received through October 1984, with the majority now originating in LDCs.

Two-thirds of the proposals funded in FY 1984 were awarded directly to LDC institutions. An additional one-third involves active LDC collaboration with U.S. scientists. Research topics included: transmission-blocking immunity of human populations to mosquitoes during malaria transmission (Papua New Guinea); application of new technology in biochemistry and molecular biology for studies on parasite/vector relationships in leishmaniasis (Israel); the application of microbial genetics to the study of transmission and pathogenesis of infantile diarrhoea (Burma); new approaches of purification and immunology technology for characterizing and diagnosing plant viruses infecting beans (Guatemala); heat sterilization and accelerated drying of high moisture rice for safe storage (Thailand); and population biology of tropical forest plant species in relation to conservation and domestication (United States).

During 1985, the Office will evaluate several aspects of the innovative research program: the advantages of a competitive approach versus a network approach (unsolicited vs solicited research); substantive content of the program; the impact of the Science Advisor's program on science and technology content in other A.I.D. research programs; and the value of this program to the objectives of bilateral programs.

II. LDC Research Networking

In FY 1986, A.I.D. requests $4.5 million for the Applying Science and Technology to Development Project (936-5538) administered by the NAS. $4.0 million was budgeted for FY 1985. In FY 1984, $3.2 million was obligated for this project. Future years will be funded at lower levels.

By the end of 1986, the NAS will have committed nearly all of the $16.3 million budgeted for research subgrants to LDC scientists, and will have an active portfolio of 80-100 subgrants. The NAS solicits proposals from LDC institutions which are judged to have the competence, interest and local conditions for best contributing to the objectives of the research networks. External experts review proposals for scientific merit. A committee of scientists from developing countries and the United States approves the proposals that are funded. About one-third of the proposals generated in this process have been funded. From the time of institution preselection through the end of the research grant, the NAS provides a range of support services to the principal investigator: help in project design, workshops where 10-14 principal investigators in the same research area meet to exchange information and, when required, short-term training in innovative research technologies.

For FY 1985 the NAS program will fund networks of LDC research institutions in the following six areas:

1. Grain Amaranth, which was widely grown in pre-Columbian America, was discouraged by the Spanish conquerors because of its role in Aztec sacrificial rituals. Although traditional farmers in remote areas have continued to rely on this "poor man's crop," scientists have ignored it until very recently. The grain has high nutritional potential and grows well in semi-arid climates where many other food crops are unproductive. Eight grants have been approved to institutions in Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, and Thailand to increase the productivity of this plant through germ plasm selection and specific field trials.

2. The network on Fast-growing Trees deals primarily with leguminous trees and other species which form symbiotic relationships with soil microbes that fix nitrogen from the air. It has been expanded to deal with other fast-growing tropical species. Twelve grants have been approved in Chile, the People's Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, and Thailand.

3. The network on Biological Nitrogen Fixation is searching for ways to reduce or eliminate the need for petroleum-based nitrogen fertilizer for legumes and hopefully other crops as well. Eleven grants have been approved to date in Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Senegal, and Thailand.

4. The Mosquito Vector research network will study the ecology of mosquitoes which transmit malaria and viral diseases such as dengue and yellow fever, and develop new vector control mechanisms such as natural predators and pathogens of the vectors. Fourteen institutions in Brazil, Columbia, Guatemala, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Uganda are participating in this network.

5. The network on Rapid Epidemiological Assessment will develop low-cost, easily implemented, approaches to the identification of public health problems in developing countries. Seven institutions in Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Peru, and the Philippines are working in this area.

6. The sixth network -- Acute Respiratory Infection in Children -- has approved seven subgrants with activities in Argentina, Guatemala, Papua New Guinea, Uruguay, Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines. While respiratory disease is a major killer of children in developing countries, public health authorities lack information on which specific disease-causing organisms are incriminated as the major killers. This network is beginning to provide the basic data to allow more effective control measures to be taken.

While the first grants in this program were only made in 1982; some promising results have already been obtained. Luis Sumar, of the University of Cusco in Peru has developed a new, high-yield strain of amaranth. This new strain, named after Noel Vietmeyer (the NAS scientist who drew world attention to the potential of amaranth), is being distributed to farmers in the altiplano of Peru to replace their lower-yielding traditional varieties. In Pakistan, where large areas of land are unusable due to their high salinity, Kauser Malek has succeeded in developing a new pasture system using Kaller grass and associated nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria. Not only is the Kaller grass turning wasteland into pasture and adding nitrogen to the soil, but it also reduces salinity in the upper layers of the soil. Malek and his colleagues, therefore, hope that conventional crops can be eventually grown in rotation with Kaller grass on highly saline soils.

The NAS also carries out selected studies, workshops and other activities related to the development of LDC research programs, including a major dissemination effort of NAS findings. Examples include: 1) a major international conference (July 26-30, 1982) on applications of biotechnology to development which defined priorities for research in health, agriculture and energy applications likely to pay off in five to ten years; 2) a workshop (September 29-October 2, 1982) on the biology of insect vectors of animal and human diseases, with specific reference to research and training needs; 3) a workshop (November 4-9, 1984) on applications of microcomputers to agriculture, health and energy in developing countries; and 4) a series of publications on fast growing tree species which may be used for fuelwood.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
0.0	2.0 1/	2.0

1/ Appropriated for FY 1985 by separate Congressional action under P.L. 98-473, the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution.

U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM

The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program is a new and separate initiative linking Israeli and developing country scientists in joint research projects. In FY 1986 A.I.D. requests $2 million for this program. Through Congressional action $2 million was transferred from Energy and Selected Development Activities, Development Assistance in FY 1985 and made available for Science and Technology, Development Assistance for the initial year of funding for the U.S.-Israel CDR Program (936-5544).

For several decades, Israel has carried out a process of rapid agricultural growth and rural development based largely on technological innovation. The U.S. Congress has expressed an interest in facilitating the application of this Israeli experience and technical expertise to help solve problems that confront LDCs.

The U.S.-Israel CDR Program is distinctly different from existing A.I.D. programs in that it provides U.S. funding for cooperative research involving Israeli and LDC scientists on significant LDC problems, thereby strengthening the capability of LDC scientists to do such research. The Program will fund cooperative Israeli-LDC research proposals up to $150,000 initiated by either LDC or Israeli scientific institutions. Projects will generally be 2-3 years duration. Investigators may be from universities, government laboratories or the for-profit private sector. Participation of U.S. scientists will not normally be part of this new Program.

U.S.-Israel CDR seeks innovative research ideas in the natural sciences and engineering that aim to solve serious devlopment problems. CDR will concentrate on the initial, particularly innovative phase of an investigation. Renewals of the same research project are not currently contemplated.

It should be noted that the U.S.-Israel CDR is not focused on the economic development of Israel but emphasizes areas in which Israeli research interests and expertise are particularly valuable to LDCs. These include, but are not limited to: arid lands agriculture, plant biotechnology, biotechnology related to human and animal tropical diseases, chemistry for world food needs, aquaculture, marine science, biological vector control, genetic diversity, earth sciences and engineering.

The exact number of grants awarded under this program depends on the availability of funds and on the amounts requested. However, it is anticipated that between 15-20 projects will be funded in FY 1985, and a comparable number in FY 1986.

It is hoped that applying Israeli research expertise cooperatively to problems facing LDCs will help LDCs build the scientific and technical capacity they themselves need.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
$103,000	$97,500	80.500 1/

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Sahel Development Program (SDP) is A.I.D.'s regional response to overcoming the serious economic constraints plaguing eight African countries which share similar problems and development objectives. A.I.D.'s program in the Sahel has evolved from emergency relief in the face of a catastrophic drought in the early 1970's, to project assistance aimed at the transformation of the rural sector in the late 1970's combined with policy reforms in the 1980's. The program uses a combination of project and non-project assistance designed to achieve (1) food self-reliance on a regional basis, (2) environmental stabilization, and (3) long-term economic growth. However, persistent pockets of drought over the past decade, with especially serious shortfalls of food production in 1983 and 1984, have required continuing attention to emergency relief.

The Sahel countries represent one of the poorest, least endowed regions in the world, with an average per capita income of $270 per year (1982). Shared characteristics include a limited resource base: rainfall is low and variable; the soils are sandy, poor, and increasingly degraded by deforestation and the reduction of fallow periods; traditional agriculture and livestock production account for the dominant share of economic activity; and exports are concentrated in live animals (cattle, sheep and goats), a few cash crops such as groundnuts and cotton, and limited mineral exports which have faced declining prices over time. Deficiencies in the physical infrastructure and the limited expertise of political, governmental and private sector institutions increase the difficulty of development efforts. The overall literacy rate is less than 15%. All Sahelian organizations are hampered by shortages of trained personnel. Recently, the economies have been further weakened by external debt and balance of payments problems.

The Sahel region continues to be affected by adverse climatic conditions reminiscent of the devastating drought of 1968-73. Inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall in 1983 and 1984 devastated a wide range of millet and sorghum production zones. The Senegal and Niger Rivers experienced the lowest levels in over 50 years, reducing irrigated agricultural production. A serious shortfall of food production led to the declaration of food emergencies in Niger, Chad, Mali and Mauritania.

1/ The FY 1986 budget includes the Sahel Development Program as one component of the functional Development Assistance Program.

From FY 1975 through FY 1984, annual U. S. economic assistance to the Sahel has averaged $113 million, including P.L. 480 food aid. Two regional institutions were established to serve as entities for planning and for coordinating donor assistance to the Sahel: the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) was founded by the African governments in 1973 and is composed of Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta). The Club du Sahel (Club) was founded in 1976 and is presently composed of 20 donor nations, including the United States, and six international organizations. Together the CILSS and Club have developed a common set of objectives, including (1) food self-reliance on a regional basis by the end of the century, (2) environmental stabilization, and (3) long-term economic growth.

To support these goals, A.I.D. funding via the Sahel Development Program is directed towards improving the productivity of dryland agriculture, expanding irrigated agriculture, policy reform, increased training, management improvements, family health, infrastructure development and protection of the environment through forestry/ecology efforts.

Most of A.I.D.'s assistance to the Sahel is channeled through bilateral projects. However, about one-third of the program has been allocated to regional projects which require a pooling of resources among various other donors, or which address common problems susceptible to a regional solution, e.g. river basin development. The regional approach permits A.I.D. (1) to strengthen regional Sahelian organizations, as evidenced by A.I.D. support of the CILSS, the Sahel Institute (INSAH), the Agro-Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET), and water basin commissions; (2) to avoid duplication of specific regional interests such as weather and hydrological forecasting and crop protection; (3) to introduce policy changes, new concepts and technological approaches in selective fields which transcend national boundaries such as food aid coordination and disease control; (4) to foster intra-African cooperation, such as regional water resources planning and CILSS sectoral strategy studies; (5) to serve as a catalyst for donor collaboration, and (6) to exert greater influence on Sahelian development.

While U.S. interests in the Sahel are primarily humanitarian, we also recognize the political and economic importance of this region. The Sahel has the potential to attain a greater degree of self-reliance in food production. Assisting the Sahelians to achieve this objective will advance U. S. humanitarian and

political interests and will provide opportunities for U.S. private investment. Investment opportunities such as uranium in Niger, phosphate in Burkina Faso, iron in Mauritania, and bauxite in Mali exist. By strengthening Sahelian economies, we will improve regional political stability and strengthen Sahelians against Libyan threats.

By the year 2000, the Sahel population will reach 55 million and will require 12.7 million tons of cereals annually for adequate nutrition. Meeting the long-term strategy goals of food self-reliance, environmental improvement and long-term economic growth will require that development efforts in the Sahel involve both rainfed and irrigation projects. Increased basic and applied research will be the cornerstone to improving dryland and irrigated agriculture. Water basin development projects will provide the analytical and regional resource planning framework needed for development of water control and storage in irrigation - a prerequisite to major expansion in irrigated agriculture.

While the goals of the Sahel Development Program are valid, the project portfolio is continuously reviewed based on A.I.D.'s and other donors' increasing experience in the region. Both the Club and CILSS recognize that the massive levels of assistance provided to the Sahel have not led to a corresponding improvement in development indicators owing to a poor policy environment and overly ambitious investment programs, as well as the effects of drought.

Evaluations of the first generation of A.I.D. projects have demonstrated that serious constraints to development will not be easily overcome and that the Sahel Development Program must maintain a long-term, systematic approach with increased emphasis on policy reform, economic growth, human resource development, infrastructure and improvement of the region's policy and planning capabilities.

The principal goal of A.I.D.'s strategy is regional food self-reliance, based on sustainable production systems within the region to reduce dependence on emergency relief assistance. Such sustainable production in turn depends on increased productivity of rainfed and irrigated agriculture and the exploitation of comparative advantages in agricultural production and trade.

Progress to date: The past three years have seen catastrophic drought conditions prevailing in the region. Due largely to external assistance and internal reforms, the Sahel has

remained politically and economically stable and, in spite of adverse conditions, is making progress. The following are noteworthy achievements to date:

Planning/Coordination - The CILSS and Club have supported A.I.D. efforts to improve management, evaluate the impact of programs and initiate requisite corrective actions. This desire for a coordinated approach was demonstrated at the 1983 Club V Conference in Brussels, in which Sahelian governments and donors approved the principle of a concerted effort to coordinate donor assistance at the country level. A good example of increased cooperation is the multi-donor food program to help the Government of Mali bring consumer and producer food prices to market level.

Agriculture Research and Institutional Development - A.I.D. assistance is primarily directed towards this sector. On both a regional and bilateral level, the Sahel Development Program is focusing on applied research involving improved seed production and crop protection practices for staple food products. Recently an A.I.D. financed assessment of agricultural research resources in the Sahel was completed, which will be helpful in further focusing donor efforts on priority research needs within the eight Sahelian countries. Increased emphasis is being given to developing village cooperatives which will have the economic and managerial capacity to function in a more liberalized market economy. To achieve the latter, both agriculture project and non-project assistance are supporting reforms that will encourage farm production. To protect the fragile ecology, A.I.D. is continuing to strengthen host country capacity to manage and rationally exploit its scarce forest resources.

Attaining a greater measure of regional food self-reliance in the longer term will be dependent upon exploiting the Sahel's major rivers and streams, which at present are being used largely for recessional agriculture. Therefore, A.I.D. strategy in water basin development is to assist in establishing the planning framework, data base and apportionment principles that will provide the underpinnings of future infrastructure development. A.I.D.'s efforts to date in water basin development have consisted primarily of multi-purpose planning and pre-feasibility studies in the four Sahel water basin organizations: the Senegal (OMVS), the Gambia (OMVG), the Niger (NBA) and Lake Chad (LCBC).

Financial and Program Management - The Sahel Regional Financial Management project (625-0950) and the process of host country accounting system review, as required in Section 121(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, have been the focal points of

A.I.D.'s efforts to improve the management of the Sahel Development Program. Responding to concerns reflected in audits completed during 1980-1981 on several projects, A.I.D. has taken exceptional measures to help insure effective management, especially in accounting of funds for local costs financing of the Sahel program. Over the past two years, the local costs accounts (182 in total) of every Sahel project were re-examined by the responsible field missions. Of these, all but a few (for which disbursements have been halted) have been found to be adequate, or have been strengthened to satisfy the requirements of Section 121(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

In addition, A.I.D. has conducted region-wide financial management training programs in which both A.I.D. and host country management level personnel participate. Host country accountants have been trained in the use of simplified accounting systems and procedures which meet A.I.D.'s requirements for accountability and which provide management information. As a further outgrowth of this effort, A.I.D. modified its own internal project manager training course to include more financial management skills training.

To insure that the current momentum towards better management is maintained, the Africa Bureau is paying particular attention to the Sahel program staffing requirements, internal operations procedures, management and financial training of personnel and other constraints to project implementation. To this end, a $5 million Sahel Regional Financial Management project was approved in 1982 and an additional $0.9 million in 1984. Its primary purpose is to help host country institutions in the improvement of financial and management systems, including necessary staff training over the next three years. An additional $2 million in FY 1986 will expand and extend the project for two more years. Through these efforts A.I.D. is inducing a new awareness and appreciation among donors and host-country governments for rigorous management oversight of their development activities.

Economic Stabilization - A.I.D. is increasingly involved, in conjunction with the IMF and other donors, in economic stabilization efforts in order to insure that economies do not collapse and that there is time to implement policy reforms, build institutional capacity and perform the requisite agricultural research. ESF programs in Chad, Niger and Senegal and PL-480 generated local currency programs in Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso are in part directed at balance of payments and recurrent cost problems.

Policy Dialogue - Two major topics have been pursued - cereals sector policy and recurrent costs. Policy reforms are moving

forward: increasing farmgate prices in Senegal, Niger, Mali, and Mauritania; reducing input subsidies in Niger, Senegal and Burkina Faso; reducing the role of parastatals in Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso; lowering consumer price subsidies in Senegal and Cape Verde; and curbing public sector growth in The Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Burkina Faso. The recurrent cost issue has been the subject of continuing attention and the CILSS and the Club are routinely organizing recurrent cost seminars in all Sahelian countries to devise solutions. The best example of concrete progress is the Senegal national primary health care program which, through A.I.D. intervention, has now become a self-supporting program financed through user fees at the village level in the Sine Saloum region.

Requested Year Program (FY 1986)

The basic priorities of the Sahel Development Program have remained unchanged during the past six years, reflecting the continuing commitment of Sahelian governments and the donor community, as well as the long term nature of their objective. These goals are: (1) food self-reliance on a regional basis, (2) environmental stabilization and (3) long-term economic growth.

While our basic priorities remain unchanged, a new assistance dimension has been added to address short term balance-of-payments problems. In Senegal and Niger, ESF non-project assistance is being provided to assist these countries to stabilize their fragile economies and enact needed policy reforms.

In FY 1986, $80.5 million in Sahel Development Program (SDP) funds is requested to contribute towards understanding and overcoming the constraints to increased agricultural production, and to developing the human, institutional and physical infrastructure necessary to achieve lasting food production capabilities and environmental stabilization. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on rainfed agriculture ($30.1 million), and the concurrent development of irrigated agriculture ($7.6 million) through river basin development in Senegal and Niger. For livestock improvement in Niger and Mali $3.4 million is programmed. A.I.D. assistance will also continue in ecology/forestry ($5.2 million); this assistance is aimed at the preservation of the region's natural resource base and increasing the production, supply and conservation of the region's principal source of energy, firewood. A.I.D. will continue supporting the initiatives reflecting priority concerns in institution building ($3.7 million), such as agricultural institutions and regional organizations; human resources ($10 million), including long and short-term

participant training; family health and population ($8.4 million), including supporting the multi-donor onchocerciasis control program in the river basin areas of Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Senegal; for project design, studies, evaluation and program support ($4.1 million); for improving and strengthening the accounting systems in Sahelian institutions ($2 million); for enhancing Sahelian capability to implement policy reforms ($5.7 million); and to promote private enterprise development ($0.250 million). In addition to the SDP funds $32 million of Economic Support Funds (ESF) are programmed for supporting policy reforms in Senegal and Niger, and for assisting Chad's Ministry of Public Works to develop an institutional capacity for road maintenance.

SUMMARY —FY 1986—
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURKINA	1,940	1,940	---
CAPE VERDE	2,000	2,000	---
CHAD	4,000	4,000	---
GAMBIA	4,000	4,000	---
MALI	10,000	10,000	---
MAURITANIA	3,000	3,000	---
NIGER	17,000	17,000	---
SENEGAL	20,000	20,000	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM	18,560	18,560	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	80,500	80,500	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	80,500	80,500	---

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
$3,254.3	$3,826.0	$2,824.0 a/

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

OVERVIEW

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) provides flexible economic assistance to countries of particular security and political importance to the United States. ESF planning is carried out in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, which states that to the extent feasible, policy guidance governing provision of development assistance should be applied to ESF programs. Thus, ESF finances balance of payments support, infrastructure and other capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to the poor. This would include, for example, assisting the efforts of developing countries to build and maintain social and economic institutions which are necessary to achieve self-sustaining and equitable growth, provide opportunities to improve the quality of life of their people and meet basic human needs.

The Administrator of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) is responsible for administering the ESF program in cooperation with and under the overall policy direction of the Secretary of State.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ESF PROGRAM

The primary objective of ESF is to support U.S. economic, political and security interests and to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives. This Fund provides the resources needed to carry out U.S. economic development policies designed to stem the spread of economic and political disruption and to help friends and allies in dealing with threats to their security and independence. ESF may be used in a number of ways to address critical economic problems. An important use of ESF resources is to encourage policy changes that form the basis for sustained economic development. Also, direct balance of payments support can be provided for imports essential to sustain economic activity and restore equilibrium. Where longer term political and economic stability is the primary concern, ESF may be used to address basic development needs or to improve infrastructure. In accomplishing these objectives, A.I.D. program managers, economists and development specialists

a/ Excludes Israel

work with host country counterparts and cooperate with international financial institutions and other bilateral donors, as appropriate.

In promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting U.S. interests, national security and the achievement of foreign policy objectives, ESF is used to:

-- support continued progress for peace and stability in the Middle East region through economic aid to Egypt and Israel;

--support development activities in agriculture and technology transfer in Jordan; reconstruction assistance in Lebanon; assistance for development activities in the West Bank and Gaza; and regional cooperation activities between Israel and its Arab neighbors;

-- provide balance of payments assistance for Turkey's economic reform and stabilization efforts;

-- furnish economic assistance to countries burdened by heavy costs of regional defense or those with which the United States has security relations such as the Philippines and Portugal;

--provide support for Central American countries to help reverse serious economic deterioration, support economic stabilization measures designed to set the stage for long-term growth, and to help preserve and reinforce democratic institutions;

-- provide economic assistance to meet the basic needs of the poor and ward off the threat of social and political unrest in countries of special interest;

-- support economic policy reform initiatives necessary for sustained economic growth in various African countries;

-- prevent political instability by supporting the efforts of friends and allies to alleviate severe economic problems in African countries such as Liberia, Sudan, Senegal, Niger, Somalia, and Kenya; and

-- close the gap between the requirements for short-term stability and longer-term development in countries important to the United States which face economic downturn (e.g., the Philippines, Jamaica).

Accomplishments that have resulted from use of ESF assistance for development purposes and improvement of economic performance include:

-- During the 1983 flood season in Sudan, silt and debris collapsed into the intakes of the electricity-generating plant at the Blue Nile River's Roseirires Dam, causing a near total power blackout in Khartoum and its environs for three weeks. This halted irrigation, which resulted in the destruction of farm crops. Factories were also shut down. A.I.D., using $4 million from the ESF-funded commodity import program, financed barges, dredges and other equipment for dredging operations. One hundred seventy three cubic meters of debris were removed with the cooperation of the Dutch Government, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a U.S./Sudanese construction firm. As a result, all six turbines functioned through the 1984 flood season. The success of this activity prevented the loss of an estimated $120 million, or six percent of the country's gross domestic product.

-- The Agricultural Commodities and Equipment program in Pakistan helped that country shore up its balance of payments situation by providing funds for the import of chemical fertilizers, irrigation equipment and American cotton when Pakistan's domestic cotton production was devastated by bad weather and crop infestation in 1983. The program also funded a fertilizer marketing study which concluded that the private sector is more cost effective in marketing fertilizer than is the public sector. As a result of subsequent policy discussions, the Government of Pakistan agreed to increase the private sector share in fertilizer marketing to 50 percent in 1984 and to gradually phase out public sector involvement entirely. The government also allowed private sector firms to obtain 1984 imports of fertilizer at portside rather than through public sector agencies and to allow private firms to be fully represented on the government's fertilizer planning committee.

-- ESF funds in the Philippines have improved the socio-economic conditions of Filipinos throughout the country, but especially those living in municipalities near U.S. military bases by financing the construction of roads, schools, waterworks, and health facilities, etc. An example is the Dau Elementary School, which was recently constructed with funds from the Municipal Development Fund project. Before construction of the new facility, several thousand students were crowded into a building on the brink of collapse. Now the entire community benefits from the addition of a safe and conducive learning environment for young school children.

-- ESF assistance to Costa Rica began in FY 1982 when that country was in the midst of a severe economic crisis. Since then, Costa Rica has substantially reduced its fiscal deficit, lowered the inflation rate from 82% to 11%, rescheduled debts to private and public external creditors, and achieved relative

exchange rate stability. Costa Rica also is expected to have a positive rate of growth of its per capita GDP in 1984.

-- With A.I.D. financial and technical support, the Government of Egypt has been able to fully execute standing legislation providing for decentralization of decision-making authority to local governments. Thousands of people have participated in project selection, design, and implementation. All 898 village and urban district councils have selected and implemented their own development projects. More than 16,000 locally-elected councillors have joined with 7,000 executive councillors to decide how best to combine their own resources with assistance from the United States for the benefit of their constituents. The program has provided improved services to an estimated 32.5 million urban and rural people through more than 5,500 local projects that have been completed or are underway. At the end of FY 1984, 1,731 projects have extended and improved village water systems; 2,650 kilometers of farm-to-market roads have been built or improved; 523 classrooms in urban neighborhoods have been built; 1,082 items of capital equipment have been delivered to governorates to support infrastructure development and maintenance; and over 650 loans have been made.

-- A school construction project in Jordan completed the construction of fourteen schools in urban, suburban and rural areas. Each school is furnished with full electricity and water connections and consists of 30 classrooms, a laboratory, teacher's room, administration room, kitchen, and bathroom and playground facilities. The 420 classrooms accommodate approximately 15,000 students.

LOCAL CURRENCY GENERATIONS

Programming of local currency proceeds generated as a result of or incidental to ESF dollar aid can enhance the impact of dollar assistance. In Costa Rica, local currency generations will support policy reform dialogue associated with strengthening the private sector. In Ecuador, these generations will finance expansion of productive enterprises, promote job creation, and leverage investment capital. Kenya, Guatemala, and Peru will also program local currencies to support domestic private sector credit lines and other interventions to strengthen agribusiness and the non-traditional export sector. In some cases, such as Peru, Philippines, and Pakistan, local currencies generated will be used to augment host country support to donor financed development projects where lack of local counterpart has slowed implementation.

FY 1986 PROGRAM

The proposed ESF program for FY 1986 is $2,824 million, excluding Israel. The key elements of the FY 1986 program include assistance to Central American countries to further restore economic growth and stability to their troubled region; continuing support for the peace process in the Middle East; security and development-oriented programs in Asia; and alleviating the spread of economic and political disruption in Africa.

REGIONAL REQUESTS b/

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt - $815 million for assistance with short-term balance of payments and long-term development needs. The proposed program provides funds for a cash transfer, commodity import program, technical and capital assistance for infrastructure, decentralization, agricultural and social services projects such as family planning and primary education. New projects will include private sector health initiatives, private horticultural exports, and assistance to the informal private sector.

Israel - The ESF proposal for FY 1986 is under review and will be submitted at a later date. These funds will likely be utilized, as in the past, to assist in meeting balance of payments requirements and to enable Israel to procure desired commodities and services. ESF is provided as a cash transfer.

Jordan - $20 million to finance programs to increase agricultural production in the rainfed highlands; to promote growth in urban industrial areas; to assess and exploit groundwater resources; for participant training programs; and to continue technology transfer and technical assistance activities.

Lebanon - $10 million to improve health delivery services to displaced families and injured people in the greater Beirut area, continue reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing and other small-scale infrastructure activities through PVOs, and assist the Government of Lebanon to improve its capacity to plan and implement reconstruction activities.

Morocco - $22.5 million for a new private sector support and export promotion project, and to complete funding of a

b/ See regional annexes for detailed descriptions of the following programs.

conventional energy project and a winter snowpack augmentation project. This funding will assist the government's economic stabilization efforts based on an IMF stand-by agreement.

Oman - $20 million to continue to support the operations of the U.S. - Oman Joint Commission for technical assistance and training, for expansion of the water supply system in the capital, and for construction of public schools throughout the country.

Tunisia - $22.5 million to promote policy change and support technical assistance in the private sector and agriculture and projects in rural development and population.

Middle East Regional - A total of $22 million as follows:

-- $10 million for development projects which will benefit the populace of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, such as health and sanitation, land reclamation and agricultural development, water storage and distribution, community and rural development and vocational and higher education.

-- $5.8 million to fund cooperative scientific and technical activities in such areas as the marine sciences, infectious diseases, agriculture technology exchange, and arid land use, of mutual interest to Israel and its Arab neighbors.

-- $5 million to provide budget support to the American University of Beirut for repair of war-damaged facilities and to offset income loss from declining tuition receipts.

-- $500 thousand for regional family planning programs.

-- $600 thousand for project feasibility and other studies and activities related to the development and support of ESF projects in the Near East.

-- $100 thousand for human rights related activities such as advanced education and training for legal professionals, institutional planning and technical assistance to in-region public sector institutions, and U.S. expert in-country lectures and consultations.

EUROPE

Cyprus - $3 million to continue the scholarship program initiated in FY 1981.

Portugal - $80 million for economic and social development of the Azores and other parts of Portugal in support of an expanded security relationship.

Spain - $12 million to continue educational, cultural and scientific exchange programs administered by the Department of State and United States Information Agency.

Turkey - $150 million to continue support of Turkish economic reform and stabilization efforts.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize - $4 million for a Small Business Development project to provide financial and technical assistance to small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs and for an Energy Sector Structural Adjustment project to assist the Government of Belize in a rational expansion of power generating capacity needed for long-term economic growth.

Bolivia - $10 million in balance of payments support which will facilitate the importation of capital goods, equipment, spare parts and raw materials from the United States.

Costa Rica - $150 million to continue balance of payments support. This will help Costa Rica to meet its import needs for commodities required to generate industrial, agro-industrial, and agricultural production and employment.

Dominican Republic - $50 million to provide balance of payments assistance in support of policy reforms to continue the difficult but necessary adjustment process to a more open, export-oriented economy. High priority items in the policy dialogue with the Government of the Dominican Republic will be the reduction of administrative obstacles to export activities, retention of foreign exchange earnings by exporters of non-traditional products, unification of the exchange rate, rationalization of public sector enterprises, and improved monetary and fiscal performance.

Ecuador - $15 million for balance of payments support to assist the Government of Ecuador to stabilize and revitalize the economy.

El Salvador - $210 million for balance of payments support. This will help El Salvador to meet its import needs for vital industrial and commercial production and capital goods, for restoration and maintenance of essential internal communication, marketing, and distribution links, and for an expanded program of assistance to displaced families consisting of, among other things, jobs and a pilot resettlement/relocation program.

Guatemala - $25 million to provide foreign exchange necessary for essential imports required by producers of non-traditional exports.

Haiti - $5.3 million to help private voluntary organizations and other non-governmental groups to implement project activities such as the establishment of a viable commercial trade and finance company to expand the export of manufacturing and agro-industrial products, increasing the productivity and marketing capacity of Haitian coastal fishermen, and developing a primary health care model for replication in under-served rural areas. Funding will also be used to complete A.I.D.'s contribution to a private mortgage bank which finances housing for low-income families.

Honduras - $80 million for balance of payments support to help revitalize the Honduran economy and to assist the private sector to take advantage of trade opportunities opened up by the Caribbean Basin Initiative. This assistance will help Honduras finance imports from the United States. Local currency will finance the creation or expansion of productive enterprises and support high priority development projects.

Jamaica - $70 million for balance of payments support related to Government of Jamaica implementation of economic reforms and self-help measures, and for short-term consultancies, studies, training and block grants to help relieve economic bottlenecks and facilitate private sector development.

Panama - $40 million to support financial stabilization efforts of the Government of Panama by financing priority development programs within reduced overall government budget levels.

Peru - $45 million for balance of payments support to encourage macroeconomic policy reform.

Eastern Caribbean Regional - $35 million to expand and improve productive infrastructure such as roads, ports, bridges and drainage systems; to support agricultural sector structural reforms; to assist governments of less developed countries in the Eastern Caribbean in planning public management and policy formulation and implementation; to finance small-scale community self-help projects, and to provide for program development and support.

Central America Regional - $91.5 million to provide additional reserves in support of the Trade Credit Insurance Program; to provide emergency financial support to the Central America Common Market Fund to support the recovery of intra-regional trade; to expand a program with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration to provide credit to industries which have

export potential and wish to modernize or expand their productive capacity; to support judicial reform and to strengthen democratic institutions.

LAC Regional - $2.2 million to support the continuing efforts of the American Institute for Free Labor Development to strengthen independent, democratic labor movements in Caribbean Basin countries through educational and social development projects, and to support private voluntary organizations and human rights institutions which promote wider observance of human rights and democratic principles through conferences, seminars, research and educational programs.

AFRICA

Botswana - $10 million for ongoing activities in a broad range of education programs -- primary, secondary and workforce skills -- as well as agricultural technology.

Chad - $10 million to fund road rehabilitation and maintenance, including technical assistance, training, and purchase of heavy equipment.

Djibouti - $5 million to support ongoing activities which expand the artisanal fishing industry, provide vocational training, improve primary health care facilities, and improve low-income housing.

Kenya - $35 million to continue U.S. balance of payments and budget support to the Government of Kenya while promoting structural changes, efficient administration and continued liberalization of trade procedures, and the setting of public investment priorities. This will also expand resources for private sector development activities.

Liberia - $48 million for balance of payments and budget support to assist the Government of Liberia in laying the groundwork for economic recovery and growth, especially through improving fiscal management and revenue generation, streamlining public sector corporations and promoting private investment.

Madagascar - $3 million to support AID's Agricultural Rehabilitation and Support Project by financing import of commodities, including small farm equipment and spare parts, needed to promote agricultural production. Funds may also be used for the repair of irrigation canals and dikes.

Mauritius - $4 million to continue financing essential, primarily agricultural imports, to assist Mauritius in its serious efforts to reform its economy.

Mozambique - $15 million to continue promotion of private sector rehabilitation through technical assistance, training and agricultural inputs funded through a commodity import program.

Niger - $7 million for an ongoing agricultural sector grant to promote economic stabilization and policy reforms, such as reduction of fertilizer subsidies and reduced restrictions on cross border trade.

Senegal - $15 million to build on reforms achieved through earlier programs associated with institutional and policy reforms in the agricultural sector. This includes developing village-based producers' groups replacing government-dominated cooperatives.

Seychelles - $2 million to finance continued imports of petroleum used for electric power generation while providing balance of payment support and generating local currency for development efforts.

Somalia - $35 million to finance essential commodities for the agricultural and the private sector, through commodity import program financing, and to support policy reform activities critical to economic recovery and stabilization through technical assistance.

Southern Africa Regional - $30 million to help rehabilitate the region's transport network, support food crop research and food security, and continue training programs, especially for disadvantaged South Africans.

Sudan - $115 million for a commodity import program which will provide balance of payments support and economic policy reform with emphasis on foreign exchange rate adjustments, export incentives and regional finances.

Zaire - $15 million to increase smallholder agricultural production and enhance marketing opportunities.

Zambia - $22.5 million primarily for commodity imports which support agricultural policy change toward producer price increases and other production incentives, and continue programs in agricultural research and extension and training.

Zimbabwe - $15 million for a commodity import program (CIP) to continue emphasis in agriculture and manpower development. The local currencies generated from the CIP will support basic education and skills training.

Fund for Economic Policy Reform - $75 million to support economic policy reform initiatives necessary for sustained economic growth in various countries. These reforms will be identified in cooperation with other donors.

ASIA

Fiji - $1 million to assist Fiji's economic development efforts.

Pakistan - $250 million to support agricultural production through irrigation, improved on-farm water management, food storage and distribution, research and extension, and new farm-to-market roads; to support energy projects to help bring electricity to rural villages, develop Pakistan's indigenous energy resources (particularly coal) and increase the supply of fuel wood and wood products; to support the government's Ministry of Health in its effort to control the incidence of malaria; to help create a private sector financial institution in order to mobilize domestic resources for economic development; and to support the government's efforts to eradicate opium poppy cultivation in conjunction with the development of the North West Frontier Province and the Tribal Areas.

Philippines - $95 million to provide needed foreign and local currency resources through both public and private channels to support productive growth and employment in the rural sector. Specific program and project activities will include assisting local governments to plan and implement priority rural infrastructure such as schools, roads, irrigation works, and markets. Also, ESF activities will help new and existing private enterprises to generate rural income and employment through the provision of critical productive inputs and credit.

Thailand - $5 million to support the Royal Thai Government's efforts to stabilize economic and social conditions of Thai villagers located in the disrupted areas along the borders with Kampuchea and Laos.

OTHER

Oceanographic Research - $1.5 million to finance surveys for petroleum, natural gas and valuable minerals off the coasts of several of the small island nations of the South Pacific.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Congress authorizes Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) under Chapter 6, Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Information on PKO support for United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and Multinational Observers in the Sinai may be found in the FY 1986 Congressional Presentation on Security Assistance.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 83-86
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Proposed
AFRICA				
Botswana	10,000	800 d/	10,000	10,000
Chad	0	3,000	5,000	10,000
Djibouti	1,986	3,000	3,500	5,000
Kenya	30,000	21,000	30,000	35,000
Liberia	32,000	35,000	43,000	48,000
Madagascar	0	0	3,000	3,000
Mauritius	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Mozambique	00	7,000	11,000	15,000
Niger	5,000 a/	5,000	5,000	7,000
Senegal	5,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Seychelles	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Somalia	21,000	35,000	30,000	35,000
Sudan	82,250 a/	120,000	114,000	115,000
Zaire	5,000 a/	10,000	10,457 h/	15,000
Zambia	15,483	21,322	15,000	22,500
Zimbabwe	60,000	40,000	28,000	15,000
So. Afr. Reg'l.	14,393	15,996	23,000	30,000
Fund for Economic Policy Reform	0	0	75,000	75,000
Subtotal	286,112 a/	333,118 d/	424,957 h/	461,500
ASIA				
Fiji	0	0	0	1,000
Pakistan	200,000	225,000	200,000	250,000
Philippines	50,000	50,000	140,000	95,000
Thailand	5,800 b/	9,115 e/	5,000	5,000
Subtotal	255,800 b/	284,115 e/	345,000	351,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
Belize	10,000 c/	0	14,000 i/	4,000
Bolivia	0	0	0	10,000
Costa Rica	157,000 a/c/	130,000 f/	160,000	150,000
Dominican Republic	8,000 a/	34,000	95,000 i/	50,000
Ecuador	0	0	0	15,000
El Salvador	140,000	120,234	285,000 i/	210,000
Grenada	0	46,967 g/	8,033	0
Guatemala	10,000 c/	0	12,500	25,000
Haiti	10,000 c/	5,096	5,000	5,300
Honduras	56,000 a/c/	40,000	147,500 i/	80,000
Jamaica	59,350 a/c/	55,000	70,000	70,000
Panama	0	0	50,000 i/	40,000
Peru	0	0	0	45,000
Eastern Caribbean	35,000 a/c/	30,820	20,000	35,000
LAC Regional	15,000 c/	2,000	2,000	2,200
Cent. Am. Reg'l (ROCAP)	0	0	98,000 i/	91,500
Subtotal	500,350 a/c/	464,117 f/g/	967,033 i/	833,000

Region/Country	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Proposed
NEAR EAST				
Cyprus	15,000 a/	15,000	15,000	3,000
Egypt	750,000	852,949 d/	815,000	815,000
Israel	785,000	910,000	1,200,000	k/
Jordan	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Lebanon	9,560 a/	27,765 d/	78,232 j/	10,000
Morocco	0	7,000	15,000	22,500
Oman	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Poland	0	0	10,000 i/	0
Portugal	20,000	40,000	80,000	80,000
Spain	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Tunisia	5,000	1,500	20,000	22,500
Turkey	285,000 a/	138,500	175,000	150,000
Middle East Regional	12,480	14,004	15,000	22,000
Subtotal	1,929,040 a/	2,053,718 d/	2,475,232 i/j/	1,177,000 k/
OTHER				
Institute for Democracy	150	0	0	0
Italy	0	10,000 d/	0	0
Oceanographic Research	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,500
Subtotal	1,250	11,100 d/	1,000	1,500
Total	2,972,552 a/b/ c/	3,146,168 d/e/ f/g/	4,213,222 h/i/ j/	2,824,000 k/

Note: Numbers are rounded.

a/ Includes obligations from the FY 1983 supplementals as follows: Niger $3 million; Sudan $12.25 million; Zaire $5 million; Costa Rica $32 million; Dominican Republic $8 million; Honduras $30 million; Jamaica $5 million; Eastern Caribbean $6 million; Cyprus $10 million; Lebanon $9.56 million; and Turkey $40 million.

b/ Includes $.8 million of the $5 million transferred from State's Migration and Refugee Account for anti-piracy activities in the Gulf of Thailand.

c/ Includes $149 million from the FY 1982 CBI Supplemental distributed as follows: Belize $10 million; Costa Rica $75 million; Guatemala $10 million; Haiti $10 million; Honduras $3 million; Jamaica $2 million; Eastern Caribbean $24 million; and LAC Regional $15 million.

d Includes deobligation/reobligations as follows: Botswana $.8 million; Italy $10.0 million from Syria pipeline; Lebanon $.557 million; and Egypt $102.949 million.

e/ Includes $4.115 million of the $5 million transferred in FY 1983 from State's Migration and Refugee account for anti-piracy activities in the Gulf of Thailand.

f/ Includes $60.0 million made available from FY 1984 supplemental funds from PL 98-396.

g/ Transfers of $40.0 million from the FY 1983 no-year supplemental for Lebanon and $15.0 million deobligated from the Syria pipeline were made to Grenada. Of the combined total, $46.967 million was obligated in FY 1984 and $8.033 million will be obligated in FY 1985.

h/ Includes estimated deobligation/reobligation of $.457 million.

i/ Includes $290.5 million made available from FY 1984 supplemental funds from PL 98-396 as follows: for Central America--Belize $10.0 million, El Salvador $90.0 million, Honduras $72.5 million, Panama $30.0 million, and Central America Regional (ROCAP) $28.0 million; Other--Dominican Republic $50.0 million and Poland $10.0 million, for the Zablocki Clinic (of which $6.0 million was obligated through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad).

j/ Estimated obligations from the FY 1983 no-year supplemental for Lebanon.

k/ Israel to be submitted separately.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
$33.884	$39.735	$40.260

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

1. Overview

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative is based on the fundamental premise that the private sector in third world countries can and should be energized to encourage broadly-based, equitable and self-sustaining economic growth and development. Such growth and development can contribute substantially to the alleviation of problems related to basic human needs in these countries.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) was established just over three years ago within the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) as a key response to the Administration's belief that a vigorous private sector economy can serve as an important force for growth in developing countries. Third World countries that have encouraged private enterprise have, generally, registered impressive economic gains. They have also fared better than most in weathering the economic problems which have beset most developing countries over the past several years including: (1) high energy costs which, fortunately, have abated over the past year; (2) falling commodity prices; (3) adverse terms of trade and depressed export volumes; (4) high interest rates and high perceived risk on the part of lenders which have severely limited LDC borrowing capability; and (5) large and increasing debt repayment burdens which have been the cause of great concern in the international financial community and which have greatly diminished the availability of resources for LDCs.

These economic conditions have caused numerous developing countries to re-examine their respective economic development philosophies and take some positive corrective actions. For example: 1) some African and Latin American countries such as Malawi, Kenya, Costa Rica, and Grenada have increased efforts to privatize certain state-owned enterprises; 2) several countries including Kenya, Liberia, Indonesia and Pakistan have begun to examine their respective investment and overall business environments to determine what policy, legal and regulatory changes are required to enhance the development and growth of business activities; 3) numerous LDC governments in all regions are taking positive steps to attract investment and

*Includes budget request of $7.0 million for the Bureau's Office of Housing and Urban Programs.

stimulate exports which will result in the increased levels of foreign exchange required to service debt; and 4) efforts arebeginning in several countries, including Thailand and India, to develop programs which will increase access to new markets and enhance technology transfer, development and commercialization opportunities.

This Administration fully supports these efforts and has strongly encouraged LDC governments to promote the establishment and growth of indigenous private business as a cost effective means of achieving self-sustaining economic growth and development in competitive markets. Indigenous private sector development is an essential element in A.I.D.'s strategy, complementing traditional government-to-government programs to achieve the objectives set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA).

2. The Private Enterprise Initiative

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), with a limited budget and a small, professional staff, developed an innovative and experimental program portfolio to support activities which promote the development and utilization of private enterprise mechanisms to achieve development objectives.

These activities and programs were carefully selected and designed to assure that they fully support the congressional mandate of helping to improve the lives of the poor majority in A.I.D.-assisted countries. For example:

-- Generating productive jobs, particularly those provided by small and medium-sized enterprises in labor intensive industries, with an emphasis on agribusiness and other rural-based manufacturing;

-- Pursuing the development of start-up enterprises, based on indigenous entrepreneurial talent, which will recycle profits into further capital investment and generate additional employment;

-- Encouraging the transfer, adaptation and commercialization of technologies in LDC businesses to manufacture and market products needed in developing countries;

-- Imparting entrepreneurial and business management skills required by start-up businesses, allowing them to grow into productive, income and employment generating enterprises;

-- Focusing assistance in those countries that take initial steps to develop policies and self-sustaining institutions which help achieve economic development; and

-- Utilizing the expertise and investments of both U.S. and LDC businesses to promote economic and social development programs in developing countries.

All of these elements assist in establishing a foundation for self-sustaining, broadly based and equitable economic growth. Such a foundation offers people of the developing world wider individual choice, higher living standards, improved quality of life and hope for the future.

This approach is fully consistent with the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). Sections 102 and 601 of the Act in particular recognize the importance of a dynamic private enterprise system in achieving economic progress and development. The Act declares it to be the policy of the United States to foster private initiative and competition, to utilize expertise from U.S. private enterprise, and, to the maximum extent practicable, to carry out programs of assistance through private channels.

This renewed emphasis on utilizing private enterprise to achieve development objectives is an Agency-wide initiative. While PRE has been tasked with experimenting and innovating with private enterprise mechanisms, other bureaus in the Agency have been developing programs and activities in support of and utilizing private enterprise. PRE, over the past three years, has provided considerable assistance to these efforts. Increasingly, over this period of time, USAID missions and regional bureaus have come to view PRE as a technical resource which may be called upon to provide or access needed expertise in program and project development efforts related to private enterprise, or in helping to resolve specific business-oriented problems. The long-term success of this initiative will be determined to a large measure by our ability to institutionalize, through Agency-wide program efforts, the concept of utilizing private enterprise as an appropriate alternative to public institutions for delivering economic assistance. Response by USAID missions over the past year, in particular, suggests that we are making considerable progress on this front. The level of PRE involvement in and assistance to USAID missions has registered a five to six fold increase over that period, and the degree of our involvement continues to increase.

3. Bureau for Private Enterprise: Evolution of Strategy

In this year's presentation, we are dividing the discussion of our strategy into two principal sections. The first section will deal with the "Start-Up Strategy" which encompasses the three year, 1982-84 period. The second section will address the 1985-87 period which represents a "Transition Strategy" stage as the Bureau moves from a start-up, entrepreneurial phase with all its attendant constraints to growth and related problems, to a more mature phase in which the portfolio has been well defined and the future course well charted.

Before going into a discussion of these two respective phases of development, however, we will outline several important developments which have had and will continue to have a major impact on the Bureau's strategy and operations. In addition, we will outline the mandate under which the Bureau has developed and managed its portfolio.

With regard to the latter, it is important to note that the Bureau continues to have a two-fold mandate. First, the Bureau serves as A.I.D.'s laboratory for experimenting with innovative program and project ideas designed to generate economic development and growth in developing countries through stimulation and expansion of private business; that is, finding ways to incorporate private enterprise in A.I.D. development programs and projects. For the initiative to succeed, A.I.D.'s field missions must begin to design and implement programs and projects which stimulate host country private enterprise. The second part of our mandate, therefore, is to encourage USAID missions, based on PRE's successful experiments, to design and implement similar programs and projects.

In carrying out this two-fold mandate, the Bureau has developed a strategy which encompasses both line and staff responsibilities. In its staff responsibilities, PRE is a traditional A.I.D. central bureau providing policy and program guidance on private enterprise development for use in programs and projects designed by USAID missions. In its line function, PRE has operational responsibility for developing, financing and managing a portfolio of grant and loan projects in selected developing countries in the four geographic regions.

In this overall context, there have been numerous developments which have occurred over the past two to three years and which will have a major impact on the Bureau during this transition stage in our strategy and operations. These important

developments should be kept in mind as the Bureau's start-up and transition strategies are reviewed. Briefly, they are:

i. Emphasis on Selected "Product Lines": During the Bureau's start-up phase, our strategy evolved to include the development of "products" or "services" for use by the Agency in addressing critical private enterprise development problems. They are:

- Policy Dialogue and Change
- Capital Market Development
- Transfer, Adaptation and Commercialization of Technology
- Investment Promotion
- Non-Traditional Export Promotion
- Training/Entrepreneurship Development

These areas were selected because: 1) they represent some of the most critical constraints to LDC private enterprise development; 2) they are areas in which private enterprise has considerable expertise; and 3) they are areas in which A.I.D., with its limited resources, can make a real contribution to development.

ii. Sector Emphasis: To limit the breadth of Bureau activities, we decided early in our start-up phase to limit the sectors in which we would operate. Those are:

- Agribusiness
- Health
- Intermediate Financial Institutions (IFIs)
- Rural Manufacturing

This also acts as one screening mechanism for potential PRE investments.

iii. Establishment of the Revolving Fund: During FY 1983, Congress passed legislation (Section 108 of the FAA) which created a Revolving Fund. This allows reflows from PRE investments to return to this Fund for re-lending purposes. As managers of the Fund, PRE must be extremely judicious in providing financing to development-oriented projects which meet basic human needs requirements of the FAA while assuring that these activities are commercially viable to maintain the integrity and capital base of the Fund.

iv. Decreased Focus on Major Grant Projects: Given the Bureau's limited staff and financial resources, we have concluded that, with few notable exceptions such as the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) and the Cooperative core grant programs, we will not initiate new

project activities which require heavy financial resource and management commitments over extended periods of time. Increasingly, we will encourage core grantees and other major project sponsors to focus efforts on providing services and support to USAID missions in project design and development. Any major new grant program initiative will emphasize support to missions so that over the longer term, as missions benefit from such programs, they will assume funding and management responsibility.

v. Mission Support: Our start-up phase demonstrated that one of the most effective ways we have to institutionalize the private enterprise initiative is through the direct support (from PRE staff or outside experts) we provide to USAID missions in the development of strategies, programs and projects to incorporate private enterprise in development. This utilization of PRE as a technical resource will continue to be a most important part of our strategy.

vi. Approval of PRE Regional Positions: The Agency has approved two regional positions for PRE. The staffing of these positions, which will be located in the Asia and Latin America/Caribbean regions, will greatly enhance our ability to provide direct support to USAID missions in those regions. In addition, they will allow us to manage more effectively our own project portfolio. Much of the Bureau's activity, both Mission support and project portfolio, is located in those two regions.

vii. Discontinuing the "Set-Aside" Program: This program, initiated in FY 1982, has been an extremely difficult one to implement. Its objective was to help institutionalize the private enterprise initiative by assuring that USAID missions were developing projects to incorporate private enterprise in development. PRE was charged with helping to identify and develop such projects which were to be funded by USAID missions. The program did not enjoy great success during FY 1982 and 1983. Several reasons for this included: 1) it was difficult for PRE to get involved early enough in the project development cycle to have an impact on design; 2) the project development cycle is a long one, frequently taking 18-24 months and, therefore, it was difficult to demonstrate early results; and 3) changes in mission plans and priorities resulted in slippages in, or elimination of potential projects.

Simultaneously, two other developments were taking place which led us to conclude that the overall objective of the program was being and could more effectively be achieved in the absence of a formal "Set-Aside" program. First, our

mission support efforts were increasing dramatically and second, two regional PRE positions were approved. Both developments will allow us to provide needed assistance early in the design phase of new projects, and, therefore, eliminate the need for a formal "Set-Aside" program.

viii. PRE Training Course: In conjunction with the Office of Training, and utilizing the services of an outside contractor, PRE has developed a training course designed to introduce A.I.D. officers to business functions and decision-making, and give them guidance on effectively incorporating private enterprise into the Agency's development efforts. Piloted in FY 1985, this course, the first of its kind in the Agency, will further assist in the institutionalization process of the private enterprise initiative.

ix. Importance of Evaluation: As the Bureau's portfolio grew we recognized the critical importance of rigorous evaluation as a means of: 1) determining successful experimental projects and the necessary elements for success; 2) identifying problems in project activities and recommending corrective actions; and 3) eliminating from future project consideration those that were not successful. We believe this to be of utmost importance in a Bureau program that is designed to be both innovative and experimental, while also providing guidance to USAID missions on future project design.

x. Transfer of Cooperative Development Program: During FY 1985, the Cooperative program was transfered from the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance to the Bureau for Private Enterprise. We view this as a very positive step. Cooperatives are another form of business organization and, based on experiences in the United States, can have a major impact on economic growth and development. In addition, because of their clientele in LDCs - i.e. generally smaller farmers (agricultural coops), and smaller businesses (credit unions) - they represent a potentially effective mechanism for providing services to small and micro-enterprises. This is a subject area we will emphasize with the Cooperative Development Organizations.

These developments continue to have a major impact on the design and implementation of our strategy.

3.1 Start-Up Strategy: 1982-84

(1) Bureau Portfolio: During the Bureau's three year start-up period we placed considerable emphasis on initiating new experimental projects and programs designed to incorporate private enterprise in development, while beginning to formulate our "product line" emphases. Over this time we evolved a strategy which focused on the six "product" areas previously mentioned: 1) policy dialogue and change; 2) capital market development; 3) investment promotion; 4) non-traditional export promotion; 5) transfer, adaptation, and commercialization of technology; and 6) training/entrepreneurship development. We also decided to focus on four principal sectors, across which all of these product areas cut; agriculture, health, intermediate financial institutions, and rural manufacturing. The loan and grant portfolios which we developed over this period were a combination of conscious efforts to begin to address all product areas in selected sectors while capitalizing on targets of opportunity which were consistent with our product and sector emphases.

Our loan portfolio, for example, saw numerous investments in different types of financial intermediaries as a way of further developing and filling gaps in LDC capital markets while providing needed financial resources and other services to small and medium sized businesses. Among others, we provided loans and, in some cases, institution building grants to commercial banks (Kenya and Thailand), development banks (Morocco and Ecuador), leasing companies (Peru and Pakistan), a venture capital firm (Caribbean Basin), a credit union system (Bolivia), and an export trading company (Dominican Republic).

In several of these projects, one of the Bureau's objectives was to mobilize local capital for lending to small and medium sized indigenous businesses. We developed innovative mechanisms to achieve this objective. For example, in several cases where perceived business risk and not liquidity was the constraint to on-lending to targeted businesses, PRE established a "collateral account" mechanism. Under this mechanism, revolving fund resources are deposited into an interest earning, dollar denonimated account. These resources are then "pledged" as collateral, or guaranty, against a specified percentage (usually up to 50%) of loans made to eligible businesses by the participating host country institution. This mechanism eliminates any foreign exchange risk and mobilizes local resources while leveraging A.I.D. funds on a minimum 2:1 basis.

The Bureau also made financing available to several agribusiness ventures including a livestock processing plant in Thailand, a leather tannery in Kenya, a shrimp farm operation in Antigua, a coffee waste processing facility in Costa Rica and a small farm implements manufacturer in Pakistan. In the rural manufacturing sector we provided a guaranty (under the Productive Credit Guaranty Program - Section 222 of the FAA) to a private Jamaican bank to cover a percentage of its portfolio of loans to small, rural based businesses. Similarly, through Women's World Bank, PRE resources were used for partial guaranties on loans made by financial institutions to small business activities in targeted LDCs.

Each of these investments focused on one or more of the Bureau's six product areas. In addition to contributing to the development of capital markets, our IFI projects also promoted additional investment by making resources available for financing new and expanding businesses. Our loans to the shrimp operation in Antigua and the coffee waste processing facility in Costa Rica resulted in the transfer and commercialization of technology from the United States to an LDC. A loan made to a farm estate operation in Malawi had a substantial impact on the policy dialogue agenda in that country as it contributed to the process of restructuring and privatizing a parastatal enterprise.

In sum, during this period, the Bureau extended twenty-one (21) loans totalling $34.0 million. Of this, eight (8) loans totalling $14.5 million were made utilizing resources from the Private Sector Revolving Fund. In an effort to manage effectively this overall portfolio, and consistent with PRE's performance-oriented philosophy, two of the loans (non-Revolving Fund) were de-obligted during 1984. Those were loans to Life of Jamaica (a private insurance company) for on-lending to small agribusiness in that country ($2.5 million loan; $100,000 grant), and Latin Caribbean Investments, Inc., a venture capital firm for new agribusiness ventures in that region ($2.5 million loan). For several reasons, these projects were not able to perform as expected and in both cases we agreed with the project sponsors that de-obligation was an appropriate and prudent course of action.

Our grant portfolio and mission support activities made similar contributions across all product lines. For example, the Bureau was heavily involved in major institution building efforts in training. PRE played a major role in the establishment of a new management training institute in Thailand and a vocational/technical training institute in

Peru. In both cases, "sister" institution relationships were established with U.S. schools as a way of continuing the technology transfer process and institution building efforts. We also provided short-term marketing training in Indonesia in conjunction with the International Marketing Institute and a local private business school, and the Young Presidents' Organization provided problem solving assistance and advice to start-up entrepreneurs in several countries including Kenya, Jamaica, Indonesia and Thailand.

In the investment promotion product area the Bureau was very active, largely in response to interest expressed on the part of host governments and USAID missions. To promote investment in LDCs, the Bureau supported such programs as: 1) a series of agribusiness workshops in selected Latin American countries sponsored by the Fund for Multinational Management Education (FMME) which brought together U.S. and LDC agribusinesses, small farmer organizations and financial institutions to discuss potential business ventures; 2) a U.S./Belize entrepreneur exchange and follow-up program under the sponsorship of the International Center for Entrepreneurship (ICE); 3) a training program for investment promotion officers from selected Caribbean island nations sponsored by the Investment Promotion Service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); and 4) a feasibility study financing program which the Bureau developed to encourage additional LDC private investment. Also, because little information was available to A.I.D. on effective investment promotion programs, PRE contracted SRI International for an analysis of such programs in selected countries. The result was a series of case studies and the development of a methodology for both designing and evaluating government-sponsored investment promotion programs which continues to be utilized by numerous USAID missions, especially in Africa and Latin America, in their program efforts.

Our technology transfer efforts focused on specific investment opportunities (as mentioned above), work done by the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) in providing technical guidance and other skills to LDC businesses, and agribusiness technology transfer through our support to the Joint Agricultural Consultative Corporation (JAC Corp). Under a PRE-funded contract, Business International (BI) conducted a series of case studies on successful large agribusiness/small farmer relationships under which the agribusiness firm provides extension services and production inputs to the farmers, and serves as an assured market for their output. In such a system, the core agribusiness firm is transfering

production-related technology to the farmers. The Bureau will actively promote this concept to USAID missions as a means of transfering technology to small farmers and, therefore, increasing their productivity and income.

In export promotion, we provided technical assistance to numerous missions in the utilization of existing crafts skills in LDCs to create new products for marketing in the high fashion industry in developed countries which brings commensurately high margins. The USAID mission in Bolivia is currently designing a project with the private sector in that country which is based on this assistance. We also put together a guide for users on the development and management of export processing zones as one mechanism for attracting investments which generate foreign exchange. Based on several case studies, the guide provides assistance to host governments in outlining all the steps to follow in establishing a successful zone.

Capital market development resulted from many of the Bureau's IFI projects which provided resources to fill gaps in the existing capital market in selected countries. In these efforts we encouraged the mobilization of local resources for debt and equity financing of productive investments. This is particularly true of the guaranty programs which we developed with a private bank in Jamaica and in other selected countries (Kenya, Thailand, Dominican Republic) through the Women's World Bank. We also provided considerable mission support in capital market development efforts. One example is assistance, over an extended period, to the mission in Pakistan on the possible development of a private investment company in that country.

Major policy efforts were made in the area of privatization and divestiture. Experiences over the past two years have been extremely instructive for PRE, and the rest of A.I.D., in beginning to determine an appropriate role for the Agency in this difficult and complex subject area. In addition, a great deal of policy assistance was provided through PRE's mission support program. We funded analyses of the overall climate for trade and investment in several countries including Haiti, Jamaica, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka. Bureau staff provided considerable assistance in the early policy dialogue efforts in Grenada particularly as related to that country's investment code and program for divestiture of state-owned enterprises. Similar assistance was provided in both Liberia (investment code) and the Philippines (divestiture).

During our start-up phase, our investment, grant and Mission support programs were quite diverse as the Bureau initiated many new activities in all of the six "product" areas we had originally identified.

(2) "Set-Aside" Program: The original objective of this program was to assure that USAID missions devoted attention and resources to the development of programs and projects which incorporated private enterprise in the development process. This program began by designating certain projects in "target" countries as "set-aside" projects. These projects were to focus on private enterprise development and receive PRE assistance in the conceptualization and design phases. Because of the long A.I.D. project development cycle, frequently 18-24 months, the program was slow in developing. After the first year in which only three projects were approved totalling $25 million, the program was changed. Instead of relating solely to "target" countries, the two concepts ("set-asides" and "target" countries) were disengaged. Target countries continued to be those in which PRE focused its limited lending resources. The set-aside program was broadened, however, and projects were jointly agreed upon by USAID missions, regional bureaus, the Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) and PRE, regardless of country. This allowed considerable expansion of the list while not forcing target countries to have private enterprise-related projects each year.

Because of the long project development cycle, a two-year rolling list of set-aside projects was developed for 1983-84. The two year list allowed tracking of projects which slipped from one year to the next. Only three projects totalling $44 million were obligated from that two year list in FY 1983. As slippages and changes continued, it became increasingly difficult to agree upon and maintain an updated set-aside project list.

During this period other changes began to take place. As PRE exposure to USAID missions increased, so too did the requests for PRE assistance to those missions. During FY 1982, for example, the Bureau received requests from and provided assistance to five USAID missions. During FY 1983 there was a dramatic increase as the Bureau provided assistance on 28 specific assignments to 20 missions. The increase continued during 1984 and by the end of that year assistance had been provided to over 30 missions on more than 80 assignments. Assistance was provided by the Bureau's staff or, more frequently, by experts from the U.S. business community in our six product areas.

In addition to this development, the Agency approved two regional positions for PRE - one in Asia and the other in Latin America. This will considerably enhance our mission support efforts, allowing close interaction with missions' staff in those two regions during early stages of strategy and program/project development. In conjunction with the increase in mission support activities, we strongly believe that the objectives of the original "set-aside" concept will be achieved without the need for a formal program. For this reason, A.I.D. decided to discontinue the program and it is no longer part of the Bureau's strategy.

(3) PRE Relationships with Other Regional/Central Bureaus and USAID Missions: As the Bureau's strategy evolved so did its relationships with the other bureaus and the USAID missions. Initially, there was limited understanding among the bureaus and missions regarding the private enterprise initiative, its meaning in terms of program efforts, and the role of the Bureau for Private Enterprise in its implementation. An example of this early, limited understanding was the fact that missions began to treat private enterprise as a sector in the A.I.D. sense of the word. That is, they began to develop private sector projects much as they developed projects in the health, education, and agriculture sectors. Each project, i.e. private sector development, became an objective, rather than a means to achieve a development objective in a given sector. Over time, with increased exposure and understanding, missions began to develop projects which incorporated private enterprise across sectors. They began to treat it as another, alternative mechanism for providing services and to achieve development objectives previously accomplished only through public, government institutions.

This increased understanding and the resulting improvements in program and project design stemmed from interaction on several levels between PRE and the other bureaus and missions. In addition to the formal interactions, outlined below, it is important to note that all major PRE loan and grant activities were and continue to be closely coordinated with the respective regional bureaus and host country USAIDs.

The Bureau's mission support activities, as well as the opportunities they present for institutionalizing this initiative throughout the Agency, were outlined briefly in the preceding sections. This direct interaction in project design and development assistance, as well as support in specific

problem solving, evolved during our start-up phase and have been most effective tools in communicating with and supporting the bureaus and missions as they implement this initiative.

The mission support program was designed to provide assistance in the six product areas which we identified as priorities for the Bureau. Assignments have been extremely varied and have ranged from private enterprise project development work in such countries as Swaziland, Kenya, Pakistan and Peru to name several, to re-drafting the investment codes in Liberia and Grenada. In addition, the Bureau helped IESC develop a new strategy which encouraged the marketing of its services directly to USAID missions, thus contributing to our overall mission support program. During this period, IESC developed relationships with over 10 USAID missions providing needed business assistance in those countries, which included Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, the Philippines, Thailand and others.

In addition, the "Private Enterprise Council" (originally called the "Private Sector Officers Liaison Committee") was formed. Chaired by PRE and composed of senior private enterprise officers from each of the regional and central bureaus, the Council began to meet periodically to:

(i) Discuss private enterprise related policy issues and make recommendations to the Agency's senior management (e.g. at the Administrator's request the committee contracted with a consultant to analyze and provide recommendations on potential programming of U.S. government-controlled local currency into activities which promote the development of LDC private enterprise);

(ii) Discuss regional and other central bureau private enterprise projects and potential PRE assistance (e.g. PRE, as a result of discussions with the Committee, now has under Indefinite Quantity Contracts, experts in agribusiness analysis, and financial analysis and capital market institution development which may be accessed directly by USAID missions);

(iii) Serve as a forum for airing issues which have an impact on private enterprise policy and project development, and formulate positions related thereto for presentation to senior Agency management; and

(iv) Keep other bureaus informed of PRE's program/project portfolio (e.g. on different occasions PRE has used the Committee as a forum for briefing the other bureaus on programs

which have wide applicability, including the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) and the Joint Agricultural Consultative Corporation (JAC Corp).

The Bureau also has supported activities which result in analyses and information useful to Missions in project design work. For example, PRE contracted to undertake an analysis of and make recommendations on effective investment promotion techniques. Investment promotion is a topic of great interest among LDCs and one in which A.I.D. is providing support in selected countries. This work has been and will continue to be directly applicable to mission project design efforts.

The PRE relationship with other bureaus, and particularly country missions, has matured substantially during this start-up phase. Other bureaus increasingly are calling upon PRE for assistance in technical areas related to private enterprise, and they are beginning to utilize the resources the Bureau has put in place.

The overall strategy we pursued during our 1982-84 start-up period was to develop a diverse portfolio of investment and grant projects as a way of initiating many experiments in working with and through private enterprise. Simultaneously, we expended considerable effort in developing technical expertise in several high priority "product" areas which will allow us to become a more effective technical resource to support USAID mission program/project efforts in implementing the new initiative.

3.2 Present and Future Strategy: 1985-87

The 1985-87 period will be a transitionary one for the Bureau as it moves from a start-up organization into a "mature" bureau with a well-defined portfolio and a strategy which effectively integrates it into the fabric of A.I.D.'s overall economic development efforts.

This transition phase will include a continuation of our two-fold mandate and our dual line/staff reponsibilities (explained under Section 3. Bureau for Private Enterprise: Evolution of Strategy) as we work to position the Bureau for a long-term role in A.I.D. which will encompass: 1) continued experimentation with new programs/projects to incorporate private enterprise in development; 2) a heavy emphasis on becoming the technical resource within the Agency which supports regional bureau and USAID mission efforts to promote and incorporate private enterprise in development; and 3) the

full integration of our investment and grant portfolios in A.I.D.'s overall development strategy. In this section we will define our overall strategy for this three year period, while the following section will focus more specifically on FY 1986.

(1) Elements of the Strategy: Over the 1985-87 period, our strategy will include six major elements:

- Product Development
- Mission Support
- Investments (Revolving Fund)
- Cooperatives and Small Business Development
- Grants
- Evaluation

Each of these is briefly addressed below.

(i) Product Development: The Bureau will continue work in the six major "product" areas which have been the foci of our activities to date. Once again, they are:

- Policy Dialogue and Change
- Capital Market Development
- Investment Promotion
- Non-Traditional Export Promotion
- Transfer, Adaptation and Commercialization of Technology
- Training/Entrepreneurship Development

This transitionary phase will see major Bureau efforts in policy dialogue and change, and capital market development. We will continue to support investment promotion programs while developing a longer-term Bureau (and Agency) strategy for providing assistance in such efforts. A focus will be agribusiness investment which includes farmer outreach services. We also plan to develop and implement a strategy for Bureau (and Agency) involvement in the commercialization of technology in LDCs. We will undertake no new initiatives in non-traditional export promotion, and in training/ entrepreneurship development our efforts will be highly targeted, undertaken exclusively in conjunction with our mission support program.

(ii) Mission Support: Our mission support program will continue to focus on providing assistance in the product areas outlined above, as we increasingly emphasize our role as a technical resource for the rest of the Agency. Efforts will include a "rollout" of PRE-developed products to support

mission program/project development, that is an incorporation of successful PRE experiments into mission strategies. We will also develop, with USAIDs in selected countries, integrated PRE/USAID mission strategies which support private enterprise development.

(iii) Investments: Our investment strategy during this transition phase will focus on six major categories:

- Capitalization of IFIs (including cooperatives) for on-lending to micro-businesses, emphasizing the use of guaranties available through 1985 under the Productive Credit Guaranty Program (PCGP-Section 222A of the FAA);

- Investments which result in the privatization or divestiture of state-owned agribusiness or health enterprises;

- Establishment of small venture funds to finance the development of the technology necesssary to process and market bio-mass, agricultural waste, or by-products of agricultural processing;

- Private agribusiness firms with extension services to small farmers who produce crops for processing and marketing by the firms;

- Capitalization of IFIs to fill gaps in host country capital markets to service small and medium business expansion, diversification, and export requirements; and

- Health maintenance organizations or other health outreach provided on a fee for services basis and the manufacture of health products focusing on poorer sectors of the population.

(iv) Cooperatives and Small Business Development: Integrating the cooperative program into the overall Bureau strategy will be a key objective during our transition phase. While continuing the core grant support, we will utilize the vast resources and network of the cooperative movement to enhance our mission support efforts. New, cooperative-related initiatives will be incorporated into the Bureau's product development efforts and, most importantly, the cooperative development organizations will be used as leverage into small business support activities. For example, as a way of promoting capital market development, we will work with credit unions and other cooperative organizations, encouraging them to

develop programs which provide financial and other services to small enterprises.

(v) Grants: During this period we will not initiate any new core grant programs as we continue to improve our management of those we currently support, which are:

- International Executive Service Corps (IESC)
- Joint Agricultural Consultative Corporation (JAC Corp)
- Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA)
- Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
- Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)
- Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)
- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
- Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA)

PRE involvement in other major grant activities including the Institute for Management Education of Thailand (IMET) and the Technical/Vocational Training Institute of Peru (TECSUP) will be gradually phased out over this period. We will focus only on grant projects which will enhance our product development efforts and which may be utilized in our mission support program. Similarly, our grant/loan combination projects will be limited to those where the grant portion provides an institution building element which is fundamental to project success. We have found major grant projects to be both resource and staff intensive and because of Bureau constraints in these two areas we will not become involved in such activities without long-term mission management involvement and financial support.

(vi) Evaluation: With a growing portfolio of highly innovative and experimental grant and loan projects, we recognize the critical importance of evaluation as a way to: 1) identify and correct problems in the design or management of existing projects; 2) provide useful guidance in the design of future Bureau projects; and 3) develop and provide guidance to the rest of the Agency in the development of future private enterprise related projects. The 1985-87 period will be one of both intensive and extensive evaluation of projects in the Bureau's portfolio.

These six elements will constitute our transition strategy during the 1985-87 period. As we build on the base developed

in our start-up phase, we will increasingly emphasize management of our existing portfolio and improved targeting of our future program/project and mission support activities.

(2) Implementation: Effective management of both ongoing and new program/project initiatives will receive considerable attention from the Bureau during this three year phase. We recognize the severe limitations facing the Bureau given its limited resources, particularly staff, in trying to manage effectively our overall portfolio. To be successful we must utilize all available resources, including PRE staff and other outside resources.

(i) PRE Staff: Effective management of a complex and growing portfolio of activities will require:

- Close supervision of the assets of the Revolving Fund both in terms of project and funds management;

- Close coordination between grant activities (including the Cooperative and other core grant programs) and mission support efforts to assure complementarity; and

- Effective utilization of the new regional offices in both the field management of PRE-funded projects and the implementation of mission support activities.

Whenever possible, but especially with regard to new grant projects, we will emphasize the need for close mission management involvement.

(ii) Other Resources: The small size of the Bureau's staff will require increased reliance on resources external to the Agency for project design, development and supervision with overall management guidance provided by the Bureau. The following represent some of the resources available to help assure effective project portfolio management:

- Grantee organizations (including IESC, JAC Corp. and the Cooperatives), under general PRE management guidance, will be expected not only to supervise their own activities but also to provide increased attention to supporting USAID missions.

- We will continue to use the extensive resources in the U.S. business community to assist in our project management efforts, including resources such as the Conference Board, the Young Presidents' Organization, the

National Council for International Health, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and others.

- Where appropriate, we will call upon the PVO community (e.g. Partnership for Productivity, ACCION-Aitec, FMME) and universities to assist us.

- Our utilization of outside contractors and consultants, IQC firms and 8(a) (minority businesses) will also increase.

- The Loan Review Board and, soon to be established, Technology Review Board will be called upon to help improve our management by their early screening of potential projects.

While numerous resources (especially external) are potentially available, the Bureau's task will be to organize them in such a fashion that facilitates overall management of our diverse portfolio.

4. FY 1986: Strategy Focus ($33.26 million)

FY 1986 will be the second year in our three year transition phase during which we limit new initiatives, consolidate major grant activities, focus on improved management of our existing portfolio, and position the Bureau for its long-term private enterprise support and experimentation role in the Agency. This section will address the Bureau's FY 1986 foci within the six elements of the overall three-year strategy outlined in the preceding section.

4.1 Product Development ($1.0 million)

During FY 1986 we will continue our heavy emphasis on policy dialogue and change, and capital market development. Implementation of a focused investment promotion effort will be initiated as well as our commercialization of technology strategy. Non-traditional export promotion will be de-emphasized and training/entrepreneurship development efforts will be undertaken only in conjunction with mission support activities.

(1) Policy Dialogue and Change ($300,000): During this fiscal year we will focus on implementing, in selected countries and through our mission support efforts, the policy/guidance we develop in the area of privatization/ divestiture of state enterprises. Early experiences in Costa

Rica, Peru, the Philippines and Malawi will result in guidance prepared by the Bureau which we will implement in 1986 privatization efforts and for which we will encourage Agency-wide acceptance. In so doing we will collaborate closely with the rest of A.I.D., in particular the numerous USAID missions that are becoming involved in this subject area, and other donors.

We will also play a major role in implementing policy on A.I.D./IFI relationships which will be better defined through a Private Enterprise Council sponsored analysis conducted during 1985. This analysis will result in recommended guidance on A.I.D./IFI relationships, including a broad range of IFIs such as development banks, commercial banks, investment banks, leasing companies, venture capital firms, export trading companies and other intermediate institutions which may provide financing and other services to small businesses.

(2) Capital Market Development ($300,000): Efforts will continue to focus on strengthening private, host country institutions, enabling them to mobilize local and international capital market resources for financing indigenous private business development and expansion. Our mission support efforts will also result in capital market development including, for example, possible assistance in the Philippines to restructure their venture capital industry, and guidance on regulating the investment of pension fund assets in Indonesia.

(3) Investment Promotion ($100,000): Evaluations during 1985 of several PRE-supported investment promotion activities (including our feasibility study financing program) will result in the development and implementation, largely through our mission support program, of a Bureau strategy for support to LDC investment promotion. (The future of the Bureau's feasibility study financing program will await completion of the in-depth evaluation which will be conducted during FY 1985.) This strategy will incorporate the valuable lessons learned from our past efforts, as well as the methodology developed by SRI International its PRE-funded Investment Promotion Analysis.

(4) Commercialization of Technology ($200,000): During 1986 we will identify targets of opportunity which will allow

us to begin implementation of our strategy developed during FY 1985. Our Technology Review Board will be established and we will utilize it as a screening mechanism of the potential opportunities identified.

The implementation of our major HEALTHLink project with the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) will be in its second full year of operations. This project is designed to test whether certain health-related products, developed in the United States, can be successfully manufactured and marketed by LDC businesses on a commercial, for-profit basis. This program focuses on opportunities in Thailand and Indonesia. If successful, it is an activity that may be expanded and replicated elsewhere.

(5) Non-Traditional Export Promotion (No Funding Required): PRE efforts in this area will not focus on new product development during 1986, but rather, through mission support, on the "rollout" of existing products, particularly on the development of free zones to encourage export-oriented investment. We will actively support, under guidance from the analysis completed of A.I.D./IFI relationships, the development of LDC based export trading companies.

(6) Training/Entrepreneurship Development ($100,000): PRE efforts in this area will focus on mission strategy support. Opportunities include assistance to existing advanced management training/business schools in Peru (ESAN) and Thailand (ABAC) through a strengthening of curriculum and the development of "sister" institution relationships with similar U.S. schools/universities/institutes.

4.2 Mission Support ($2.0 million)

A major part of the Bureau's strategy during FY 1986 will be to enhance and increase, while better focusing, our mission support efforts. To accomplish this we will:

- Emphasize our role as a technical resource for USAID missions;

- "Rollout" PRE-developed products in support of mission program/project development efforts;

- Focus assistance in PRE product areas; and

us to begin implementation of our strategy developed during FY 1985. Our Technology Review Board will be established and we will utilize it as a screening mechanism of the potential opportunities identified.

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- "Rollout" PRE-developed products in support of mission program/project development efforts;

- Focus assistance in PRE product areas; and

- Develop and implement an integrated PRE/USAID strategy for private enterprise development in selected countries.

These are more fully explained below.

(1) Technical Resource: We plan to continue our strategy of responding to USAID mission requests for PRE assistance in private enterprise constraints analyses, business problem solving and program/project development efforts. We will target our efforts to complement activities underway within each regional bureau and to ensure effective utilization of our limited resources we will increasingly require cost sharing on assistance provided.

(2) "Rollout" PRE Products: Part of the mission support effort will be the continued "rollout" of successful PRE-developed products. Examples include the SRI "Investment Promotion Analysis," The Free Zone Authorities Services, Inc. "Guide to the Development of Export Processing Zones," and our Feasibility Study Financing Program. In addition, our core grant activities and any new grant initiatives will increasingly focus on providing support required by missions.

(3) PRE Product Area Focus: All support will fall within the six product areas in which the Bureau focuses.

(4) Integrated PRE/USAID Strategy: In selected countries we will develop integrated private enterprise development and support strategies. The first two countries for this effort will probably be Thailand and Kenya. We will actively participate in the development of strategy, and assist in both project development and funding. These will become models for effective USAID/PRE collaboration which we will endeavor to replicate with other USAID missions over the long-term.

4.3 Investments (Revolving Fund) ($17.0 million loan*; $760,000 grant)

FY 1986 will see a major emphasis on three of the six investment priorities outlined for the three year, 1985-87 period. (This does not mean that investments will not occur in the other three priority areas, however, special attention will be focused on the three selected.) Where required, feasibility

* The additional $3.0 million required to reach the $20.0 million authorized level will come from projects jointly funded with selected USAID Missions. Their respective funding contributions to these projects (up to $3.0 million) will go into the Revolving Fund.

studies to determine project viability and institution building assistance will be provided on a grant basis. The three priority areas are:

- Capitalization of IFIs for on-lending to micro-, small, and medium sized enterprises;

- Establishment of small venture funds for technology development and commercialization; and

- Support to agribusiness firms with extension services to small farmers.

These are explained in more detail below:

(1) On-lending to Micro-, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises: Focus in this area will be on the utilization of cooperatives as a means of extending financial and other services to these enterprises. A cooperative-related project opportunity has been identified and may be pursued in Panama utilizing The Cooperative Organization of Latin America and the Caribbean (COLAC). This would make resources available for micro-enterprises through the extensive credit union system in Latin America.

(2) Venture Funds for Technology Development and Commercialization: Opportunities for pursuing such efforts appear good in Thailand (in conjunction with our joint, integrated strategy efforts), India, and with selected U.S. entrepreneurs undertaking technology development and commercialization investments which target LDC markets. We also may consider an expansion to our existing HEALTHLink project to countries other than those now targeted which are Indonesia and Thailand.

(3) Agribusiness Firms with Extension Services: This represents an excellent opportunty for collaboration with USAID missions, some of which have expressed considerable interest in this concept as a result of PRE-funded case studies by Business International on successful projects which had major agribusiness firms providing support to and serving as the market for satellite farm operations. Numerous opportunities have been identified, among them a cocoa nucleus estate project in Panama, a passion fruit processing operation in Kenya, a winter vegetable project in the Dominican Republic, and an oil plant processing facility in Indonesia.

Increased attention will also be focused on portfolio management to assure effective and timely drawdowns and use of revolving fund resources on existing projects, while improving our funds management capability to assure maximum return on all RF assets.

4.4 Cooperatives and Small Business Development ($6.0 million)

While continuing the core grant support, we will incorporate new cooperative initiatives into the overall Bureau product area strategy and increasingly utilize cooperatives as leverage for developing small business support activities. The current Cooperative Development Organization (CDO) strategy includes movement, with A.I.D. assistance, toward developing trade programs, credit and financial systems for micro- and small enterprise support, and increased capabilities within the CDOs for development planning. This strategy is based on the assumption that cooperatives are economic institutions--businesses--and the services to be provided from national and international level cooperative organizations should be business support services. The program has become more pragmatic and business-oriented, and is taking steps which will lead to eventual self-sufficiency for many CDO-sponsored activities.

Through the centrally funded cooperative program, A.I.D. will continue to give core grant support for six U.S. cooperative development organizations to pursue new initiatives and to provide a means for small farmers and entrepreneurs to meet mutual needs in such areas as credit, savings, housing, storage, purchasing, processing, marketing and electricity. Those core grants are:

(1) Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) ($600,000): The CHF provides technical assistance to LDC cooperative housing organizations, and develops methods of involving U.S. cooperatives in helping to resolve the shelter-related problems and needs of LDCs.

(2) Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA)($930,000): Our grant helps CLUSA maintain and expand its development expertise to assist cooperative development in LDCs.

(3) Credit Union National Association (CUNA) ($950,000): CUNA helps in the planning and management of LDC credit union projects and coordinates the National Association's efforts to promote credit union growth in LDCs.

(4) National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) ($710,000): The PRE grant permits NRECA to assist LDCs in establishing rural electric systems and cooperatives to benefit the rural poor.

(5) Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) ($740,000): VOCA provides specialized short-term assistance to LDC cooperatives and related agencies for the transfer of essential managerial and technical expertise.

(6) Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI) ($780,000): Utilizing our grant, ACDI provides expert services from U.S. agricultural communities and farm credit cooperatives to small and medium scale farmers in developing countries.

In addition to the core grants, A.I.D. will continue to provide cost-sharing grants for project activities with U.S. cooperatives allowing them to initiate programs with cooperatives in LDCs.

(7) Cooperative Cost-Sharing Grant Project ($390,000): This shared cost support enables U.S. cooperatives to establish and strengthen the development capabilities of their LDC counterparts and increases the ability of U.S. cooperatives to attract and channel additional development funding from other sources. A.I.D. has on-going cost-shared grants with Land O' Lakes, League Insurance, the U.S. Feed Grains Council, and ACDI.

Implementation of three new initiatives will be expanded in FY 1986. These are:

(1) CLUSA International Trade Development Program ($600,000): CLUSA, working primarily through its international trade division, will provide technical assistance and trade-related services to cooperatives and small businesses in the developing world to assist them in export promotion and market development efforts. This will be the second year of a planned three year PRE support program to provide a broad range of trade services to LDC cooperatives and small businesses.

(2) Cooperative Financing Facility ($150,000): We will work on implementing the findings of the CDO finance task force seeking ways to use existing institutions such as cooperative banks, credit unions and small enterprise lending programs to meet the credit needs of LDC cooperatives and small businesses and, in so doing, strengthen and broaden LDC capital markets. The objective of this initiative is to make constructive uses of existing institutions, reduce currency exchange costs and risks, and reach not only cooperatives but also the broader sector of small enterprise. A potential project to initiate the experimental effort may be pursued with COLAC in Panama. We will also work with the CDOs to develop increased credit

facilities to reach small entrepreneurs at the lowest level of the productive economy, thereby expanding LDC capital markets. These facilities will bring together experience gained over recent years in uncollaterized lending to individuals and take advantage of the global structure of credit unions as a delivery system which can become, over time, a global small enterprise bank. This will expand the work begun with COLAC in Panama.

(3) Small Business Development ($150,000): During FY 1986, the small enterprise sector will be directly addressed through two major program efforts. The feasibility of an approach to small business development through small business centers or associations is being examined and the viability of a program, in selected countries, will be explored during 1986. We will try to capitalize on the experiences of small business development centers in the U.S. and, with adaptation and modification as required by the host country environment, transfer this technology to selected LDCs. In addition, Nationwide Insurance has invested in Global Exchange, Inc. to work with LDC cooperatives on developing products which have high export potential. PRE will support this activity which complements the CLUSA international trade development program.

Other activities for which no additional funding is required in FY 1986 are:

(1) Development Planning: A CDO study to research cooperative development methodology and experience has been completed. This is a priority area with the CDOs and included an A.I.D.-sponsored week long meeting of international cooperative leaders to review the results. The CDOs will produce a comprehensive strategy paper including project guidelines to facilitate future planning and evaluation and to maximize program impact.

(2) Farmer-to-Farmer Program: Under Section 406(a)(1) and (2) of P.L. 480, a Farmer-to-Farmer Program has been authorized for some time. A.I.D. has been charged with implementing the program which involves sending U.S. farmers to provide short term technical assistance to LDC farmers. Pilot programs in the Caribbean and Latin America are being undertaken by both VOCA and Partners of the Americas. An evaluation of their activities during 1986 will determine the future direction of the program.

The Bureau is making considerable progress, in a short time period, integrating the cooperative program into the overall

PRE strategy. The new initiatives are quite consistent with the Bureau's product areas, in particular capital market development, export promotion and technology transfer. Because cooperatives represent a vast resource, we intend to utilize them increasingly in our mission support program and we will encourage them, as in the case of IESC, to market the services they can provide directly to USAID missions.

4.5 Grants ($6.5 million)

Beyond the cooperative program and our support to the IESC ($6.0 million) and the JAC Corp ($500,000), we plan no major new core grant activities for FY 1986. By this fiscal year we should be almost entirely disengaged from major existing grant projects, especially TECSUP and IMET. As previously mentioned, any new grant projects will only be undertaken in direct support of mission strategies and programs, or to complement (through institution building) our investment activities.

4.6 Evaluation (Funding included in project budgets)

We include evaluation as a major part of our strategy because of its critical importance if our overall program efforts are to have and maintain their credibility. We believe that an experimental and innovative program is only effective if the lessons learned are reflected in project re-design and future programming. A major Bureau Evaluation Plan is currently under development which will result in several, as yet undetermined, evaluations of ongoing projects during 1986. In addition we are and will continue to insist on the development and inclusion of evaluation plans for all new projects which receive PRE support.

In sum, our FY 1986 plan calls for:

- Product development in selected areas;

- Mission support which targets on PRE-developed products and integrated strategy development with selected USAIDs;

New investments and institution building assistance in three areas and improved management of the existing portfolio;

- Leveraging of cooperatives into small business development, supporting PRE's product areas with the development of several new initiatives;

- Phasedown of our major grant program, limiting support to existing core grant activities and projects in direct support of missions, and grants for institution building to complement our investments; and

- An emphasis on evaluation to improve existing projects and guide future project design.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
$30.0	$30.0	$10.0

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

OBJECTIVES

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) assists private, U.S.-sponsored non-profit schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries.

ASHA grants provide the critical financial margin which makes it possible for these institutions to pursue excellence in institution-building and human resource development. This assistance gives them the financial power to build facilities, purchase equipment and, in some cases, to maintain their educational and medical programs.

ASHA grants strengthen the capacity of these institutions to

- transfer knowledge 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.

Reviewers from within and without the Agency identify those applications which best meet the objectives of Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act and which demonstrate need, impact and cost effectiveness.

THE ASHA PROGRAM IN THE 1980'S

Since 1980, over 50 percent of ASHA's funds ($56.7 million) have been granted for 41 institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Major institutional development programs at

Cuttington University College in Liberia, the Panamerican Agricultural School in Honduras, the University of the Valley of Guatemala and Payap University, Thailand have been assisted with grants totalling $18 million.

Institutions in the Near East account for the largest portion of ASHA's budgets. See Attachment A, Distribution of ASHA Funds by Region. During FYs 1980-1984, seventeen (17) institutions in this region received $48.2 million. The majority of ASHA's funding in the Near East assisted the American University of Beirut (AUB), the Hadassah Medical Center, the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, the American University in Cairo, and the Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul. These institutions received $35.6 million, with AUB receiving the largest amount, $20.5 million.

In the Caribbean Basin, 12 institutions have benefitted from ASHA grants totalling $21.85 million. (Only 4 institutions in this area were being assisted 5 years ago.) See Attachment B, ASHA-Assisted Institutions in the Caribbean Basin. These institutions enroll 14,000 students in such disciplines as agriculture, business, public administration, economics, medicine, nursing, public health, education and engineering, as well as the arts and sciences.

During the past 5 years, 24 institutions received first-time assistance totalling $17.2 million. These include 4 institutions of higher education in the Philippines; 4 institutions in Africa -- in Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia and the Sudan; 6 institutions in Caribbean Basin countries -- in Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, and Mexico; 3 institutions each in Israel and Korea; and one each in India, Jordan, Lebanon and the West Bank.

ASHA's preference is to help improve and expand educational and medical institutions rather than cover operating deficits. ASHA encourages all institutions -- especially those few dependent on ASHA for operating assistance -- to increase their income from private contributions, tuition, fees and auxiliary services. All have done so. As a result, ASHA's contributions to operating expenses have declined significantly as a percentage of those institutions' annual budgets. Such assistance claimed over a third of ASHA's budget in FY 1983; 29 percent in FY 1984.

See Attachment C, Institutions Assisted, FYs 1981-1984, categorized as follows: (A) Capital Projects Financed by $1 Million or More of ASHA Funds, (B) Capital Projects Financed by Less Than $1 Million of ASHA Funds, and (C) Institutions Receiving ASHA Operating Assistance of $1 million or more.

BENEFICIARIES

More than 134,000 students from 104 countries are studying at ASHA-assisted schools. More than 3.3 million persons receive medical services each year from ASHA-assisted hospitals and their community health and outreach programs.

PIPELINE

ASHA's grantees have a record of carrying out projects effectively and expeditiously. Of the $85 million granted in FYs 1980-1983 combined, $77.3 million or 91 percent was disbursed as of June 30, 1984.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The period January 1983 through December 1984 has been marked by the completion of ASHA-financed construction projects at 21 institutions. These projects are permitting increases in student enrollment and improvement and expansion of educational and medical programs at institutions in 16 countries: Botswana, Brazil, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Korea, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey, and Zambia. Projects completed in the past two years are set forth in Attachment D, ASHA-Financed Projects Completed in 1983 and 1984.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

ASHA-financed projects can result in important derivative benefits not anticipated when projects were started.

ASHA-financed expansion of the Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano, Honduras, has permitted the school to become coeducational, increase output of quality seed for area farmers by 50 percent, and offer advanced courses in tropical fruit production, animal genetics, macro-agricultural economics and farm management. The first women graduated in December 1983, with a woman as the class valedictorian.

Payap College in Chiang Mai, Thailand, achieved university status in the past year, in part as a result of its moving three years ago from temporary quarters to a new campus financed by ASHA. The school was founded eleven years ago as the only private institution of higher education in northern Thailand and has grown in enrollment from a few hundred to 2,400 students.

Project ORBIS, the flying-teaching eye hospital, was able to unite Cypriot doctors and patients of Greek and Turkish background with the cooperation of the UN Peacekeeping Force.

In Panama, Ecuador and Peru, ORBIS' demonstration of corneal transplants resulted in the establishment of eye banks. In Turkey, Paraguay, Colombia, Indonesia and Morocco, fellowships were established to train eye doctors in the U.S. following ORBIS' training programs.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 PROGRAM

Fifty-nine (59) applicants requested $70.4 million. Forty of the 59 applicants (67%) were awarded grants totalling $30 million. They received 63% percent of the funds they requested. Twenty of the 40 grant recipients had not received assistance in the prior year. Seven were first-time recipients of ASHA assistance.

These 40 grantees had annual operating costs of $343 million, which were met principally by tuition, fees, private contributions, endowments and the sale of services.

In FY 1984, the average grant was $750,000. Eleven of the grants were $1 million or more. The smallest grant was $125,000, for the Hospital de la Familia in Guatemala; the largest was $5 million, for the American University of Beirut (AUB). Excluding AUB, the largest grant was $1.7 million, for the development program of the Panamerican Agricultural School in Honduras. See Attachment E, Applications and Grants for FY 1984 - Applications for FY 1985.

Grants for capital projects -- principally for construction and renovation of facilities and for procurement of equipment -- comprised 71% of the program ($21.25 million). Operating grants accounted for 29% ($8.75 million).

FISCAL YEAR 1985 PROGRAM

Sixty-six applicants are competing for the $30 million provided under the Continuing Resolution. Their applications total $85 million. Decisions on grant awards for FY 1985 will be made during the course of the fiscal year. The FY 1985 applicants are identified in Attachment E.

In addition, $6 million appropriated for the American Children's Hospital in Poland and the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Center has been granted to the People-to-People Health Foundation, the hospital's U.S. sponsor.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $10 million for the ASHA program. Priority will be given to institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for ideas and practices of the United States and which offer the greatest potential for developing

human resources, furthering the transfer of technology, and maintaining and improving their financial well-being.

Attachments

A. Distribution of ASHA Funds by Region
B. Grantee Institutions in the Caribbean Basin
C. Institutions Assisted, FYs 1981-1984
D. Projects Completed in 1983 and 1984
E. Applications and Grants for FY 1984 - Applications for FY 1985

Attachment A

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY REGION

Region	FY 1970 %	FY 1975 %	FY 1980 %	FY 1981 %	FY 1982 %	FY 1983 %	FY 1984 %
Africa	1.8	.8	12.6	14.2	2.0	13.1	11.3
Asia	0	6.6	19.5	11.6	22.8	16.5	14.8
Europe	2.5	23.7	8.1	6.1	6.2	5.2	7.9
Latin America/ Caribbean	1.0	15.8	20.6	24.5	25.5	21.2	25.3
Near East	94.7	53.1	39.2	43.6	43.5	44.0	40.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Appropriations - $ Millions)	($27.5)	($17.3)	($25.0)	($20.0)	($20.0)	($20.0)	($30.0)

Attachment B

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

GRANTEE INSTITUTIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN BASIN
FYs 1980-1984 Combined

Institutions and U.S. Sponsors	Grants
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano, Honduras Sponsor: Escuela Agricola Panamericana, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts	$ 6,555,000
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences, Eastern Caribbean, Jamaica, and Central America Sponsor: People-to-People Health Foundation, Millwood, Virginia	4,740,000
University of the Valley of Guatemala, Guatemala City Sponsor: Foundation of the University of the Valley of Guatemala, Princeton, New Jersey	4,575,000
University of the Americas, Puebla and Mexico City, Mexico Sponsor: University of the Americas Foundation, San Antonio, Texas	2,050,000
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala City, Guatemala Sponsor: Foundation Francisco Marroquin, Jacksonville, Florida	1,000,000
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City, Mexico Sponsor: Humanities Incorporated, Forth Worth, Texas	1,000,000
St. George's College, Kingston, Jamaica Sponsor: The Society of Jesus of New England, Boston, Massachusetts	625,000
Haiti Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince, Haiti Sponsor: Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Washington, D. C.	400,000
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala Sponsor: Hospital de la Familia Foundation, San Francisco, California	350,000
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula, Honduras Sponsor: Foundation of the Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, Kensington, Md.	200,000

Institutions and U.S. Sponsors (Cont'd)	Grants
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc, Haiti Sponsor: Haitian American Friendship Foundation, Chino, California	200,000
Hospital St. Croix, Leogane, Haiti Sponsor: Medical Benevolence Foundation, Woodville, Texas	150,000
	$21,845,000

In addition, ASHA assistance to Project ORBIS, the flying eye hospital, helped to finance medical education programs in Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica and Trinidad.

Attachment C

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

INSTITUTIONS ASSISTED
FYs 1981-1984

Except as noted, the assistance shown in Sections A and B, below, is helping to finance capital development programs at institutions which are able to meet their day-to-day operating expenses. ASHA grants finance classroom, laboratory, library and dormitory construction as well as scientific, teaching and medical equipment.

A. Capital Projects Financed by $1 Million or More of ASHA Funds

FYs 1981-1984 Combined

Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano, Honduras	$ 5,955,000
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel	4,350,000
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel	3,950,000
University of the Valley of Guatemala, Guatemala City	3,725,000
Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand	3,035,000
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey	2,630,000
Sogang University, Seoul, Korea	2,300,000
Cuttington University College, Suacoco, Liberia	2,300,000
American Farm School, Thessaloniki, Greece	1,620,000
Kanye Hospital, Kanye, Botswana	1,500,000
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga, Zaire	1,395,000
American University in Cairo, Egypt	1,277,714 *
University of the Americas, Puebla, Mexico	1,200,000
Ateneo de Manila University, Manila, Philippines	1,200,000
American Children's Hospital, Krakow, Poland	1,200,000
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao, Philippines	1,190,000
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi	1,150,000
Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel	1,050,000
Bethlehem University, Bethlehem, West Bank	1,000,000
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece	1,000,000
University Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala City, Guatemala	1,000,000
Ludhiana Christian Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India	1,000,000
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel	1,000,000
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City, Mexico	1,000,000
	$47,027,714

* Also receives operating assistance.

B. Capital Projects Financed by Less Than $1 Million of ASHA Funds

FYs 1981 - 1984 Combined

Mwami Hospital, Chipata, Zambia	$ 900,000
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, India	900,000
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju, Korea	800,000
De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines	800,000
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad, Israel	750,000
International College of Beirut, Lebanon	750,000
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital, West Bank	750,000
Bangkok Adventist Hospital, Thailand	725,000
American College of Greece, Athens	680,000
St. George's College, Kingston, Jamaica	625,000
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman, Jordan	600,000
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye, Rwanda	575,000
Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	555,000
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone, Botswana	550,000
Esperanca, Santarem, Brazil	540,000
Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Philippines	500,000
Athens College, Greece	475,000
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem, Israel	450,000
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Sudan	425,000
Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	400,000
Beirut University College, Lebanon	375,000
Working Boys' Center, Quito, Ecuador	300,000
Jerusalem College of Technology, Israel	250,000
Kwangju Hospital, Korea	250,000
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc, Haiti	200,000
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula, Honduras	200,000
Kfar Silver School, Ashkelon, Israel	200,000
Hospital St. Croix, Leogane, Haiti	150,000
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnai-Brek, Israel	150,000
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala	125,000
St. Joseph's Girls High School, Cholla Nam Do, Korea	100,000
	$15,100,000

C. Institutions Receiving ASHA Operating Assistance of $1 Million or More

FYs 1981-1984 Combined

These grants help to finance faculty and staff salaries and other expenses at institutions which are unable to fully meet operating costs from private sources.

American University of Beirut, Lebanon	$16,500,000
Project HOPE, Worldwide	6,100,000
Project ORBIS, Worldwide	2,450,000
American University in Cairo, Egypt	1,822,286 *
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Italy	1,000,000
	$27,872,286

* $14.3 million equivalent in Egyptian pounds were also granted in FY 1981.

Attachment D

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 1983 and 1984

1. University of the Americas, Puebla and Mexico City
   Project: Mexico City Center: classrooms, library and faculty offices
   Completed: January 1983
   ASHA funding: $3,800,000
   Grantee: Foundation of the University of the Americas, San Antonio, Texas

2. Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye, Rwanda
   Project: Maternal/Infant Health Care Center
   Completed: April 1983
   ASHA funding: $250,000
   Grantee: Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Washington, D.C.

3. Mwami Hospital, Chipata, Zambia
   Project: Renovation and expansion of outpatient facilities and laboratory
   Completed: March 1984
   ASHA funding: $600,000
   Grantee: Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Washington, D.C.

4. Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi
   Project: Outpatient clinics, dining hall and ancillary facilities
   Completed: April 1984
   ASHA funding: $1,150,000
   Grantee: Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Washington, D.C.

5. Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey
   Project: Outpatient wing; renovation of existing facilities, including pharmacy, laboratory and administrative offices
   ASHA funding: $750,000
   Completed: June 1984
   Grantee: The American Hospital of Istanbul New York, New York

6. Cuttington University College, Suacoco, Liberia
   Project: Science and Technology Center
   Completed: July 1984
   ASHA funding: $2,700,000
   Grantee: Episcopal Church USA New York, New York

7. American College of Greece, Athens
   Project: Energy conservation project
   Completed: July 1984
   ASHA funding: $300,000
   Grantee: American College of Greece Boston, Massachusetts

8. Sogang University, Seoul, Korea
   Project: Classrooms and faculty offices
   Completed: July 1984
   ASHA funding: $950,000
   Grantee: American Board of Sogang University, Minneapolis, Minnesota

9. Ateneo de Davao, Davao City, Philippines
   Project: Classrooms, science laboratories and library
   Completed: July 1984
   ASHA funding: $1,190,000
   Grantee: Jesuit Seminary and Mission Bureau New York, New York

10. University of the Valley, Guatemala City, Guatemala
   Project: Classrooms and advanced science engineering building
   Completed: Summer and fall of 1984
   ASHA funding: $950,000
   Grantee: Foundation of the University the Valley, Princeton, New Jersey

11. Esperanca, Santarem, Brazil
   Project: Surgery center, dental clinic, outpatient clinics, classrooms, staff residence and student dormitory
   Completed: August 1984
   ASHA funding: $670,000
   Grantee: Esperanca, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona

12. St. Joseph High School, Cholla Nam Do, Korea
   Project: Classroom wing
   Completed: August 1984
   ASHA funding: $100,000
   Grantee: Sisters of Charity of Seton Hall Greensburg, Pennsylvania

13. Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano Honduras
   Project: Agronomy laboratory, dormitory, faculty housing, renovation of administration building, and utilities improvements
   Completed: Fall of 1984
   ASHA funding: $1,310,000
   Grantee: Escuela Agricola Panamericana, Inc. Boston, Massachusetts

14. Athens College, Greece
   Project: English language and computer labs and renovation of classrooms
   Completed: September 1984
   ASHA funding: $475,000
   Grantee: Athens College in Greece, Inc. New York, New York

15. Beth Rivka School, Kfar Chabad, Israel
   Project: Classrooms
   Completed: September 1984
   ASHA funding: $750,000
   Grantee: Merkos L'Inyonei Chinuch, Inc. Brooklyn, New York

16. Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc, Haiti
   Project: Classrooms and workshops
   Completed: September 1984
   ASHA funding: $200,000
   Grantee: Haitian American Friendship Foundation, Chino, California

17. Kanye Hospital, Kanye, Botswana
    Project: Maternity unit and surgical ward
    Completed: October 1984
    ASHA funding: $600,000
    Grantee: Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Washington, D.C.

18. Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece
    Project: Classroom renovation for the School of Business Administration
    Completed: October 1984
    ASHA funding: $200,000
    Grantee: Trustees of Anatolia College Boston, Massachusetts

19. Payap College, Chiang Mai, Thailand
    Project: Science laboratory building
    Completed: November 1984
    ASHA funding: $960,000
    Grantee: Chiang Mai Mission Board Ann Arbor, Michigan

20. Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel
    Project: Information management center
    Completed: December 1984
    ASHA funding: $500,000
    Grantee: American Committee for Shaare Zedek New York, New York

21. Maru a Pula School, Gaborone, Botswana
    Project: Science laboratories
    Completed: December 1984
    ASHA funding: $550,000
    Grantee: American Friends of Maru a Pula Marblehead, Massachusetts

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

APPLICATIONS AND GRANTS FOR FY 1984 - APPLICATIONS FOR FY 1985

INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY	FY 1984 Applications	FY 1984 Grants	FY 1985 Applications
BOTSWANA			
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	901,315	550,000	428,409
BRAZIL			
Esperanca, Santarem	198,000	150,000	-
CAMEROON			
Hospital Central D'Enongal, Mbalmayo	-	-	325,000
COLOMBIA			
Puntas Canoas Health Ctr. & School, Punta de Canoas	500,000	-	-
EGYPT			
American University in Cairo	1,675,000	1,000,000	3,400,000
College of the Holy Family, Cairo	500,000	-	500,000
Sub-Total, Egypt	2,175,000	1,000,000	3,900,000
GREECE			
American College of Greece, Athens	1,715,000	380,000	940,000
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	350,000	350,000	475,000
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	714,000	375,000	1,181,250
Athens College, Athens	275,000	275,000	376,000
Sub-Total, Greece	3,054,000	1,380,000	2,972,250
GUATEMALA			
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	200,000	125,000	-
Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala City	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	1,650,000	700,000	1,687,500
Sub-Total, Guatemala	2,850,000	1,825,000	1,687,500

INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY	FY 1984 Applications	FY 1984 Grants	FY 1985 Applications
HAITI			
Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince	-	-	760,000
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	-	-	377,000
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince	-	-	382,000
Sub-Total, Haiti	-	-	1,519,000
HONDURAS			
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	-	800,000
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	3,480,000	1,700,000	4,010,000
Sub-Total, Honduras	3,480,000	1,700,000	4,810,000
INDIA			
Kodaikanal School, Tamil Nadu	100,000	-	300,000
Lakeview Medical Center, Bangalore	-	-	1,400,000
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore	846,071	400,000	820,590
Woodstock School, Mussoorie	-	-	115,000
Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Bihar	-	-	700,000
Sub-Total, India	1,446,071	900,000	4,335,590
INDONESIA			
Petra Christian University, Surabaya	1,250,000	-	-
ISRAEL			
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, Beer Ya'cov	-	-	5,000,000
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	450,000	450,000	-
Beth Yaacov Avot Girls High School, Ashdod	-	-	970,000
Boys Town Jerusalem	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Children's Town, Jerusalem	1,000,000	-	-
Educational Center for Galilee, Rechasim	500,000	-	-

INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY	FY 1984 Applications	FY 1984 Grants	FY 1985 Applications
ISRAEL (Cont'd)			
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem	-	-	700,000
Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann Institute, Rehovot	1,950,000	1,200,000	3,000,000
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	-	-	300,000
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	4,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
Itamar Institute, Jerusalem	-	-	2,000,000
Jerusalem College of Technology, Jerusalem	851,000	250,000	-
Jerusalem Society for the Advancement of Education and Culture (Jerusalem Academy)	1,000,000	-	-
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	1,135,000	200,000	1,125,000
Kiryat Chinuch Mevaseret Zion Educational Center, Jerusalem	-	-	1,125,000
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Machanaim Kiryat Gat, Kiryat Gat	550,000	-	-
Neve Michael Youth Village, Pardess Channa	1,500,000	-	-
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	-	-	2,676,000
Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem	1,040,000	500,000	1,040,000
Sinai Institute for Jewish & American Studies in Israel, Tel Aviv	1,000,000	-	-
Union of Orthodox J wish Congregations/NCSY Israel Center, Jerusalem	-	-	352,000
Yeshivas Wiznitz Beth Israel, Kiriat Wiznitz	-	-	750,000
Sub-Total, Israel	18,726,400	4,100,000	26,788,000
ITALY			
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	325,000	325,000	350,000
JAMAICA			
St. George's College, Kingston	850,000	625,000	-

INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY	FY 1984 Applications	FY 1984 Grants	FY 1985 Applications
JORDAN			
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman	400,000	400,000	400,000
KENYA			
University of Eastern Africa	1,350,000	-	-
KOREA			
Chung-Ang University, Seoul	-	-	1,500,000
Ewha Women's University, Seoul	-	-	500,000
Han-Mi General Hospital, Kyung Gi Do	-	-	1,294,000
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju	250,000	250,000	-
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	895,000	-	750,000
Sogang University, Seoul	740,000	550,000	-
Soong Jun University, Seoul	-	-	2,121,000
St. Joseph Girls' High School, Cholla Nam Do	-	-	425,000
Wilson Leprosy Center, Chulla Nam Do	-	-	320,000
Yonsei University, Seoul	-	-	2,295,000
Sub-Total, Korea	1,885,000	800,000	9,205,000
LEBANON			
American University of Beirut	6,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Beirut University College	2,280,000	-	360,000
Haigazian College, Beirut	1,000,000	-	-
Sub-Total, Lebanon	9,280,000	5,000,000	7,860,000
LIBERIA			
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	1,152,000	650,000	1,341,106
MALAWI			
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	-	-	800,000

INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY	FY 1984 Applications	FY 1984 Grants	FY 1985 Applications
MEXICO			
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Montemorelos University Medical Center, Nuevo Leon	-	-	1,200,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	1,454,000	500,000	947,000
Sub-Total, Mexico	2,454,000	1,500,000	2,147,000
PAKISTAN			
Christian Hospital, Taxila	-	-	230,000
Memorial Christian Hospital, Sialkot	-	-	230,000
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Sahiwal	-	-	1,500,000
Sub-Total, Pakistan			1,960,000
PHILIPPINES			
Angeles University, Angeles City	2,666,000	-	-
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City	-	-	350,000
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City	1,608,445	1,200,000	-
Ateneo de Zamboanga, Zamboanga City	-	-	1,641,000
Northern Christian College, Laoag City	-	-	905,128
Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City	-	-	1,945,000
Sub-Total, Philippines	4,274,445	1,200,000	4,841,128
POLAND			
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	1,500,000	750,000	570,000
SUDAN			
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazal	426,024	425,000	-
THAILAND			
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	765,000	725,000	765,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai	1,698,000	500,000	-
Sub-Total, Thailand	2,463,000	1,225,000	765,000

INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY	FY 1984 Applications	FY 1984 Grants	FY 1985 Applications
TURKEY			
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	1,635,000	400,000	1,735,000
Robert College, Istanbul	565,000	280,000	-
Sub-Total, Turkey	2,200,000	680,000	1,735,000
WEST BANK			
Bethlehem University, Bethlehem	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
St. Luke's Hospital, Nablus	490,000	-	-
Sub-Total, West Bank	1,490,000	1,000,000	
ZAIRE			
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	1,224,000	715,000	1,291,000
ZAMBIA			
Mwami Hospital, Chipata	600,000	600,000	688,860
WORLDWIDE			
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	2,900,000	1,500,000	3,100,000
Project ORBIS	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Sub-Total, Worldwide	3,900,000	2,500,000	4,600,000
TOTALS	70,354,255	30,000,000	85,319,843

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
50.5 1/	50.0 2/	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

The Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is the lead U.S. Government (USG) organization responding to disasters abroad. Disaster assistance manifests the humanitarian objectives of the American people. Our record of generosity is unparalleled.

The objective of this program is to save lives and property and to reduce suffering in foreign countries which are stricken or threatened by disaster.

Disasters have their origins in earthquake, flood, storm, volcanic eruption, tsunami, drought, civil strife, accident, fire, population displacement, epidemic and other events of nature and mankind, and are notable because of their dimensions in human suffering, loss of life, or destruction of property. Disaster may strike anyone, anywhere, any time, but developing countries are particularly vulnerable. Disasters exact their price not only in human terms and the immediate destruction of property, but they frequently damage the infrastructure needed for social and economic development. While we seek primarily to help people through this program of disaster assistance, there is also a measure too of self-interest through the strengthening of international good will.

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance responded to 41 new disasters in FY 1984. Eleven were related to food shortages in Africa. Widely published statistics suggest that more people are dying from natural disasters each decade as a result of more people living in unsafe and non-viable areas. The specter of disasters of increasing consequence is real, even though the means of mitigating their effects are becoming better known. In FY 1986, OFDA, using all the resources at its command and working closely with the international community, will attempt to start a reversal of the alarming trend of the increased disasters' toll.

During the twenty years since its inception, OFDA has responded to 772 disasters in 128 countries in which 2.3 million have died and 770 million have been affected. Immediate and effective relief remains A.I.D.'s constant and primary goal in disaster assistance. Toward that goal, the A.I.D. Administrator, who serves as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, maintains constant readiness within OFDA to speed relief to disaster victims wherever they may be. The effectiveness and efficiency of the USG foreign disaster response mechanism have

1/ Includes $25.5 million Supplemental appropriations

2/ Includes $25.0 million Supplemented Request

grown significantly over the years. Utilizing the most appropriate resources of other USG and state agencies, the private sector and voluntary agencies, A.I.D. gets the right commodities and services to the suffering victims as soon as the needs are defined.

Disaster preparedness -- training foreign counterparts, helping to build indigenous institutions, and assisting in planning -- has provided two related benefits to the world and to the USG. First, it has enabled numerous countries to become more self-sufficient in the face of disaster. This was clearly demonstrated following typhoon and volcanic disasters in the Philippines in 1984 when the USG and U.S. Voluntary Agencies worked closely with a well-organized Philippine relief network in repairing electrical power services, setting up feeding programs, school repair projects, and distribution of medicine and clothing. Second, that self-sufficiency has enabled several countries to become independent of outside resources when disasters strike, relieving a significant burden from the USG and other donors.

Early warning systems developed by OFDA have significantly increased the leadtimes of disaster warnings and have saved lives by enabling foreign governments to more accurately forecast disasters and to take effective action before disasters strike.

Most promising of A.I.D.'s programs in disaster assistance, in longer-term humanitarian terms, is mitigation -- reducing the vulnerability of people in communities which are threatened by naturual disaster. In this new area, OFDA anticipates making important strides in FY 1986.

Program Strategy

Chapter 9 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizes assistance for relief and rehabilitation for natural and manmade disasters, as well as assistance relating to disaster preparedness, prediction and warning, and contingency planning for natural disasters. Four goals address Chapter 9 objectives:

A. Alleviate suffering by providing efficient, rapid and appropriate responses to requests for emergency relief; and enhance recovery through rehabilitation programs;

B. Foster self-reliance among disaster-prone nations by helping countries achieve adequate preparedness for disasters;

C. Preserve life and prevent suffering by providing sufficient warning of those natural events which cause disasters; and

D. Save lives and property by introducing practical measures which can mitigate the effects of future disasters.

Disaster relief has been the primary goal of A.I.D.'s disaster assistance program since 1964. Disaster preparedness has been instrumental in helping disaster-prone nations achieve self-reliance since 1969. Disaster prediction and early warning have been addressed under the early-warning goal since 1976. Only in the past two years has A.I.D. identified and successfully demonstrated disaster mitigation planning activities. This is illustrated in projects designed to significantly improve the quality of adobe construction in Latin America for earthquake resistance and safety; and improved housing designs in the South Pacific to resist high winds during cyclones. Such mitigation acitivites significantly reduce the disaster toll.

Organization

OFDA's Office of the Director sets policy, determines strategy, ensures compliance with the Congressional mandate and A.I.D. and USG policy and regulations, evaluates program elements, and performs the administrative functions of the office. Three Regional Divisions plan and control the relief, rehabilitation, preparedness, early warning and mitigation activities. The Operations Division oversees the fiscal, procurement and logistics functions of the office, including the augmentation of resources from other A.I.D. offices, other USG agencies and the private sector.

FY 1984 Program Accomplishments

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation

OFDA obligated $44.2 million in response to 41 disasters declared in FY 1984 and ten carried over from previous years, apportioned by regions as follows:

Region	Regular Appropriation[1]	Supplemental Appropriation	Total	%
Africa	$11,029,981	$16,000,000[2]	$27,029,981	59
Central America	844,279	7,500,000[3]	8,344,279	4
South America	493,104		493,104	3
Caribbean	2,528,304		2,528,304	13
Asia	2,776,653	2,000,000[4]	4,776,653	15
Pacific	61,305		61,305	1
Mideast & Europe	1,000,059		1,000,059	5
Total	$18,733,685	$25,500,000	$44,233,685	

[1] including $3.6 million transferred from other A.I.D. accounts
[2] inland transportation for emergency food relief in Africa
[3] Miskito and other Indian groups in Honduras
[4] medical assistance for Afghan Refugees

With the growing crisis in Africa, much of OFDA's disaster relief was directed toward that continent in FY 1984. OFDA responded to drought/food shortage disasters in twelve African countries, obligating a total of nearly $8.7 million. (Two of those disasters, Ethiopia and South Africa, were declared the previous year but assistance was continued in FY 1984.) Taking advantage of its quick response capability, OFDA funded the cost of food and water assessments in several countries, purchased medicines and other relief supplies, and facilitated food transport and storage by providing grants to several governments and private voluntary agencies engaged in ongoing feeding programs.

Toward the end of August, Congress appropriated $16 million to help overcome the severe logistical problems existing in many of the drought stricken countries. OFDA was given responsibility for obligating the funds by the end of the fiscal year, specifically for inland transport of emergency food in Africa. A small working group in OFDA consulted with representatives of the Africa Bureau and Food for Peace, as well as voluntary agencies and others in the field, to determine how the allocations should be made. Based on the group's recommendations, OFDA obligated the entire $16 million within the time mandated, providing grants to voluntary agencies or directly to governments in twelve African nations.

Also significant in FY 1984 were the following relief activities:

In Grenada, life-support relief and rehabilitation for the civilian population after the emergency of October 1983 was provided by OFDA. Medical, food, and miscellaneous relief supplies started arriving in country hours after the emergency was declared.

In Turkey, OFDA provided shelter, transport, and potable water systems following an earthquake which devastated the remote province of Erzerum as the winter snows began.

In Madagascar, hit by four destructive cyclones and torrential rains, OFDA gave emergency food and medical suppplies to fight the serious health problems developing, and construction materials to help restore public services and private dwellings.

In the Philippines, a volcanic eruption devastated several hundred agricultural areas leaving thousands homeless, crops and livestock destroyed, and power and communication lines and basic infrastructure badly damaged. A USAID Disaster Relief Team helped to assess the damages in order to provide appropriate assistance and establish relief priorities. The U.S. Government and U.S. voluntary agencies, working with a well-organized Philippine relief network, provided over $5 million in emergency assistance.

Preparedness and Early Warning

Although the emergency situations resulting from natural disasters necessitate short-term relief measures, much can be done to predict and prepare for the emergency and thus mitigate the damage and suffering. OFDA's belief in pre-disaster planning means that an increasing proportion

of the budget has been committed to disaster preparedness, early warning, prediction, and contingency planning. Activities in this field have included training in specialized areas such as hazard identification, fire-fighting, airport safety, and construction of earthquake- and wind-resistant housing.

Preparedness programs are closely linked to the development process, as their principal goal is to strengthen countries' abilities to cope with disasters through increased reliance on their own resources.

In FY 1984, the following preparedness activities resulted in significantly improved host country disaster management, planning, organization and warning:

- Cyclone wind threat warning system for the Southern Indian Ocean.
- Upgraded seismic monitoring systems in Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador, and Guatemala.
- Disaster Management Planning System in Costa Rica.

Mitigation

During the past years, there has been rapid evolvement of low-cost techniques for stregthening man-made features of the environment to reduce the vulnerability of those features to natural disasters. Particular emphasis has been placed on human shelters, agriculture, and water resources. OFDA has been recognized internationally for its work in stimulating national and community interest in mitigation and encouraging the development of innovative and cost-effective means for protecting humans and their development resources from the effects of natural disasters. In FY 1984, OFDA initiated the following mitigation activities which are under expansion in FY 1985:

- Earthquake Resistant Building Design in India
- InterAmerican Panel on Disaster Mitigation in Development Planning

FY 1985 Program

As in past years, $25 million is authorized for OFDA's basic International Disaster Assistance Program in FY 1985. Of this amount, $15.65 million are programmed for relief and rehabilitation, $4.85 million for preparedness (including mitigation), and $4.50 million for early warning.

Relief and Rehabilitation

Inasmuch as disasters by their nature do not lend themselves to precise prediction, this portion of the program ($15.65 million) is ready to respond to valid requests for emergency relief. The average annual level of U.S. emergency relief to foreign disasters for the five-year period FY 1978 through FY 1982 was $17.1 million. This figure provides a reasonable basis for determining routine annual emergency relief needs.

In addition to its own emergency assistance programs in Africa, OFDA has spearheaded the Interagency Task Force on Emergency in Africa and has provided logistics support for the State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs emergency assistance to African refugees.

Between October 1, and December 31, 1984, OFDA has responded to 11 new disasters in 11 countries. The drought and famine in Africa have so impacted our basic program as to require additional appropriations from Congress to maintain our operational readiness throughout the remainder of this fiscal year. Therefore, supplemental funding of $25 million is requested for FY 1985.

Preparedness

Particular emphasis is being placed on the evaluation of training resources and of completed and ongoing programs in training and institutional development for disaster preparedness planning.

Most disaster-prone nations are becoming more fully aware of the wide range of measures they can take to protect their populations when threatened by disasters. A.I.D. support is being used to teach governments of these countries to do significantly more in applying their own technical capabilities to prevent and manage their own disasters. The Peace Corps, U.S. and other voluntary agencies, the Red Cross, and such international organizations as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Organization of American States (OAS), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Partners of the Americas are assisting OFDA in developing disaster preparedness capabilities which are complementary to their development goals. Essential activities include regional workshops for training national disaster relief officials in new techniques, providing technical assistance such as damage surveys and risk analysis, increasing public awareness and acceptance of warning systems, and developing simplified training guidelines and handbooks. Specific programs are being carried out in collaboration with other disaster agencies to extend knowledge of first aid, safe building practices, and water supply protection at the level of communities vulnerable to disasters. New initiatives with the U.N. Development Program and the Asian Institute of Technology will offer major preparedness programs for the Governments of South and Southeast Asia, among the most disaster prone countries in the world.

Early Warning

There are five major target areas in the implementation of disaster prediction and warning systems: famines, tsunamis, volcanoes, earthquakes, and severe storms. The global agroclimate assessment activity conducted by NOAA's Assessment Information Center Services is fully operational throughout the developing world this year. Cooperative activities with host countries and the Food and Agriculture Office (FAO) and World Food Program (WFP) of the United Nations have led to improved transfer of this technology to less developed countries. The use of NOAA's agroclimate assessments in long range planning lead to early identification of drought conditions in Africa.

The following regional seismic monitoring networks and associated earthquake and tsunami risk-reduction activities are ongoing in FY 1985: 1) the Southeast Asian and Pacific seismic net; 2) the South and Central American seismic net, including the Andean area of risk (Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia) and the Central American area (Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala); and 3) the Caribbean Islands network. Basic equipment for recording ground motion and acceleration has been procured, host country professionals have been trained, and satellite data links are being established to improve warning systems.

Technologies developed over the past few years in severe storm analysis are being implemented by host governments in cooperation with A.I.D., NOAA, and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The principal focus is on training and technology transfer in the field of storm surge analysis, satellite data collection and warning dissemination, and cyclone/hurricane risk modelling. The objective of providing immediate quantified storm threat to disaster managers throughout the world is being realized this year.

Mitigation

During FY 1985, OFDA is continuing its programs in the reduction of disaster vulnerability in housing and agriculture. During the first quarter of the fiscal year a landmark meeting of disaster mitigation experts from twenty countries was sponsored by the OFDA. The meeting formulated for the first time guidelines and procedures for implementing disaster mitigation activities within both the post-disaster and the development contexts.

FY 1986 Program

OFDA is requesting $25,000,000 for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1986. Our proposed FY 1986 program has four basic elements:

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation

The Relief and Rehabilitation sub-account also includes stockpile augmentation. Prepositioned commodities represent a proven cost-saving in relief efforts. Based on our past 10 years experience, our best estimate of Relief and Rehabilitation requirements, including stockpile augmentation, is $18,000,000. The balance of our request of $7,000,000 is as follows:

Disaster Preparedness

Our request for Disaster Preparedness funds is ($3.0 million) for FY 1986. OFDA currently defines disaster preparedness in terms of people. We train disaster managers and technical personnel; we help them with their legislation, their policy and procedures and the training of their own people through technical assistance. This is the institutional

framework upon which the victims of disasters - or those threatened by disaster - must depend. This framework is the only hope for disaster prone countries to gain self reliance and ultimately to be able to cope with their own disasters.

Training and technical assistance are complemented by the transfer of communications technology. We are placing increased emphasis of the role of the private sector - commerce, industry, NGOs, media - in disaster preparedness. Our preparedness program therefore is totally consistent with the Agency's development goals.

Disaster Early Warning

We expect to continue to provide technology transfer, training and technical assistance at the $2.0 million level in the following areas in FY 1986:

- Food Shortage Forecasting: Technology transfer in Agroclimatic Impact Assessment and application of famine prediction techniques will cost $.5 million in FY-1986.

- Severe Storm Prediction: The South Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Mauritius, et al) and the Caribbean will require a total of $.5 million in technology transfer, training and technical assistance in FY 1986.

- Earthquake Monitoring: Our programs in earthquake risk analysis will be extended in South Asia, the Caribbean and Central America, costing $.25 million.

- Tsunami Modelling: We will spend a total of $.15 million in analysis of potential shoreline damage, guidelines for safe development planning, evacuation planning and warning.

- Flood Forecasting: $.25 million will be needed for remote sensing applications, automated data collection systems and community based warning.

- Volcano Monitoring: We will provide technical assistance, equipment and training on an as-needed basis, in addition to funding part of a global monitoring system at a cost of $.25 million.

- Wildfire Detection: We can implement semi-automated detection and mensuration systems in FY 1986 at a cost of $.1 million.

Disaster Mitigation and Prevention

We are requesting $2 million for this new initiative (formerly included in Preparedness Activities) because we recognize its importance both in humanitarian and economic terms.

Mitigation is the process of reducing the vulnerability of property to the effects of natural hazards. It is designed to protect lives, property, and development resources. The process includes analysis of the weaknesses and potential failures of structures exposed to natural hazards; redesign of traditional and transitional structures, incorporating culturally acceptable features and indigenous building materials, while strengthening the structures with modern or appropriate engineering techniques.

Our strategy has five components, as illustrated by the shelter application:

1. Vulnerability Analysis: Identifying components which will fail.

2. Redesign: Defining low cost engineering solutions to strengthen vulnerable structures.

3. Workshop and Demonstration Project: Applying redesign features in hands-on construction training involving policy makers, regulatory agencies, technical assistance purveyors (agencies, voluntary agencies, Peace Corps) educators and architect/builders in the indigenous context.

4. Materials development: Preparation of formal and non-formal educational media based on local learning techniques.

5. Implementation: Training and technical assistance through the educational system, housing agencies, and Peace Corps to local artisans at the village level. To the extent possible, this is accomplished through programs (Health/Nutrition, Cooperative Development, etc.) which have ongoing presence in the community.

The cost of building requisite curricula and training networks during FY 1986 will be $.5 million, which compares very favorably with the cost of rebuilding just a few communities after they are destroyed by disaster. An additional $1.0 million will be spent in similar activities to protect engineered buildings, infrastructure and lifelines (fuel line, electricity, communications, water supply). We shall also fund activities in the reduction of agricultural and health vulnerability and in environmental management, which will cost $.5 million. These activities will bring us into much closer contact with the development process. It is clear that disaster assistance resources will not exclusively solve the disaster problems of the world. The development community must assume a

much greater responsibility. Our resources can best be used to increasingly direct the development process toward the protection of populations from natural hazards.

The USG has always been the most effective and visible pioneer in disaster relief, rehabilitation, preparedness and early warning. We expect to maintain leadership in these activities while making important contributions toward reducing disaster risks in the Third World in FY 1986.

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COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Antigua	04/13/84	Drought	0	20,000	197,039	Pumps, water conts.; trans.; contrib. to contract to barging water
Argentina*	06/07/83	Flood	-	-	79,591	Replace blankets and plastic from stocks
Bolivia	12/21/83	Drought	0	1,541,000	53,370	Amb. auth. used for local relief; grants to CRS
Botswana	04/18/84	Drought	-	552,000	25,000	Amb. auth.
Brazil*	09/15/83	Drought	-	-	125,000	PASA with USGS; grant to Red Cross for food
Brazil	06/26/84	Flood	-	-	15,000	Amb. auth. for local relief prog.
Brazil	08/15/84	Flood	27*	250,000*	25,000	Amb. auth. for local relief prog.
Burkina Faso	01/09/84	Drought	-	6,500,000	156,267	Amb. auth.; food assessment; grant to CRS
Burkina Faso	03/21/84	Epidemic	0	700	20,706	Amb. auth. used for vaccine
Burma	03/28/84	Fire	0	23,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to Burma Red Cross and UNDRO
Costa Rica	03/09/84	Fire	-	-	25,000	Amb. auth. used to replace med.
Djibouti	04/12/84	Drought	-	80,000	25,000	Amb. auth. used for local procurement of water supplies
Ecuador*	12/30/82	Flood	-	-	122,560	Rehab. water purif. units; grant to CRS
El Salvador	05/30/84	CS/Displaced Persons	0	6,400	75,000	Amb. auth. for local purchase building material
El Salvador*	03/11/82	Displaced Persons	-	-	548,064	Air transport; med.; grant to Project Hope
Ethiopia*	05/05/83	Drought	-	-	2,534,885**	Grants to CRS, CWS, & LWR for food transport
Ghana	10/20/83	Food Shortage	-	4,000,000	1,683,920	Amb. auth.; specialists; grant to SAWS; emerg. food and med. prog.
Grenada	10/27/83	Emergency	-	-	2,331,265	DOD airlift; med.; commo equip.; local proc. sups.; grant eng. proj.
Guatemala	10/25/83	CS/Displaced Persons	-	-	45,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief supplies
Guatemala	12/09/83	CS/Displaced Persons	-	2,525	151,215	Amb. auth. used for CRS grant and med.; needs assessment
Guinea	12/24/83	Earthquake	275	18,000	179,100	Amb. auth. used for food/transport; USGS experts; housing rehab.
India	10/24/83	Cyclone	100	700,000	25,000	Amb. auth. given to Prime Minister's Relief Fund
Korea, Rep. of	09/03/84	Flood	83	100,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to Red Cross
Madagascar	03/14/84	Cyclone	42	13,560	25,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief
Madagascar	04/13/84	Cyclone	68	100,000	764,473	Amb. auth.; med.; building materials; contract with Intertect
Mali	09/13/84	Drought	-	-	25,000**	Amb. auth. given to UNDRO and PVO Coor. Comm.
Mauritania	10/05/83	Food Shortage	-	1,800,000	1,558,442	Amb. auth.; med. sups.; grants to CRS & GIRM for food transport
Mauritania	09/28/84	Flood	-	3,000	25,000**	Amb. auth. used for local relief
Mauritius	12/08/83	Cyclone	1	350	13,066	Amb. auth. used for govt. relief prog.
Mozambique	10/11/83	Drought	-	4,750,000	257,900**	Amb. auth. to Christian Coun.; grants/WFP & CARE for food transp.
Mozambique	02/02/84	Cyclone	109	350,000	915,000	Local relief; grant to GOM; local purch. irrig. pumps & parts
New Zealand	02/01/84	Flood	-	1,600	5,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief
Niger	02/28/84	Drought	-	70,000	25,000	Grant to GON food relief prog.
Niger	09/25/84	Drought	-	-	22,469**	Pre-disaster assessment
Papua N. Guinea	11/11/83	Volcano	-	-	56,305	USGS experts; monitoring equip.
Paraguay*	03/22/83	Flood	-	-	44,840	Replace plastic rolls from stocks
Peru*	02/08/83	Floods	-	-	493	Spare parts for sewer cleaning equip.
Philippines	09/06/84	Typhoon	1,047	744,505	2,250,000**	Amb. auth.; emerg. relief; school repair; CRS grant
Philippines	09/17/84	Volcano	-	46,229	38,658**	Local relief; USGS volcanologists and equip.
Portugal	11/21/83	Flood	10	2,000	25,000	Amb. auth. used for local support
Sao Tome & Pr.	01/18/84	Drought	-	93,000	20,860	Amb. auth. used for local purchase of drugs
Senegal	10/01/83	Drought	-	6,000,000	883,154	Grants to CRS for food and med. prog. & to CAA for food transp.
South Africa	02/27/84	Cyclone	64	500,000	109,739	Amb. auth. & contribution to Red Cross assessment
South Africa*	03/18/83	Drought	-	-	450,000	Grants to WVRO, Oper. Hunger & Red Cross
Spain	11/18/83	Flood	-	1,600	6,525	Amb. auth. donated to Red Cross
Sri Lanka	02/08/84	Flood	3	1,000,000	25,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief
Sri Lanka*	07/30/83	Civil Strife	-	-	374,945	Replace tents/flys, plastic sheeting to stockpiles
Swaziland	01/30/84	Cyclone	53	632,000	160,000	Amb. auth. donated to Red Cross; grants to GOS, Raleigh Fitkin
Thailand	10/20/83	Flood	50	1,000,000	13,050	Amb. auth. used for local relief

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COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Turkey	10/31/83	Earthquake	1,346	33,000	947,632**	Local relief; DOD airlift; water purif. equip.; replace tents
Uganda*	08/29/83	Displaced Persons	-	-	150,000	Local purchase of hoes and pangas
39 Countries	41 New Disasters 10 Carried over from FY 83 12 Types		3,278	30,934,469	$17,685,533**	

+ Preliminary figures subject to revision
* Carried over from FY 83
** Includes funds from an A.I.D. Development Assistance account ($3,640,523 total) administered by OFDA. This figure represents actual expenditures opposed to total obligations.
• Includes figures for both Brazil floods

Note: The numbers of dead and affected for disasters carried over from FY 83 have been previously counted and are not included in this report; otherwise, a dash (-) indicates that information is currently unavailable.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
371.2[a]	391.5[b]	387.0[c]

OPERATING EXPENSES

A.I.D.'s Operating Expenses account provides funds for the administrative support of the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and most of the P.L. 480 food programs. This account covers the salaries and other support costs of direct hire personnel both at the Washington headquarters and at overseas missions.

FY 1986 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $387,000,000 in new budget authority for its FY 1986 Operating Expenses account compared to $392,753,250 in estimated availabilities for FY 1985 for a decrease of $5,753,250. A portion of the FY 1986 reduction is attributable to the government-wide reduction in administrative expenses. In addition, the funding level is based on costs of personnel assuming a government-wide reduction of Federal salaries of 5 percent in 1986.

The funding level being requested for FY 1986 will require the agency to reduce its direct-hire workforce by 242 full-time equivalent (FTE) workyears from the level of FY 1984. In order to maintain an acceptable level of managerial oversight of development activities, the agency hopes to be able to take the majority of these cuts in non-project areas. These actions will go a long way toward enabling the agency to operate at the requested level, but further actions will be required including a structural change in the way A.I.D. delivers its programs. Some activities, such as support for the Office of Overseas Schools for operating and improving educational facilities for dependents of overseas employees, will have to be terminated in FY 1986.

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a) Excludes $4,127,000 in reimbursements and $1,219,504 in unobligated funds carried forward to FY 1985.

b) Includes $391,533,250 made available under the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985, as included in Public Law 98-473. Excludes $1,219,504 in funds carried forward from prior year and $3,682,000 in estimated reimbursements.

c) Excludes $3,694,000 in estimated reimbursements.

In spite of the reductions reflected in this request, the agency will attempt to continue to provide quality delivery of development assistance. This will be accomplished through a careful analysis of on-going activities with a goal of eliminating those which are deemed to be lower on the list of agency priorities. It is too early to detail exactly what the structure of A.I.D. will be by FY 1986, but we intend to maintain a minimum essential level of professional personnel required to ensure that development activities overseas are given proper management oversight.

Personnel

The agency's total direct hire requirements are projected at 4,875 FTE workyears in FY 1986, as shown below. The reductions will be achieved through a process of attrition resulting from a freeze on hiring of new employees except for those vacancies deemed highly critical by the agency.

A.I.D. DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL WORKYEAR REQUIREMENTS

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Proposed
U.S. Nationals			
Overseas	1,515	1,513	1,471
United States	2,211	2,174	2,074
SUBTOTAL	3,726	3,687	3,545
Foreign Nationals	1,391	1,370	1,330
TOTAL	5,117	5,057	4,875

To achieve the goal of managing expanded assistance levels with a reduced staff, A.I.D. is exploring several alternatives including the following:

-- a greater concentration of direct hire personnel resources in fewer countries;

-- addressing only a select number of development sectors;

-- increasing the use of less staff-intensive delivery mechanisms;

-- decreasing the use of employees whose services can be acquired under contract;

-- reducing administrative support personnel in offices where investments in automated equipment have been made;

-- consolidating or re-organizing functions to promote efficiency; and

-- deleting functions that no longer have a high priority to the agency.

Management Initiatives

Actions initiated in recent years that have increased operational efficiency and reduced the cost of doing business will be continued and, where possible, expanded upon. Foremost among past actions has been a closer adherence to the agency's policy of assigning personnel for two complete tours of duty at most overseas posts. A dual benefit is derived from this policy:

-- costs savings in shipment of employees' household effects and vehicles; and

-- continuity of personnel at each post, which increases operational efficiency.

Other actions the agency is taking to reduce Operating Expense requirements in FY 1986 include:

-- overall reduction in personnel levels and, where possible, utilizing less costly professional level Foreign National employees and other in-country expertise to supplement U.S. direct hire employees;

-- conducting continuous reviews of housing and office space availabilities to obtain the least expensive facilities that will satisfy needs;

-- replacing furniture and equipment only where the need is critical;

-- continuation of the agency's review and analysis of Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) charges from the Department of State and consideration of less costly alternatives; and

In addition to the above, A.I.D., together with the other Foreign Affairs Agencies, will study the feasibility of standardizing their financial, personnel, and payroll systems. A.I.D. will also continue its concentration on

those Reform 88 initiatives such as cash management, debt collection and better internal controls which result in increased efficiencies to the U.S. Government.

Inspector General Operations

The Agency's FY 1986 request includes $15.6 million for the Office of the Inspector General. For the first time, the Agency's Congressional Presentation separately identifies the major expenditure categories of the Inspector General's office.

This request represents a $1.5 million decrease from the FY 1985 budget level. This reduction will be apportioned in such a way as to continue as closely as possible the same level of audit and investigative oversight by the IG staff during FY 1986 as is programmed and funded for FY 1985. To that end, none of the $1.5 million decrease in FY 1986 below FY 1985 will be levied against operational travel costs. Further, the IG personnel workyears will be held at 190 versus the 192 programmed during FY 1985.

The $1.5 million decrease includes a 5% reduction for the proposed pay cut for civilian employees and a 10% reduction in IG operational costs including a reduction of two (2) FTEs. The following chart reflects the IG's operational costs reductions:

Category	FY 1984 Actual (Millions)	FY 1985 Level (Millions)	FY 1986 Level (Millions)
Salaries	$ 7.7	$ 9.0	$ 8.9
Travel	.9	1.1	1.1
Contracts	1.0	1.4	.4
Total	$ 9.6	$ 11.5	$ 10.4

The decrease in funding for contracts affects funding for non-federal audits and reimbursable audits preformed by DCAA and HHS. Also, as the Agency has imposed the hiring freeze fewer personnel background investiations (update and new security clearances) should be required.

Funding

The amount requested for FY 1986 Operating Expenses represents A.I.D.'s considered judgement of the lowest possible level essential to carry out the agency's development responsibilities based on our current estimate of project levels and costs. However, it must be recognized that the nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that change is the norm and status quo the exception.

Sudden terminations, large initial costs of new programs, or major shifts in policy or focus have a substantial impact on costs and are not uncommon.

The FY 1986 Operating Expenses budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

Funding Sources for A.I.D. Operating Expenses *
($ millions)

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Proposed
Operating Expense Requirements	$ 375.3	$ 395.2	$ 390.7
Less:			
Dollar Reimbursements	4.1	3.7	3.7
Budget Authority Requested	$ 371.2	$ 391.5	$ 387.0

The total operating expense requirement will be divided between Washington and overseas missions as shown below:

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location
($ millions)

Object Class	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Proposed
11 Personnel Compensation			
A.I.D Washington	$ 86.0	$ 97.8	$ 87.1
Overseas	108.2	104.8	106.2
TOTAL	194.2	202.6	193.3
12 Personnel Benefits			
A.I.D. Washington	8.8	9.1	8.5
Overseas	17.3	19.9	20.1
TOTAL	26.1	29.0	28.6

* Excludes fee income from the Housing Investment Guaranty and Excess Property programs used to cover the administrative costs of these programs and local currency trust funds contributed by some host country governments to offset costs of administering programs overseas. All other funding sources, such as reimbursements and supplemental appropriation requests, are included.

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location
($ millions)

Object Class	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Proposed
13 Benefits - Former Personnel			
A.I.D. Washington	.1	.1	.1
Overseas	.7	.3	.3
TOTAL	.8	.4	.4
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons			
A.I.D. Washington	4.2	4.6	4.6
Overseas	15.3	17.5	17.0
TOTAL	19.5	22.1	21.6
22 Transportation of Things			
A.I.D. Washington	.5	.5	.5
Overseas	11.2	11.7	11.1
TOTAL	11.7	12.2	11.6
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities			
A.I.D. Washington	10.6	14.3	16.5
Overseas	21.4	25.2	26.1
TOTAL	32.0	39.5	42.6
24 Printing and Reproduction			
A.I.D. Washington	1.4	1.4	1.4
Overseas	.1	.2	.3
TOTAL	1.5	1.6	1.7
25 Other Services			
A.I.D. Washington	20.7	17.8	24.4
Overseas	40.5	45.8	44.1
TOTAL	61.2	63.6	68.5
26 Supplies and Materials			
A.I.D. Washington	1.2	1.3	1.4
Overseas	6.2	6.9	6.9
TOTAL	7.4	8.2	8.3
31 Equipment			
A.I.D. Washington	1.3	2.5	1.1
Overseas	15.8	13.3	12.3
TOTAL	17.1	15.8	13.4

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class
and Major Location
($ millions)

Object Class	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimate	FY 1986 Proposed
32 Lands and Structures			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	2.1	.7	.5
TOTAL	2.1	.7	.5
41 Grants, Subsidies, Contributions			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	1.5	.5	-
TOTAL	1.5	.5	-
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	.2	.2	.2
TOTAL	.2	.2	.2
SUMMARY			
A.I.D. Washington	$ 134.8	$ 149.4	$ 145.6
Overseas	240.5	247.0	245.1
TOTAL	$ 375.3	$ 396.4	$ 390.7

The changes in funding requirements in FY 1986 are a result of many actions, some of which are summarized below:

Salaries and benefits - $9.7 million reduction

-- Salaries and benefits (object classes 11, 12, and 13 above) make up 57 percent of our total FY 1986 budget request. The decrease from FY 1985 is the result of savings from the proposed 5 percent Federal pay cut in 1986 (about $6.7 million) and reductions from the FY 1985 employee staffing levels.

Travel and Transportation - $0.5 million reduction

-- These reductions are primarily the result of reduced personnel levels, requiring fewer funds for post assignments, home leaves, R&R, etc. In addition travel will be restricted to those trips critical to successful project development and implementation, trips essential for administrative oversight (both

for project and administrative activities), travel for essential training, such as language training and travel for medical purposes.

Travel and Transportation - $0.5 million reduction

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Transportaton of Things - $0.6 million reduction

-- These reductions, as for travel above, are being achieved in part due to reduced personnel levels. In addition, a sharp reduction in authorized equipment purchases in FY 1986 will result in savings in the cost of shipping equipment to overseas posts.

Rent, Communications, and Utilities - $3.1 million increase

-- This is one of the few categories in which costs in FY 1986 will continue to increase over FY 1985 levels. The increase is due to steadily increasing office rental costs in Washington and overseas, housing rental costs overseas, and increases in the cost of telephone and postal services in Washington due to various rate increases.

Other Services - $4.9 million increase

-- Most of this increase is the result of funding shortages in FY 1985 which have required the agency to change the funding cycle of some contracts, such as for computer maintenance and operations, to expire early in the fiscal year. Thus, only partial year funding is required in FY 1985 while full year funding will be required in FY 1986. In addition, the cost of essential contractual services, such as for training and equipment maintenance, continues to rise due to inflation.

Equipment - $2.4 million reduction

-- This reduction is due, in part, to the one-time costs of expanding the main computer facility in Washington in FY 1985. In addition, the agency will

restrict the purchase of general office and residential furniture and equipment to those items for which replacement cannot be deferred due to their condition.

Grants, Subsidies and Contributions - $0.5 million reduction

-- All funding in this category is for support for operations and improvements in the educational facilities available to dependents of employees overseas. In FY 1985, our contribution was reduced $1.0 million from the FY 1984 level. In FY 1986, we will be withdrawing our support for this program. Hopefully such support can be resumed in later years.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
40.6	41.9[a]	43.1

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND [b]

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted A.I.D. career foreign service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1986, $43,112,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1986, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of this amount.

Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system consistent with proposals pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement system. This legislation, if enacted, would reduce the FY 1986 funding requirement by $7,560,000.

a) Includes proposed supplemental appropriation of $1,302,000 which is required to cover costs associated with the January 1985 pay raise.

b) Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 84 Actual	FY 85 Estimated	FY 86 Request
50	90	0

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Purpose: IFAD's twin purposes are to engage the OPEC countries with Western donors in a significant development effort and to focus international development assistance on increasing food production in the poorer developing regions. The Fund's activities are directed specifically at small farmers and the landless poor, through concessional loans and grants.

Background: IFAD is a United Nations Specialized Agency created in 1977 with strong leadership by the United States. It is the only international financial institution in which OPEC and OECD countries contribute and participate under conditions that approach equality. The United States has pledged a total of $380 million to IFAD, while the other OECD donors have pledged $810 million and OPEC $885 million to the initial capitalization of the Fund and its first replenishment. On a cumulative basis the proportionate share is 43 and 57 percent for OPEC and OECD donors respectively (under the first replenishment the ratios were 42 and 58 percent respectively). Every dollar from the United States is thus being matched by $4.45 from other donors ($2.32 from OPEC and $2.13 from other OECD countries).

A further special characteristic is IFAD's tripartite structure, which divides voting strength in the Fund's Governing Council and Executive Board equally among OECD members (Category I), OPEC members (Category II), and the developing countries themselves (Category III). As a result of this arrangement, IFAD has little of the north-south tension that afflicts so many other UN organizations. In practice decisions are made on the basis of consensus rather than actual votes.

U.S. Interests

U.S. support for IFAD reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to programs that directly benefit needy people in developing countries. The A.I.D. Administrator is the United States Governor of the Fund, and sits on its Governing Board. IFAD serves four interrelated U.S. interests:

1. Promoting agricultural development, including increasing food production, in the poorer regions of the world; alleviating hunger and reducing dependence upon concessional assistance.

2. Engaging OPEC in constructive economic cooperation with the West. The major OPEC donors, which include Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela, are providing development assistance through a multilateral channel which was not previously available.

3. Stimulating greater opportunities for private sector initiative on the part of small farmers, with the dual objective of increasing agricultural production and assuring that the benefits of increased output accrue to those most in need.

4. Improving relations with the developing nations as a group by supporting a practical international effort in which LDCs participate and which they see as making a significant contribution towards meeting development objectives.

Program Focus

During its first seven years of operations (1978-1984), IFAD funded 160 projects in 84 countries with a total value of approximately $2 billion. During 1984, IFAD approved 25 projects totalling $196 million and technical assistance grants totalling $14.2 million.

IFAD is primarily a facilitating and co-financing institution. The Fund co-finances most of its portfolio (61%), permitting it to operate with a much smaller bureaucratic structure than most international financial institutions. The United States and other donors have encouraged this trend, as a means of engaging other international financial institutions increasingly in small farmer development activities. Approximately half of IFAD's loans are for projects designed by other international lending institutions, chiefly the World Bank and the regional development banks. Over the 1978-1984 period, IFAD's development investment of $1.9 billion has been matched by another $4.8 billion in co-financing from other sources (cofinancers and recipient governments).

Two-thirds of IFAD's resources are provided on "highly concessional" terms of 1% interest, 50-year repayment and 10-year grace period. These terms are available to countries with a GNP per capita of $300 per year or less. Countries with GNP per capita of $300 to $600 per year normally receive loans

on "intermediate" terms of 4% interest, five-year grace and 20-year repayment. A few loans have been made on "ordinary" terms of 8% interest, three-year grace and 15-18 years repayment, all to countries with GNP per capita of over $600 per year.

Evaluation

At the urging of the United States and other donors, IFAD undertook an evaluation of 14 of its self-financed projects in 1984. The results of these evaluations were reviewed by the former U.S. Comptroller General, who concluded that these projects were well managed, had strong food production potential and are addressing the needs of IFAD's small farmer and landless poor target group.

A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation also reviewed IFAD's project performance in 1984, with six teams of experienced development experts visiting a total of 19 IFAD projects in all regions of the world.

The A.I.D. review found IFAD's efforts to be consistent with its mandate of focusing assistance on the small farmer and landless poor. IFAD's projects are located in geographic areas characterized by low incomes, small land holdings and limited access to development services. Indeed, many of its projects are assisting people who have never before had access to credit, irrigation, fertilizers or other agricultural development inputs.

IFAD's projects are unique in that they begin by identifying a target group of particularly needy and disadvantaged people, assess the production constraints of this group, and design projects that will provide the inputs needed for enhanced food production or income generation.

The review also found that all of IFAD's projects have good food production potential -- in addition to being highly targeted to its mandated clientele. While most of the food production impact can only be estimated at this time (because of the newness of the organization, the majority of IFAD's projects are only in the third year of implementation), many projects are already showing impressive results:

-- The incomes of borrowers participating in the Pakistan Small Farmer Credit Project have increased their incomes by 100%, and those participating in the Grameen Bank Project in Bangladesh have increased their incomes at ten times the national average.

-- Yields from the second rice crop being produced in the Gambia's Jahaly and Pacharr Project are estimated at 7 metric tons per hectare, vs. 4.5 planned and only 1.0 obtained prior to the project.

Of the various types of projects financed by IFAD (integrated rural development, agricultural development, credit, irrigation, research and extension), the review teams found that certain of these activities have a tendency to be more successful in targeting benefits to the rural poor. This is particularly so for credit projects, which demonstrated impressive results in bringing credit to first-time, previously "unbankable" borrowers and in undertaking projects which other donors had considered to be too risky. IFAD-financed credit activities demonstrate a consistent pattern of innovation and experimentation in reaching the poor and the potential for substantial productive benefits to the target group.

It also was found that IFAD shares A.I.D.'s strong belief that inappropriate host country policies impede economic development and that policy changes should be encouraged when necessary. The A.I.D. review teams found a number of instances where such policy dialogue had successfully been undertaken by IFAD. In Bangladesh IFAD participated in a joint donor effort to phase out the subsidization of fertilizer sales. In Pakistan, loan negotiations with the government resulted in formal ordinances requiring the establishment of water user associations to ensure that the farmers themselves contribute to maintenance and utilization of irrigation schemes.

The United States and other donors are encouraging IFAD to devote additional resources to monitoring and evaluation, so that information on IFAD's performance can be constantly fed back into the organization's design and project implementation systems. In this manner, IFAD can learn from its successes and failures, and further develop its expertise in financing self-help development programs for the rural poor.

Management

IFAD's 1985 operating budget of $27 million is financed principally from the interest earned on the contributions of donors who pay in cash (mostly the OPEC donors). The United States' payment has always been made in the form of a non-interest bearing letter of credit, and the United States, accordingly, pays virtually none of IFAD's operating costs.

IFAD's staff size has, in the past, been an issue of concern to the United States. Original estimates of a staff of 30-40 professionals proved too low, despite IFAD's reliance on other

institutions for a substantial portion of its design and implementation workload. The staff grew to 74 professionals and 93 support staff in 1981 and remained at this level through 1983 -- largely due to the urging of the United States that IFAD hold to this level.

In 1983 former U.S. Comptroller General Elmer Staats conducted a study of IFAD's staffing needs and management practices for IFAD management. The Staats Report concluded that IFAD is operating with a minimum of staff and is a well-managed organization. In fact, the Staats Report recommended that an additional 14 positions (six professionals and eight support) be added to accommodate IFAD's increased program implementation and monitoring responsibilities. After consulting with Congress, the Administration agreed to these additional positions for IFAD's 1984 program and the institution now has 80 professionals and 101 support staff.

Replenishment

At IFAD's creation the United States contributed $200 million, while other OECD donors contributed $370 million and OPEC $435 million, for a total of just over one billion dollars. By late 1981 IFAD had fully committed this initial capitalization (1978-1980) to projects and grants.

Donors successfully completed negotiations of IFAD's first replenishment in January 1982, agreeing to provide $1.07 billion during 1981-1983. The United States share was $180 million (17% of the total) which was authorized in FY 1982 and appropriated over the FY 1983-1985 period. Other OECD members pledged $440 million, and the OPEC donors $450 million, although some of the OPEC donors (Iran, Iraq, Libya and Nigeria) have yet to complete contributions.

Delays in payments to the first replenishment by the United States and other donors forced a one-year extension of IFAD's replenishment period, and a resultant 26% decrease in its 1984 lending level over the previous year's level.

Negotiations on a second replenishment (IFAD II, 1985-1987) began in July 1983 and have yet to reach agreement, due largely to difficulties in arriving at a mutually satisfactory OPEC/OECD burden-sharing split. The principal obstacle in the negotiations is the insistence of the OPEC donors that the deteriorating financial circumstances of many of their members necessitate a reduction in both their dollar contribution and percentage share of IFAD II. While the United States has expressed a willingness to reduce the overall level of the

replenishment to accommodate OPEC financial strains, we believe the historical funding ratio between OECD (58%) and OPEC (42%) countries, which makes this multilateral institution unique, should be maintained.

The United States has participated in all sessions of negotiations on a second replenishment. In February, 1984 we announced that we are prepared to contribute up to $150 million over a 3-year replenishment period (1985-1987). This announcement was made after consultations with the Congress regarding the U.S. posture in these negotiations. The United States will participate in the next round of replenishment negotiations commencing February 28, 1985.

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OTHER PROGRAMS

P.L. 480 - FOOD FOR PEACE

In far too many parts of the world, hunger is the pervasive reality. Millions of people, especially children, are severely malnourished. The Food for Peace program is the U.S. Government's most direct effort to combat hunger abroad. The vital role that food aid plays in meeting the emergency and short-term needs of the hungry is well recognized. Of equal importance is food aid's role as a valuable resource for longer-term development - in addressing those problems that prevent developing countries from meeting their own food needs without recourse to foreign assistance.

As part of A.I.D.'s overall development assistance strategy, the Food for Peace program draws upon the abundant production of American farmers to provide food aid primarily to poor countries which suffer from food shortages.

- Some countries experience chronic food production deficits, undersupply and widespread malnourishment due to such factors as a poor resource base, inappropriate agricultural practices and policies, and insufficient attention to their food sectors.

- Food shortages can occur as a result of floods, drought, and other natural disasters.

- Political upheaval can disrupt food production or the food distribution network. In Africa and Asia, the refugee situation has created an ongoing need for food aid.

A.I.D.'s objective is to insure that food aid is provided to those countries and people that are truly in need. To make the best use of this resource, A.I.D. is placing increased emphasis on efforts to assure that food aid programs are well-targeted, soundly designed and effectively administered.

The need for food aid will continue in the foreseeable future. Food aid alone, however, cannot bridge the widening gap between food production and population growth. A vigorous attack on this problem also requires technical assistance and other resources from the United States and other donors. Most important of all, the developing countries themselves must be willing to take the often hard steps necessary to strengthen their economies, to remove obstacles to greater food production and to improve opportunities for the poor.

A.I.D.'s STRATEGY FOR INCREASING THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF P.L. 480

Food aid serves a variety of objectives--humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. As a consequence, it has too often been viewed in isolation from our development assistance programs overseas. A.I.D.'s goal is to strengthen the links of food aid to long-term economic growth with equity. The principal elements of our strategy are:

> Policy reform--where we believe change is needed in a recipient country's policies to increase that country's ability to feed itself or to pay for required food imports, we will seek commitments to such change in negotiating our food aid program.
>
> Private initiative--we will be alert to impediments to the active participation of the private sector in programs to increase food production and improve marketing and distribution facilities.
>
> Integration of programs--we will ensure that both food aid and non-food aid elements of the foreign assistance programs in less developed countries are closely linked to achieve common objectives. The use of local currencies generated through Food for Peace, Title I programs to support development assistance projects in the rural sector is one example.
>
> Self-help--we will reach agreement with food aid recipients on specific self-help steps that they can take to achieve sustained economic growth, and measure progress carefully as additional assistance is considered.

A.I.D. has taken a number of steps over the past year to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of PL 480. Based on a review of the results from past agreements, new guidelines were issued to all Missions on designing specific and measurable self-help measures for Title I agreements that can be effectively implemented. As part of A.I.D.'s policy of integrating PL 480 programs with overall agricultural and rural development strategies in developing countries, Missions are now developing longer run strategies for PL 480 Title I programs. In many cases these will be based on agricultural analysis and planning by host governments supported by previous A.I.D. projects and Title I self-help measures. Several steps also have been taken to strengthen the development impact of Title II programs.

Based on evaluation findings guidance has been issued on program design, targeting of Title II programs and on the preparation of multi-year operational program plans. In addition A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to identify and resolve issues involved in improving donor coordination of food aid, in developing and applying lessons learned from the African food emergency situation and in refining its methodologies for evaluation of the various forms of food aid.

P.L. 480 OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Food aid under P.L. 480 may be provided directly to friendly governments on a credit basis (Title I) for sale in commercial markets or -- in the case of Title II -- on a grant basis through private voluntary agencies and the World Food Program (WFP) as well as through government to government arrangements for a variety of programs to benefit needy people directly. It is provided only when adequate storage facilities are available and when distribution of the food aid will not result in a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's own production or interfere with its food marketing system. These safeguards are important because many developing countries have the potential for increasing food production and because most of the population is dependent upon agriculture or agriculture-related activities.

TITLE I AND TITLE III

Title I of the law authorizes concessional credits on a year by year basis for sales of U.S. farm products to developing countries. These credits are repayable in dollars (at concessional interest rates of not less than two percent during the grace period and three percent thereafter) over a period of 20-40 years with a grace period on principal repayment of up to 10 years for the longer repayment periods. In addition, many agreements require an initial cash down payment of five percent. Recipient countries must agree to undertake self-help measures aimed, where appropriate, at expanding food production and improving food storage and distribution facilities. A major concern in Title I reviews is that concessional sales of U.S. farm products do not replace commercial exports from the United States or other friendly countries.

To provide a more flexible response to severe unforeseen food emergencies, the President has authorized the financing of ocean freight for PL 480 Title I commodities under the same terms as apply to the financing of the Title I commodities themselves. This has proved useful in meeting more effectively the needs of some of the drought-stricken countries in Africa that also received emergency Title II food allocations.

Local currency proceeds from the sale of food within the recipient country finance self-help measures and other development projects to stimulate equitable economic growth. Such resources can support a variety of programs such as increasing the availability of farm credits, stabilizing price fluctuations of agricultural commodities, improving on-farm storage and distribution facilities, expanding irrigation infrastructure, and financing family planning services. Wherever possible, efforts are made to use these self-help measures and local currency generations to complement activities financed with other donor resources.

A.I.D.'s policy encourages decreased government controls on agriculture and the removal of impediments to private sector activities. Thus we have emphasized the marketing of Title I commodities through the private sector rather than through government parastatal agencies. This policy of sales at market prices also increases the amount of sales proceeds available for development projects.

Food for Development programs authorized under Title III (but financed under Title I) offer special incentives to low-income countries to undertake additional development programs which, in many cases, are related to changes in policies designed to improve the quality of life of the poor, particularly in rural areas. Title III agreements include supply commitments of up to five years subject to annual review and the availability of commodities and appropriations. They also provide for full "loan forgiveness" to the extent that the commodities or the local currencies equivalent to the dollar sales value of the commodities purchased are used for agreed development purposes. We expect that the requirement that Title III agreements should equal at least 15% of the value of Title I agreements signed will be met in FY 1986. In FY 1985 we expect to achieve 12%.

For FY 1986 a Title I program level (including repayments and reflows of $28.5 million from prior years) of $1,030.0 million, of which $108.5 million will fund the legislatively mandated requirement that at least 50% of the PL 480 cargo be shipped on U.S. flag vessels (i.e., freight differential) is proposed. On the basis of seasonal average prices projected by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipments of about 5.0 million tons of food aid. For FY 1985, allocations against the $1,106.0 million program level are expected to total 5.4 million tons; in FY 1984, final sales registered were 4.5 million tons.

In late FY 1984, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation for PL 480 Title I of $175 million, to be available through FY 1985. The supplemental appropriation allowed a higher program

level in FY 1985 than had been previously requested; however, to meet African drought emergency needs for Title II food, $90 million was transferred from the Title I to the Title II program, and the Title I program for FY 1985 was increased by only $85 million.

At least 75 percent of the volume of Title I food aid must be allocated initially to countries eligible for assistance from the International Development Association -- currently those with per capita incomes at or below $790 per year. Eligibility for Food for Development (Title III) programs is limited entirely to this group of countries. Of the total commodities allocated in our FY 1986 request, 86% will be allocated to such countries, including the annual increment of Title III agreements.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes donations of food on behalf of the people of the United States to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements, to combat malnutrition (especially in children), and to promote economic and community development. Title II programs are designed to supplement and reinforce other developmental and nutritional activities, and are conducted within a framework of increasing local management and funding. For FY 1986, a program of $650.0 million is proposed, including $224.4 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries. On the basis of projected prices, this should easily finance delivery of the legislatively mandated 1.7 million metric tons of food. In FY 1985, it is planned that a program valued at $1001.0 million will provide over 3.0 million metric tons of food; while in FY 1984, 2.2 million tons were shipped with a value of $724.0 million.

Recipient countries may have a variety of Title II programs being conducted simultaneously. For example in Sri Lanka, CARE, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, has used PL 480 food to develop Thriposha Feeding, a nutrition intervention program designed to distribute a highly nutritious cereal-based food free of charge to medically selected beneficiaries from low income families. Thriposha, a blend of PL 480 instant corn/soya mix and non-fat dry milk plus locally grown corn and soy beans, will be provided to 710,000 beneficiaries, at a total cost of $2 million. CARE also uses PL 480 commodities in a school feeding project which provides 750,000 children a noonday meal at a program cost of $1.9 million.

In FY 1985, approximately 872 thousand metric tons of Title II food valued at over $235 million will be donated to non-emergency programs of voluntary agencies for malnourished and needy people in over 38 countries.

Aiding victims of the African drought is now at the forefront of Title II programs. In FY 1984, almost 505,000 tons were programmed for African famine victims at a total cost of $174 million. In the first quarter of FY 1985 alone, the U. S. Government provided more emergency food aid to Africa than in any single year in the past two decades. Commitments as of the end of December 1984 totalled 670,000 tons at a cost of $235 million under Title II budget allocations. Given the magnitude of the disaster, other funding authorities also were tapped; $40 million in dairy surplus commodities under Section 416 of the Agriculture Assistance Act, as well as 39,800 tons under the recently triggered wheat reserve authority at a cost of $15 million. These commodities are flowing principally to such severely-affected countries as Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) & Mali. As the drought has spread throughout Africa, emergency food requests have continued to grow, requiring funding well beyond that originally allocated for FY 85. The effects of the drought will last considerably beyond the current year in some of these countries, no matter how adequate the rains; thus, it is likely that additional emergency food aid will be required for FY 1986 and beyond.

In FY 1985 the Administration requested a supplemental appropriation of $185 million for Title II. With this amount, using PL 480 resources and the allocation of 300,000 metric tons from the Wheat Reserve the U.S. will provide over 1.5 million metric tons of emergency food assistance. From these same resources it also will be possible to establish a contingency or working reserve of $50 million, the equivalent of 150,000 metric tons of whole grain.

A.I.D. dollar support funded through the Development Assistance accounts also is a small but essential part of the the Agency's effort to insure that food aid programs are well targetted, soundly designed and effectively administered. The PL 480 Title II Outreach Project, through which funds are granted to U.S. voluntary agencies, will be continued in FY 1986 to help cover logistic and material support costs of expanding these people-to-people programs in some of the more impoverished areas in Africa and Latin America. A new project in FY 1985, Title II Program Enhancement, will improve the development impact of Title II resources by strengthening the capability of PVOs to design and implement essential components of supplementary feeding programs. A Food Data Needs Assessment Project, also new in FY 1985, will improve collection and analysis of food sector data in drought-prone African countries by facilitating of more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs.

In 1986, over 300,000 metric tons of food at a cost of $75.0 million will be allocated to regular feeding programs of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization-sponsored World Food Program. In FY 1985, approximately 304,000 tons of food valued at $72.9 million is projected for shipment through the World Food Program for support of regular and emergency activity; in FY 1984, over 700,000 tons valued at $142.2 million (including $53 million for emergency programs) were shipped through WFP. The United States, together with 11 other major donors, pledges food, services (such as ocean transportation) and cash to the World Food Program for projects similar to those sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies. The World Food Program is increasingly involved in the difficult task of coordinating emergency shipments by the U.S. and other donors. This year, in response to the African drought, WFP established a special shipment monitoring unit to alleviate port congestion and overloading of recipient country capability to distribute donated commodities.

SECTION 416

Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of dairy products (and in some cases wheat) owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to foreign governments and private and voluntary organizations for food assistance programming overseas. The program aims to use CCC dairy inventories to assist needy people. Section 416 proposals are approved by the Development Coordination Committee (DCC) to assure that programs complement other U.S. foreign assistance and are consistent with U.S. foreign policy, budgetary considerations and agricultural policies.

In Fiscal Year 1984, agreements for programs in seventeen countries were signed for 168,486 metric tons of dairy products (comprised of non-fat dry milk, butter, butteroil and cheese). Program levels for FY 1985 and 1986 will depend upon the size of the CCC inventory and the number of program requests.

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
Title I SALES PROGRAM (including Title III)
($MILLION)

Country	FY 1984 Final Sales Registered		FY 1985 Estimated		FY 1986 Proposed							
	Title I	Of Which Title III	Title I	Of Which Title III	Title I	Of Which Title III	Wheat/ Wheat Flour	Rice	Other Grains	Vegoil	Total Food	Non-Food
$ 790 or Less												
Bangladesh	68.0	(68.0)	92.0	(92.0)	70.0	(70.0)	40.0	10.0	--	10.0	60.0	10.0
Bolivia	10.0	(10.0)	20.0	(10.0)	20.0	(20.0)	20.0	--	--	--	20.0	--
Egypt	250.0		225.0		213.0		213.0	--	--	--	213.0	--
El Salvador	49.0		44.0		46.0		20.0	--	10.0	16.0	46.0	--
Ghana	--		6.0		8.0		--	2.0	--	--	2.0	6.0
Guinea	5.0		6.0		6.0		--	6.0	--	--	6.0	--
Haiti	11.0		15.0	(15.0)	18.0	(18.0)	15.0	--	--	3.0	18.0	--
Honduras	15.0		15.0	(2.5)	15.0		13.0	--	--	2.0	15.0	--
Indonesia	40.0		40.0		30.0		20.0	10.0	--	--	30.0	--
Kenya	5.0		10.0		10.0		10.0	--	--	--	10.0	--
Liberia	15.0		16.0		11.0		--	11.0	--	--	11.0	--
Madagascar	8.0		11.0		8.0		--	6.0	--	2.0	8.0	--
Maldive Islands	--		1.5		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	45.0		45.0		40.0		40.0	--	--	--	40.0	--
Mozambique	--		17.0		10.0		4.0	3.0	3.0	--	10.0	--
Pakistan	50.0		50.0		50.0		--	--	--	50.0	50.0	--
Philippines	--		--		35.0		25.0	10.0	--	--	35.0	--
Senegal	--		8.0		5.5		--	--	5.5	--	5.5	--
Sierra Leone	3.0		4.0		4.0		2.0	2.0	--	--	4.0	--
Somalia	16.0		20.0		20.0	(20.0)	5.0	5.0	2.0	8.0	20.0	--
Sri Lanka	25.0		26.0		26.0	(26.0)	26.0	--	--	--	26.0	--
Sudan	50.0	(20.0)	50.0		50.0	(25.0)	50.0	--	--	--	50.0	--
Yemen Arab Rep.	3.0		10.0		5.0		--	5.0	--	--	5.0	--
Zaire	15.0		15.0		20.0		13.0	5.0	--	--	18.0	2.0
Zambia	10.0		10.0		10.0		5.0	--	--	5.0	10.0	--
Zimbabwe	--		8.0		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	693.0	(98.0)	764.5	(119.5)	730.5	(179.0)	521.0	75.0	20.5	96.0	712.5	18.0
$ 791 or More												
Costa Rica	22.5		28.0		23.0		16.0	--	7.0	--	23.0	--
Dominican Rep.	26.0		35.5		30.0		10.0	--	20.0	--	30.0	--
Guatemala	7.0		16.0		14.0		9.0	--	--	5.0	14.0	--
Jamaica	20.0		35.0		30.0		14.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	30.0	--
Mauritius	--		3.5		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	20.0		20.0		20.0		13.0	--	--	7.0	20.0	--
Tunisia	15.0		5.0		2.5		2.5	--	--	--	2.5	--
Subtotal	110.5		143.0		119.5		66.5	4.0	35.0	14.0	119.5	--
COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS	803.5	(98.0)	907.5	(119.5)	850.0	(179.0)	585.5	79.0	57.5	110.0	832.0	18.0
Reserve	--		109.9 *		100.0 *		--	--	--	--	--	--
COMMODITY COSTS	803.5	(98.0)	1,017.4	(119.5)	950.0	(179.0)						
Ocean Freight Financing	--		14.5		--							
Freight Differential	69.5		94.0		108.5							
Initial Payments	(-)22.5		(-)19.9		(-)28.5							
PROGRAM LEVEL	850.5		1,106.0		1,030.0							

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
Title I SALES PROGRAM (including Title III)
(MT/MTGE in Thousands)

Country	FY 1984 Final Sales Registered		FY 1985 Estimated		FY 1986 Proposed							
	Title I	Of Which Title III	Title I	Of Which Title III	Title I	Of Which Title III	Wheat/ Wheat Flour	Rice	Other Grains	Vegoil	Total Food	Non-Food
$ 790 or Less												
Bangladesh	309.0	(309.0)	424.3	(424.3)	310.0	(310.0)	256.0	33.0	--	15.0	304.0	6.0
Bolivia	64.5	(64.5)	128.0	(64.0)	128.0	(128.0)	128.0	--	--	--	128.0	--
Egypt	1,658.7		1,448.0		1,330.0		1,330.0	--	--	--	1,330.0	--
El Salvador	257.4		177.0		236.0		128.0	--	78.0	30.0	236.0	--
Ghana	--		3.9		11.0		--	7.0	--	--	7.0	4.0
Guinea	17.9		21.0		20.0		--	20.0	--	--	20.0	--
Haiti	51.9		95.0	(95.0)	101.0	(101.0)	96.0	--	--	5.0	101.0	--
Honduras	93.4		95.0	(15.8)	87.0		83.0	--	--	4.0	87.0	--
Indonesia	195.8		250.0		161.0		128.0	33.0	--	--	161.0	--
Kenya	31.6		66.0		64.0		64.0	--	--	--	64.0	--
Liberia	44.2		46.0		37.0		--	37.0	--	--	37.0	--
Madagascar	25.7		39.0		23.0		--	20.0	--	3.0	23.0	--
Maldive Islands	--		6.0		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	329.1		308.0		256.0		256.0	--	--	--	256.0	--
Mozambique	--		87.0		59.0		26.0	10.0	23.0	--	59.0	--
Pakistan	61.0		74.0		77.0		--	--	--	77.0	77.0	--
Philippines	--		--		193.0		160.0	33.0	--	--	193.0	--
Senegal	--		60.0		43.0		--	--	43.0	--	43.0	--
Sierra Leone	16.4		19.4		20.0		13.0	7.0	--	--	20.0	--
Somalia	53.0		74.0		76.0	(76.0)	31.0	17.0	16.0	12.0	76.0	--
Sri Lanka	173.1		163.0		167.0	(167.0)	167.0	--	--	--	167.0	--
Sudan	320.2	(129.5)	300.0		314.0	(157.0)	314.0	--	--	--	314.0	--
Yemen	11.5		34.0		17.0		--	17.0	--	--	17.0	--
Zaire	100.3		83.0		100.0		82.0	17.0	--	--	99.0	1.0
Zambia	32.9		37.0		40.0		32.0	--	--	8.0	40.0	--
Zimbabwe	--		50.0		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	3,847.6	(503.0)	4,088.6	(599.1)	3,870.0	(939.0)	3,294.0	251.0	160.0	154.0	3,859.0	11.0
$ 791 or More												
Costa Rica	140.5		139.0		158.0		103.0	--	55.0	--	158.0	--
Dominican Rep.	172.3		238.0		220.0		64.0	--	156.0	--	220.0	--
Guatemala	8.0		72.0		69.0		58.0	--	--	11.0	69.0	--
Jamaica	104.8		198.0		184.0		90.0	13.0	78.0	3.0	184.0	--
Mauritius	--		17.0		--		--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	93.5		91.0		94.0		83.0	--	--	11.0	94.0	--
Tunisia	99.2		31.0		16.0		16.0	--	--	--	16.0	--
Subtotal	618.3		786.0		741.0		414.0	13.0	289.0	25.0	741.0	--
COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS	4,465.9	(503.0)	4,874.6	(599.1)	4,611.0	(939.0)	3,708.0	264.0	449.0	179.0	4,600.0	11.0
Reserve	--		376.4*		400.0*		--	--	--	--	--	--
PROGRAM LEVEL	4,465.9		5,251.0		5,011.0							

*The $109.9 million FY 1985 and $100.0 million FY 1986 Title I reserves will be allocated in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, including Section 401 of that Act.

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

	FY 1984 Actual Program Levels				FY 1985 Estimated Program Levels				FY 1986 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G
Subtotal - Regions	552,281	335,203	142,197	74,881	508,410	313,609	101,170	93,631	324,018	234,610	75,000	14,408
Regular	366,226	226,729	89,146	10,351	316,915	235,485	72,932	8,498	324,018	234,610	75,000	14,408
Emergency	186,055	68,474	53,051	64,530	191,495	78,124	28,238	85,133	--	--	--	--
Near East	27,192	26,207	985	--	24,763	23,391	1,372	--	18,714	15,995	2,719	--
Regular	27,192	26,207	985	--	24,763	23,391	1,372	--	18,714	15,995	2,719	--
Emergency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Latin America	69,605	58,119	9,733	1,753	51,119	37,945	12,808	366	49,560	37,888	8,218	3,454
Regular	51,646	44,019	7,621	6	45,542	37,945	7,597	--	49,560	37,888	8,218	3,454
Emergency	17,959	14,100	2,112	1,747	5,577	--	5,211	366	--	--	--	--
Africa	193,745	71,164	49,453	73,128	238,919	110,673	34,981	93,265	96,348	51,414	33,980	10,954
Regular	86,871	43,798	32,728	10,345	85,013	47,918	28,597	8,498	96,348	51,414	33,980	10,954
Emergency	106,874	27,366	16,725	62,783	153,906	62,755	6,384	84,767	--	--	--	--
Asia	240,853	158,827	82,026	--	179,853	127,844	52,009	--	159,396	129,313	30,083	--
Regular	200,517	152,705	47,812	--	161,597	126,231	35,366	--	159,396	129,313	30,083	--
Emergency	40,336	6,122	34,214	--	18,256	1,613	16,643	--	--	--	--	--
Europe	20,886	20,886	--	--	13,756	13,756	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regular	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency	20,886	20,886	--	--	13,756	13,756	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency Reserve	16,000 *				26,040				125,043			
Stock Adjustment	(-)46,281	(-)46,281			(-)32,750	(-)32,750			(-)23,461	(-)23,461		
Transport Costs	218,000				298,300				224,400			
African Sup. Request					185,000**							
FY 1984 Carry-in					16,000**							
African Rehabilitation									(25,000)***			
PROGRAM LEVEL	740,000				1,001,000				650,000			

N.B. All country/regional levels reflect commodity cost only.

* $16 million remained unobligated and will carry in to FY 1985.

** FY 1985 African Supplemental Request and FY 1984 Carry in reflect total cost.

*** $25 million set aside for Africa Rehabilitation. Line item is a non-add. Commodity and freight costs are included in the $25 million.

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual Program Levels				FY 1985 Estimated Program Levels				FY 1986 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G
NEAR EAST - Total	27,192	26,207	985		24,763	23,391	1,372		18,714	15,995	2,719	
Egypt	13,688	13,271	417		12,851	11,905	946		10,044	9,118	926	
Gaza	651	651			679	679			665	665		
Lebanon	256		256									
Morocco	9,777	9,553	224		9,125	8,794	331		6,577	4,875	1,702	
Tunisia	1,222	1,222			640	640						
Turkey	33		33		29		29		28		28	
West Bank	1,510	1,510			1,373	1,373			1,337	1,337		
Yemen	55		55		66		66		63		63	
LATIN AMERICA - Total	69,605	58,119	9,733	1,753	51,119	37,945	12,808	366	49,560	37,888	8,218	3,454
Bolivia	12,070	11,956	114		9,030	8,654	376		9,168	8,196	523	449
Brazil	22			22								
Dominican Rep.	2,805	2,805			1,907	1,907			1,792	1,792		
Ecuador	2,685	1,209		1,476	1,769	629	1,140		1,904	587	1,317	
El Salvador	5,563	1,831	3,477	255	7,529	1,628	5,535	366	6,159	1,832	1,322	3,005
Guatemala	6,480	4,623	1,857		4,939	4,396	543		5,506	4,983	523	
Haiti	8,823	8,683	140		7,818	7,595	223		7,910	7,692	218	
Honduras	5,238	4,319	919		3,948	3,358	590		3,498	2,956	542	
Jamaica	567	441	126		43		43		482	441	41	
Mexico					927		927					
Panama	1,353	1,013	340		84		84		81		81	
Peru	23,982	21,239	2,743		13,094	9,778	3,316		13,030	9,409	3,621	
St. Lucia	17		17		31		31		30		30	
ASIA - Total	240,853	158,827	82,026		179,853	127,844	52,009		159,396	129,313	30,083	
Bangladesh	48,208	17,408	30,800		33,353	18,968	14,385		27,242	18,968	8,274	
Bhutan	1,131		1,131		185		185		448		448	
India	125,824	115,128	10,696		107,542	90,676	16,866		109,636	93,540	16,096	
Indonesia	5,502	4,302	1,200		6,038	4,798	1,240		7,291	6,045	1,246	
Kampuchea	3,318		3,318									
Laos	1,476		1,476									
Nepal	1,340		1,340		675		675		1,173		1,173	
Pakistan	31,508		31,508		18,077		18,077		2,265		2,265	
Philippines	17,102	16,958	144		9,638	9,547	91		7,135	7,044	91	
Sri Lanka	5,444	5,031	413		4,345	3,855	490		4,206	3,716	490	
EUROPE - Total	20,886	20,886			13,756	13,756						
Poland	20,886	20,886			13,756	13,756						

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual Program Levels				FY 1985 Estimated Program Levels				FY 1986 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G
AFRICA - Total	193,745	71,164	49,453	73,128	238,919	110,673	34,981	93,265	96,348	51,414	33,980	10,954
Angola	2,726		178	2,548	2,046	1,106	186	754	181		181	
Benin	1,892	1,387	505		2,100	770	1,330		2,201	873	1,328	
Botswana	8,047		5,510	2,537	4,483		3,073	1,410	3,782		3,782	
Burkina Faso	16,120	9,510	2,330	4,280	13,886	8,831	49	5,006	8,220	6,067	47	2,106
Burundi	3,432	1,838	295	1,299	1,864	1,677	187		2,026	1,723	303	
Cameroon	411		411		335		335		368		368	
Cape Verde	4,493		1,259	3,234	1,172	9	1,163		2,918		835	2,083
C.A.R.	418		418		554		554		524		524	
Chad	4,991	1,241	2,274	1,476	9,364	2,853	4,631	1,880	4,413	1,084	3,329	
Comoro Is.	757		757		522		522		757		757	
Djibouti	1,318	1,318			1,450	1,450			1,387	1,387		
Eq. Guinea	935		935		704		704		700		700	
Ethiopia	9,761	7,894	1,867		47,741	34,879	3,429	9,433	3,689	3,689		
Ethiopian Refugee					10,146	10,146						
Gambia	3,265	1,154		2,111	738	738			2,429	879		1,550
Ghana	18,804	17,028	1,776		9,636	6,640	2,996		10,592	7,294	3,298	
Guinea	108		108		70		70		70		70	
Guinea Bissau	3,038		1,132	1,906	1,215		1,215		1,766		1,766	
Kenya	8,796	3,164		5,632	23,999	5,952	639	17,408	4,330	3,690	640	
Lesotho	10,740	6,103	3,331	1,306	8,862	5,331	2,583	948	7,730	5,228	2,502	
Liberia	104		104		28		28		27		27	
Madagascar	5,208	1,269	44	3,895	1,855	1,793	62		2,324	2,262	62	
Malawi	1,151		1,151		1,284		1,284		1,376		1,376	
Mali	11,112	769	4,588	5,755	12,776	1,510	1,249	10,017	3,079		754	2,325
Mauritania	7,462	1,944	316	5,202	7,194	2,420	292	4,482	4,815	1,574	351	2,890
Mauritius	804		804		539		539		524		524	
Mozambique	9,379		1,276	8,103	8,689	2,560		6,129				
Niger	538		538		13,461	2,981	576	9,904	610		610	
Rwanda	4,417	4,035	382		5,475	3,702	284	1,489	3,920	3,557	363	
Sao Tome	1,012	544	468		169		169		160		160	
Senegal	14,748	5,423	2,072	7,253	5,600	4,812	788		5,866	4,610	1,256	
Seychelles	253	253			255	255			212	212		
Sierra Leone	1,611	1,611			1,578	1,578			1,657	1,657		
Somalia	15,066		12,201	2,865	3,117		3,117		2,356		2,356	
Sudan	1,132		1,132		23,753	596	1,393	21,764	4,991	739	4,252	
Swaziland	249		249		770		770		724		724	
Tanzania	3,930	1,926	118	1,886	4,059	3,901	158		1,489	1,334	155	
Togo	2,842	1,961	881		2,356	1,778	578		2,618	2,065	553	
Uganda					28		28		27		27	
Zaire	792	792			824	824			1,490	1,490		
Zambia	5,113			5,113								
Zimbabwe	6,770		43	6,727	1,581	1,581						
Prepositioning					2,641			2,641				

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

	FY 1984 Actual Program Levels				FY 1985 Estimated Program Levels				FY 1986 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G
Subtotal - Regions	2,224,758	1,137,694	701,791	385,273	2,276,195	1,149,454	534,080	592,661	1,245,908	872,888	307,307	65,713
Regular	1,405,880	927,395	429,824	48,661	1,213,078	871,741	304,837	36,500	1,245,908	872,888	307,307	65,713
Emergency	818,878	210,299	271,967	336,612	1,063,117	277,713	229,243	556,161	--	--	--	--
Near East	95,747	89,143	6,604	--	90,897	84,297	6,600	--	66,285	51,012	15,273	--
Regular	95,747	89,143	6,604	--	90,897	84,297	6,600	--	66,285	51,012	15,273	--
Emergency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Latin America	237,242	193,114	36,611	7,517	194,164	137,327	53,521	3,316	189,591	143,111	33,267	13,213
Regular	175,663	146,380	29,221	62	166,731	137,327	29,404	--	189,591	143,111	33,267	13,213
Emergency	61,579	46,734	7,390	7,455	27,433	--	24,117	3,316	--	--	--	--
Africa	803,421	226,816	198,849	377,756	1,111,977	387,814	134,818	589,345	352,678	177,345	122,833	52,500
Regular	298,437	135,816	114,022	48,599	298,573	156,381	105,692	36,500	352,678	177,345	122,833	52,500
Emergency	504,984	91,000	84,827	329,157	813,404	231,433	29,126	552,845	--	--	--	--
Asia	1,036,521	576,794	459,727	--	838,285	499,144	339,141	--	637,354	501,420	135,934	--
Regular	836,033	556,056	279,977	--	656,877	493,736	163,141	--	637,354	501,420	135,934	--
Emergency	200,488	20,738	179,750	--	181,408	5,408	176,000	--	--		--	--
Europe	51,827	51,827	--	--	40,872	40,872	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regular	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency	51,827	51,827	--	--	40,872	40,872	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency Reserve	*				139,578				609,560			
Stock Adjustment	(-)159,800	(-)159,800			(-)97,378	(-)97,378			(-)87,288	(-)87,288		
African Sup. Request					400,000							
FY 1984 Carry-in					60,000							
African Rehabilitation									(50,000)**			
PROGRAM LEVEL	2,064,958				2,778,395				1,768,180			
	(Metric Tons/Metric Ton Grain Equivalent)											
Subtotal Regions	2,414,574	1,291,474	731,678	391,422	2,477,257	1,307,957	563,662	605,638	1,384,031	973,198	339,158	71,675
Emergency Reserve	*				159,131				654,044			
Stock Adjustment	(-)173,299	(-)173,299			(-)108,117	(-)108,117			(-)97,320	(-)97,320		
African Sup. Request					451,300							
FY 1984 Carry-in					60,000							
African Rehabilitation									(65,725)**			
PROGRAM LEVEL	2,241,275				3,039,571				1,940,755			

* See P.L. 480 Title II ($000).
** Illustrative tonnage for $25 million set aside for Africa Rehabilitation. Line item is a non-add.

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual Program Levels				FY 1985 Estimated Program Levels				FY 1986 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G
NEAR EAST - Total	95,747	89,143	6,604		90,897	84,297	6,600		66,285	51,012	15,273	
Egypt	47,186	43,402	3,784		45,729	42,419	3,310		29,389	26,079	3,310	
Gaza	2,339	2,339			2,457	2,457			2,457	2,457		
Lebanon	360		360									
Morocco	34,602	32,572	2,030		34,363	31,363	3,000		29,334	17,661	11,673	
Tunisia	5,638	5,638			3,244	3,244						
Turkey	300		300		130		130		130		130	
West Bank	5,192	5,192			4,814	4,814			4,815	4,815		
Yemen	130		130		160		160		160		160	
LATIN AMERICA - Total	237,242	193,114	36,611	7,517	194,164	137,327	53,521	3,316	189,591	143,111	33,267	13,213
Bolivia	37,100	36,212	888		31,651	29,941	1,710		32,199	28,402	2,284	1,513
Brazil	200			200								
Dominican Rep.	9,848	9,848			7,749	7,749			7,530	7,530		
Ecuador	8,119	3,119		5,000	5,719	1,719	4,000		6,343	1,643	4,700	
El Salvador	21,630	6,232	13,081	2,317	35,478	6,106	26,056	3,316	25,052	7,192	6,160	11,700
Guatemala	23,955	16,300	7,655		20,550	17,421	3,129		23,252	20,123	3,129	
Haiti	31,696	31,213	483		30,983	30,173	810		31,787	30,977	810	
Honduras	17,700	13,650	4,050		14,712	11,320	3,392		13,680	10,346	3,334	
Jamaica	4,356	4,000	356		210		210		4,210	4,000	210	
Mexico					3,174		3,174					
Panama	4,215	3,223	992		400		400		400		400	
Paraguay												
Peru	78,361	69,317	9,044		43,423	32,898	10,525		45,023	32,898	12,125	
St. Lucia	62		62		115		115		115		115	
ASIA - Total	1,036,521	576,794	459,727		838,285	499,144	339,141		637,354	501,420	135,934	
Bangladesh	329,875	120,000	209,875		211,000	120,000	91,000		172,347	120,000	52,347	
Bhutan	3,820		3,820		560		560		1,560		1,560	
India	406,287	362,911	43,376		364,840	301,735	63,105		361,201	303,654	57,547	
Indonesia	26,075	21,618	4,457		26,185	21,735	4,450		34,010	29,560	4,450	
Kampuchea	3,750		3,750									
Laos	5,000		5,000									
Nepal	5,038		5,038		2,790		2,790		5,170		5,170	
Pakistan	180,958		180,958		173,736		173,736		11,360		11,360	
Philippines	56,753	56,148	605		42,062	41,662	400		34,594	34,194	400	
Sri Lanka	18,965	16,117	2,848		17,112	14,012	3,100		17,112	14,012	3,100	
EUROPE - Total	51,827	51,827			40,872	40,872						
Poland	51,827	51,827			40,872	40,872						

FY 1986
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual Program Levels				FY 1985 Estimated Program Levels				FY 1986 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G	Total	Volags	WFP	G/G
AFRICA - Total	803,421	226,816	198,849	377,756	1,111,977	387,814	134,818	589,345	352,678	177,345	122,833	52,500
Angola	9,967		791	9,176	7,216	3,407	750	3,059	750		750	
Benin	5,654	3,617	2,037		6,580	2,400	4,180		7,711	2,931	4,780	
Botswana	24,425		19,425	5,000	14,067		10,067	4,000	13,867		13,867	
Burkina Faso	54,823	29,043	7,280	18,500	57,935	32,296	139	25,500	27,894	22,755	139	5,000
Burundi	15,933	6,351	832	8,750	5,794	5,234	560		6,510	5,480	1,030	
Cameroon	1,525		1,525		1,530		1,530		1,580		1,580	
Cape Verde	21,911		4,911	17,000	5,345	33	5,312		18,265		3,265	15,000
C.A.R.	1,240		1,240		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000	
Chad	18,186	5,500	7,686	5,000	45,010	15,329	22,181	7,500	20,023	5,862	14,161	
Comoro Is.	2,483		2,483		1,243		1,243		1,543		1,543	
Djibouti	3,594	3,594			3,572	3,572			3,571	3,571		
Eq. Guinea	3,026		3,026		3,035		3,035		3,035		3,035	
Ethiopia	40,245	27,600	12,645		178,795	118,822	9,973	50,000	12,173	12,173		
Ethiopian Refugee					40,410	40,410						
Gambia	10,187	3,037		7,150	2,037	2 037			7,546	2,546		5,000
Ghana	53,498	46,194	7,304		30,039	18,329	11,710		33,711	21,251	12,460	
Guinea	367		367		225		225		225		225	
Guinea Bissau	12,423		3,423	9,000	3,744		3,744		6,094		6,094	
Kenya	41,213	9,713		31,500	144,545	20,045	4,500	120,000	16,698	12,198	4,500	
Lesotho	38,432	19,447	9,985	9,000	30,122	17,922	6,200	6,000	26,234	19,534	6,700	
Liberia	234		234		100		100		100		100	
Madagascar	14,775	3,625	150	11,000	5,223	5,023	200		6,826	6,626	200	
Malawi	2,944		2,944		3,910		3,910		4,510		4,510	
Mali	47,198	4,860	22,338	20,000	52,032	4,850	6,882	40,300	11,900		4,400	7,500
Mauritania	44,038	6,131	1,137	36,770	40,767	9,413	1,354	30,000	27,048	5,138	1,910	20,000
Mauritius	3,088		3,088		2,200		2,200		2,200		2,200	
Mozambique	59,075		7,465	51,610	56,004	13,754		42,250				
Niger	1,577		1,577		84,283	7,008	2,275	75,000	2,574		2,574	
Rwanda	14,438	13,618	820		19,610	12,119	700	6,791	12,826	12,026	800	
Sao Tome	3,067	1,440	1,627		575		575		575		575	
Senegal	84,422	20,156	14,266	50,000	25,012	20,587	4,425		26,898	20,573	6,325	
Seychelles	829	829			829	829			705	705		
Sierra Leone	4,893	4,893			4,892	4,892			5,464	5,464		
Somalia	60,230		48,730	11,500	15,314		15,314		9,825		9,825	
Sudan	4,980		4,980		165,395	1,800	4,650	158,945	10,330	1,930	8,400	
Swaziland	946		946		2,159		2,159		2,160		2,160	
Tanzania	8,619	6,276	343	2,000	13,220	12,785	435		4,942	4,507	435	
Togo	9,017	5,892	3,125		7,682	5,482	2,200		8,924	6,724	2,200	
Uganda					90		90		90		90	
Zaire	5,000	5,000			5,302	5,302			5,351	5,351		
Zambia	32,300			32,300								
Zimbabwe	42,619		119	42,500	4,134	4,134						
Prepositioning					20,000			20,000				

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 84 Actual	FY 85 Estimated	FY 86 Request
--	$40[1]	--

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter policy and programs and for addressing major urban issues in developing countries. PRE/H administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which was developed in the early 1960s as part of the U.S. foreign assistance effort to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter.

The total program is administered by a staff consisting of direct hire housing and urban development advisors, attorneys, financial management specialists and administrative support. The office has regional offices in Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Panama, Thailand, Jamaica, and Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. missions in addressing the urbanization process now underway in LDCs, with its massive requirements for land, jobs, shelter, infrastructure, and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations (expected to be a majority of the total population by the year 2000).

Urban Development[2]

For much of this century the large majority of the poor have been found in rural areas. By the end of the 1990's, however, the majority of the poorest households in the developing world will be concentrated in urban areas. Other demographic projections indicate that by the end of the 1990's about 42% of the population in Africa will be living in cities; in Asia the projection is 40%; in the Near East 60%; and in Latin America 75% of the population will be living in urban areas.

Despite the many negative aspects of urban growth, there is growing evidence that urbanization and economic growth are positively correlated, that rural and urban economies are interdependent, and that urban growth presents unique opportunities to promote national development objectives. A central challenge to A.I.D. is to expand its knowledge base concerning the urban phenomenon, especially the relationship between urbanization, national economic growth and the incidence of urban poverty. Building on a sound knowledge base, A.I.D. can then begin to identify areas where it can selectively apply its scarce capital resources to assist in more effectively managing urban growth. Its twin goals in urban development are both economic and social. A.I.D. seeks to increase productivity and incomes in urban locations which have high potential for sustained economic growth. At the same time it seeks to achieve greater social equity for the urban poor by improving basic living conditions, especially access to safe drinking water, minimum sanitation, and basic shelter, including security of land tenure.

1/ $40 million appropriation to HG Reserve Account in C.R. for FY 85.
2/ For additional details see PRE narrative.

Within this framework, the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has defined its long-term objectives in urban development as helping A.I.D. and others to accomplish the following:

A. To improve A.I.D. and LDC understanding of the impact of urbanization on national economic growth and the economic, institutional, and political context within which urban investment decisions are made and the implications of these decisions for future planning.

B. To seek enhanced performance, efficiency and capacity among urban institutions in the LDCs, especially to increase their effectiveness in addressing the needs of the urban poor.

C. To recognize and understand the interdependence of rural and urban economies and to support the efficient and equitable development of national urban settlement systems.

D. To promote the most efficient use of capital and human resources through the adoption of appropriate urban development standards, technologies and policies which stress affordability and cost recovery, and are therefore of particular benefit to the urban poor.

E. To enhance the capacity of the private sector to contribute to urbanization and economic development through innovative public/private partnerships.

F. To assess the experience and knowledge acquired by PRE/H in its urban activities and to disseminate the results in the form of information, applied research and workshops to improve understanding of the urbanization process within AID, the international donor community, and the LDCs.

Through its Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs), PRE/H will assist A.I.D. Missions to comprehensively analyze urban issues, especially the implications of urban growth for future development planning, and help Missions selectively apply available resources on activities and investments which have the potential for high development payoff. Its support to Missions will be provided in the context of the Agency's new Urban Development Policy Paper which clearly demarcates the major areas A.I.D. intends to support in urban development.

Advice and technical assistance will be provided to support the development of more rational urban policies, to strengthen the capacity of urban institutions to plan for and more efficiently deliver essential urban services, to improve pricing and other urban policies that influence the distribution of urban goods and services, to enhance the revenue raising and collection capacity of local public authorities, and to identify opportunities for the private sector to play a more dominant role in the development of urban areas generally. The Urban Development Support Services Project (Project Number 940-1002) which began in 1984 will continue to serve as the primary resource vehicle to assist A.I.D. Missions and host country institutions in analyzing and addressing urban issues.

In addition to its long-term role in urban development in relation to its shelter programs, PRE/H provided urban assistance to selected Missions during FY 1984. Urban Development Assessments were carried out in Nepal, Panama, and Morocco. Rural-Urban Profiles were conducted in Mali and Zaire. Missions in Kenya, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Tunisia, Ecuador, and Peru were provided with assistance in the area of local urban finance and management. Major urban institutional development efforts were carried out in Kenya, Somalia and the Ivory Coast. A comprehensive Urban Management Audit was carried out in Kingston, Jamaica. In the area of training, PRE/H developed and successfully field-tested a methodology to assess local training institutions and prepared a Handbook in Municipal Financial Analysis which will be used as a major training tool in 1985 for local public institutions. In addition, PRE/H developed and published "Guidelines for Conducting Urban Land Studies," a tool which will be used in 1985 to assist selected Missions in analyzing constraints to more effectively functioning urban land markets and more rational land use policies. Finally, PRE/H sponsored the Ninth Annual Africa Housing and Urban Development Conference whose theme was Urbanization and the Role of Secondary Cities in Economic and Social Development. A major paper prepared by PRE/H for this Conference which has been widely disseminated is "The Rural-Urban Dimension of National Economic Development."

Housing Guaranty Program

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $1.81 billion dollars to finance specific housing projects since the inception of the Program twenty years ago. To date, some 180 projects have been carried out, or are in progress, in 44 countries. Under the HG Program, the U.S. private sector provides long term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. The United States Government underwrites these transactions by providing full faith and credit guaranty to protect the U.S. lender against possible loss. Maximum interest rates that may be charged by lenders are established by A.I.D. and reflect the current cost of money to the U.S. Treasury. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses and to provide a reserve against claim losses.

As part of its efforts to reduce the Federal Government's impact on the credit markets, the Administration will not request guaranty authority for Housing and other Credit Guaranty Programs after 1986. The 1986 authority of $45 million allows the Housing Guaranty Program to fulfill existing treaty commitments in Panama and Portugal. However, the lack of availability of guaranty resources will not mean the cessation of A.I.D. activity in the shelter and urban sector. During FY86 A.I.D. will consider alternatives to financing housing and related infrastructure projects.

FY PROPOSED HOUSING PROJECTS

HG AUTHORIZATION

($ In Millions)

Region/Country	FY 85	FY 86
Africa		
Botswana	15	
Asia		
India	25	
Sri Lanka	25	
Caribbean		
Barbados	5	
Jamaica	15	
Latin America		
Ecuador	5	
Honduras	5	
Panama		25
Near East		
Jordan	20	
Portugal	10	20
Tunisia	5	
All Regions		
Refinancing	24	
Central PRE Programs		
Productivity Credit Guaranty Program	6	
TOTALS	160	45

HG Program Reserve Account

HG reserves are used to pay claims of U.S. lenders when LDC borrowers fail to make their debt service payments. Claims resulting from LDC public debt rescheduling are having an increasing impact on the HG reserve account and soon will comprise the majority of total claims. In such cases, HG reserves are used to service the debt during the agreed debt deferral period. Thereafter, the deferred debt is repaid to the HG reserve account plus interest. On the assumption that sovereign nations as a whole will continue to honor their debts, the HG reserves need to have sufficient liquid cash assets to meet demands of debt rescheduling.

In order to avoid or lessen future requests for direct appropriations to the HG reserve account to deal with the debt rescheduling situation, A.I.D. is considering "refinancing" HG loans otherwise subject to deferral and rescheduling. Refinancing will occur in the context of the program phasedown discussed above.

The effect of the refinancing option is to shift the burden of debt rescheduling from the HG reserve account to the private capital market. This shift occurs when the debtor, per agreement with A.I.D., borrows funds from the U.S. capital market and A.I.D. uses its authority to guaranty repayment of this short-term loan. The sums borrowed are used to make the debtor's payments during the debt deferral period.

This response to debt rescheduling could significantly reduce the HG reserve account's liquidity problem. We anticipate that approximately $23 million of HG debt service payments will be deferred and rescheduled in Paris Club proceedings in the next fiscal year. A.I.D. can respond to this either by using much of the recent $40 million appropriation to the HG reserve account or by using a portion of its $160 million FY 85 budgeted guaranty authority to facilitate private lender refinancing of the reschedule LDC debts.

The difficulties imposed on the HG program by recent economic conditions in LDC's are real. They are not taken lightly by A.I.D. However, A.I.D. views the problems as ones of short-term liquidity. The expectation is that the reschedulings will not continue indefinitely, that rescheduled debts will be recovered and that HG loans will be repaid.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION/ MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER

An important consequence of the U.S. foreign economic development assistance programs is the economic benefit accruing to the U.S. business community. This is because most of the commodities, equipment, and professional services purchased with A.I.D. funds are procured in the United States. In recent years the U.S. private business sector from all 50 states participated in A.I.D. programs to approximately $2.5 billion annually. These firms range from multinational corporations to medium and small manufacturers and suppliers, and from large consulting firms to individual consultants. Thus, U.S. business benefits as it provides many of the exports and services supplied to the developing world under foreign assistance financing administered by A.I.D.

The major focal point of a strong and viable relationship between the business community and A.I.D. is centered in the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization/Minority Resource Center (OSDBU/MRC) which reports directly to the Office of the Administrator. Conducting the day-to-day relationships with the business community as a whole, OSDBU/MRC includes the Minority Resource Center (MRC). OSDBU represents the interests of small business; MRC serves the minority business community. Both are required by law to assist small and small disadvantaged businesses in identifying opportunities in technical assistance services and commodities requirements.

OSDBU/MRC is a resource for businesses involved in U.S. multinational and foreign A.I.D. programs. The office assists both the public and private sectors of A.I.D. recipient countries in their procurement of equipment, materials and professional services from the United States. OSDBU/MRC also serves as the A.I.D. liaison office with businesses, trade associations, chambers of commerce, and other government agencies on matters relevant to the business community.

The organization of OSDBU/MRC consists of an Office of the Director, providing program and administrative direction, and five operational sections that provide a wide variety of support services. The sections are the Minority Resource Center, Commodity Procurement, Counseling, Information Systems, and Special Projects. A detailing of each section's responsibility follows.

The MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER's primary responsibility is to serve as an advocate of minority and women-owned business in A.I.D.-financed activities. The Gray Amendment, first enacted in 1984, mandates that 10% of A.I.D.'s Development Assistance and Sahel Funds be targeted to minority concerns. A.I.D.'s goal is not only to meet this mandate in terms of dollars but also to expand the number of firms participating.

MRC has direct responsibility for conduct of the Early Alert System, a system designed to identify opportunities for small and minority concerns at the project planning stage. Each A.I.D. Bureau has designated a liaison officer, who works with OSDBU/MRC to assure this is part of the review at the earliest project stages. The system was fully implemented in 1984.

In 1984 OSDBU/MRC initiated an "outreach" effort. In addition to increased participation in federal procurement conferences, seminars, trade fairs, etc., MRC sponsored three information conferences--in Washington, DC, San Antonio, Texas, and Los Angeles, California. Additional conferences and other avenues of outreach are planned for 1985.

The COMMODITY PROCUREMENT SECTION supplies information to U.S. firms about export opportunities financed through A.I.D. project loans and grants made to A.I.D.-recipient countries. U.S. firms receive information about markets for their specific products; applicable A.I.D. regulations (source/origin, componentry, price, commissions, etc.); and procedures for both formal and informal (negotiated) acquisitions. Specific information about current commodity procurement opportunities is distributed to a mailing list of approximately 6,500 U.S. suppliers. The indepth counseling services offered by this section assist potential suppliers in resolving problems encountered in A.I.D.-financed commodity transactions. The materials used in these activities include: the A.I.D. Mailing List Application and Export Opportunities Brochure. Counselors from this section attend procurement conferences, seminars and workshops as part of OSDBU/MRC's continual effort to reach larger segments of the U.S. supplier community.

In 1984 OSDBU/MRC developed the ASSET system (Automated Supplier System for Export Trade). ASSET is an automated information data base which provides information on where to obtain goods produced by small and medium-sized, disadvantaged, and minority-owned U.S. enterprises. It can quickly and economically identify U.S. firms with products that can meet the manufacturing or development needs of a project. ASSET contains more than 30,000 entries. Its use will continue to increase as ASSET is promoted by OSDBU/MRC to A.I.D. missions and host country governments.

Further, to expose U.S. firms to opportunities for commodity export, OSDBU/MRC has initiated a study to recommend avenues through which A.I.D. might increase participation of small and minority businesses in export of commodities. Results of this study are expected in 1985.

The COUNSELING SECTION is the counseling service to U.S. firms offering professional technical services. Firms receive assistance and are guided through A.I.D.'s project development system to better understand the procedures used in securing an A.I.D. contract. In support of the foregoing, staff of this section serve as Early Alert System Liaisons with A.I.D. Bureau Liaison Officers in identifying opportunities for small and minority businesses. This section, therefore, has sole responsibility for supplying, upon request from the A.I.D. bureau, a source list of firms capable to implement a specific proposed activity.

To support and refine OSDBU/MRC's reference of firms, OSDBU/MRC automated its ACRIS system (A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System), a registration of firms as potential technical service contractors. A part of the automation process was to prepare an in-depth questionnaire which supplies OSDBU/MRC with more thorough information on the firm than previously available. This facilitates a refined reference base for developing source lists.

The Information Systems Section lends support to other OSDBU/MRC sections through operation and maintenance of the ACRIS and ASSET systems (heretofore described).

A primary responsibility of this section is to monitor A.I.D. Bureaus' performance vis-a-vis goals established by the Small Business Administration for participation of small/minority firms in A.I.D.-direct contracting. A.I.D. surpassed SBA goals set for Fiscal 1984.

This section also oversees allocation and commitment of OSDBU/MRC budget.

The Special Projects section supports all OSDBU/MRC sections in implementing outreach activities (conferences, publications, etc.). It also serves the Office of the Director as assigned. Examples of this responsibility include coordination of office automation/equipment needs, guidance to support staff, and preparation of speeches, testimony, etc.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RESOURCES PROGRAM

Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, encourages A.I.D. to use excess or available non-excess property acquired from other Federal agencies in its economic development program "...wherever practicable in lieu of or supplementary to the procurement of new items." Thus, A.I.D. acquires such property on an "as is - where is" basis from other agencies at minimal or no cost. Excess property is property beyond the foreseeable requirements of the owning agency and made available through the General Services Administration to other Federal agencies and the states without reimbursement. Long supply property (non-excess property) is property within the long-term requirements of the owning agency which that agency will sell to another Federal agency at a discounted price in order to maintain a current inventory. The equipment--most of it obtained from the Department of Defense--falls into five major categories: heavy construction equipment, vehicles of all types, heavy machinery, electrical generation equipment, and medical equipment and supplies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

- To use excess or non-excess government-owned property as an economy measure to conserve funds appropriated for A.I.D. programs.

- To assist recipients eligible under Section 607 of the Act (friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross, and registered private and voluntary agencies) to purchase such property with their own resources.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Government Property Resources Program is a continuing function for which neither new budget authority nor appropriation of funds is required. A revolving fund of $5 million is used to cover A.I.D.'s overhead in managing the program, including the salaries of 17 full-time and 3 part-time employees, and equipment reconditioning and transportation costs. The fund is replenished through service fees and reimbursements by recipients of the equipment.

The operational headquarters for the Government Property Resources Program is at New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, with field offices in Salt Lake City, Utah; Lathrop, California; and Kaiserslautern, Germany. Those offices acquire U.S. Government-owned property domestically and overseas and make it available to eligible recipients.

In November 1981, the Government Property Resources Program was transferred from the Office of Contract Management to the Office of Commodity Management (M/SER/COM). In reviewing the program at that time, it was realized that, since the enactment of Public Law 94-519, October 17, 1976, there had been a drastic reduction in the quantity and quality of domestic excess property available for acquisition by A.I.D. This reduction was largely attributable to PL 94-519's lowering of A.I.D.'s priority to acquire excess property for use in its grant-funded programs. The legislation also had an adverse impact on the acquisition of domestic excess property by registered voluntary agencies and other eligible recipients under Section 607(a) of the FAA.

In an effort to surmount the obstacles created by PL 94-519, the headquarters for the Government Property Resources Program instituted and maintained constant liaison and dialogue with activities of the Department of Defense and several other Federal agencies with a view toward establishing additional sources of long supply property (non-excess property) at substantially reduced prices.

Since inception of the program in FY 1963, property having an original acquisition cost of more than $320 million has been delivered to and used by A.I.D. recipients at low cost. From FY 1982 through FY 1984, property with an original acquisition cost of $26 million was used principally by Egypt, Belize, Malta, Philippines, El Salvador, Bolivia, and Haiti. Twenty-seven percent of this property was obtained for registered private and voluntary agencies at their expense for use in their overseas programs.

Examples of A.I.D.'s Government Property Resources Program actions during FY 1984 are:

- Shipped approximately 1,000 line items of equipment and supplies having an original acquisition value of $10.6 million to 30 foreign country recipients.

- Shipped $1.3 million of property to ten registered private and voluntary agencies authorized to acquire such property under Section 607(a) of the FAA.

- Completed the establishment of design and procedures necessary to incorporate the Government Property Resources Program's financial accounting system into A.I.D.'s Financial Accounting Control System (FACS).

- Continued to place emphasis on "purification" of the Section 608 property inventory account by isolating and disposing of items for which little or no demand was evinced. Decreased storage costs and more effective storage location have been achieved by the purging of about 100 line items having an original acquisition value of $2 million.

- To provide for an extension of the Philippines Offshore Excess Property Program, executed four interservice support agreements with U.S. military facilities in that area.

- Obtained from the Army a revision of the Army regulations governing the pricing of inventory items available for sale to A.I.D. The requested revision authorizes A.I.D. to negotiate with the Army on the sales price of selected items based on the original acquisition value used by the Army in its foreign military sales program and results in substantially lower procurement costs to A.I.D.

COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs) are a means of financing nonproject assistance. Under CIPs A.I.D. makes dollars available to the assisted country on a loan or grant basis to pay for essential commodity imports. In nearly all cases, these imports come from the United States. CIPs are often used to provide relatively fast disbursing balance of payments support or to generate local currency for budget support.

CIP agreements usually provide for A.I.D.'s financing of a wide variety of basic items including agricultural, construction and transportation equipment, fertilizer, chemicals, raw materials, semi-finished products and foodstuffs. A.I.D. does not finance such things as military or police equipment, luxury items or items of questionable safety or efficacy. In some cases, the range of allowable commodities is narrowed in order to tailor them to development needs of particular sectors in the assisted country or to accomplish other specific development goals.

When a CIP agreement is signed, the government of the assisted country allocates the dollars provided by A.I.D. among its importers in the public and private sectors . Public sector procurements are normally conducted using formal bidding procedures, while purchases by the private sector are through regular commercial channels. A.I.D. does not determine the specific items to be purchased, nor does it select the suppliers. Transactions are handled directly between American suppliers and foreign importers, but must meet the requirements of A.I.D. Regulation 1 to be eligible for payment from A.I.D. funds.

In addition to establishing competitive procurement procedures, A.I.D. Regulation 1 requires that documentation be submitted evidencing that the funds are actually used for the intended purpose and that the transactions conform to certain other statutory and regulatory requirements regarding such things as source of commodities, using at least 50% U.S. flag vessel shipping, price, and marking.

FYs 1984-1986 PROGRAM EXAMPLES

In FY 1984, funds were obligated for CIPs in nine countries.

The following table shows the obligations for FY 1984 and the proposed obligations for FY 1985 and FY 1986.

Country	Obligated FY 1984 (Million)	Proposed FY 1985 ($Million)	Proposed FY 1986 (Million)
Egypt	300	200	200
Kenya	21	26	0
Madagascar	0	3	3
Mauritius	4	2	4
Mozambique	6	10	15
Seychelles	2	2	2
Somalia	0	27	35
Sudan	102	111	115
Zambia	15	10	12.5
Zimbabwe	10	0	15
Zaire	10	10	0
Total	470	401	401.5

The Egyptian CIP continues to be by far the largest program. Although allocations for FY 1985 are tentative, Egypt's General Organization for Industry may receive as much as 30 percent of the funds. Procurement for the governorates will continue with an emphasis on the Cairo, Alexandria, and Suez governorates. Construction equipment, fire trucks, and refuse trucks are likely to be purchased. In FY 1985, if necessary, a certain amount of the funds will be set aside for the Trade Financing Facility.

In Sudan, a sizable portion of the CIP in FY 1984 was used to finance the importation of metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Similarly in Somalia, various types of metal products, machinery, agricultural equipment, and transportation equipment accounted for a large portion of the CIP expenditures in FY 1984.

In FY 1984, a new CIP was established in Mozambique. The program is designed to stimulate private agricultural production. The commodities to be imported include spare parts to repair equipment, new equipment to replace what cannot be repaired, and agricultural inputs, including fertilizer, to enhance food production and rural income. In FY 1984, $6 million was obligated for these purchases.

GAO Audit

In February 1984, the General Accounting Office (GAO) issued a report on the need to strengthen management of CIPs. GAO recommended improvements in CIP planning, internal controls, arrival and end use accounting, local currency generations, and evaluation. A.I.D. agreed with many of GAO's recommendations and has taken steps to implement them. Some of these steps are outlined below.

For one, GAO expressed concern that inadequate internal controls over commodity transactions lead to waste and improper expenditures and recommended a number of steps to improve the situation. A.I.D. has taken several actions in response. The staff which is responsible for post audit coverage is being increased. An Analysis Guidance Manual was published that provides detailed instructions on how to carry out the post audit of A.I.D. transactions. The manual is expected to be a valuable management tool in training activities. Work has progressed also on the development of standard language for A.I.D. financing documents.

Another GAO recommendation concerned the need to strengthen the monitoring of commodity arrival and disposition procedures. A recommendation was made to issue specific guidance to A.I.D. Missions on monitoring the implementation of CIPs, including arrival accounting and end use checks. A.I.D. has issued revisions to the relevant Handbooks establishing more comprehensive monitoring requirements and providing detailed examples. In several cases, A.I.D./Washington has provided temporary staff to assist missions in establishing specific procedures.

As for GAO's concern about accountability for local currency proceeds generated under CIPs, A.I.D. has made applicable to CIPs the same programming requirements that have applied to PL 480 local currency generations. Guidance concerning the requirements has been provided to all missions. The preparation of mission plans for allocation of local currency, as called for in the guidance, will help to maximize the development impact of CIP assistance.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Our request for FY 1986 includes $2.7 million for the Development Education program mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. This legislation has enabled A.I.D. to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis, and review of the issues raised by the Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger and to increase public awareness of these issues. Through this program, A.I.D. provides funds to encourage and support the efforts of private and voluntary organizations, universities, service clubs, national education associations and other such groups.

The major component of A.I.D.'s Development Education effort is a competitive grant program which provides support on a cost shared basis to private and voluntary organizations and other private, nonprofits engaged in educating Americans about world hunger and related development issues. Grants are awarded on the basis of an organization's ability to increase public awareness of the economic, technical, political and social factors relating to world hunger and poverty. As part of this program, A.I.D. will continue to seek out projects with potential to increase public awareness of hunger-related issues through the innovative use of media. Funds will also be targeted to incorporation of development issues in school curricula, in addition to support of programs tailored to the interests of specific target groups such as women, corporate groups, minorities, teachers and farmers. We intend to place increased emphasis on assessment of our experience to date in order to identify lessons learned in the first few years of operational experience with this new program.

Since the introduction of the program in FY 1981, we have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of organizations undertaking development education activities. The Development Education program has expanded each year since it's inception and current requests considerably exceed funds available. We expect this trend to continue and, therefore, are requesting a modest increase of funding in FY 1986 in order to keep pace with the growing number of program activities which merit A.I.D. support.

The following examples are illustrative of the various approaches and activities supported through the Development Education Grants Program:

-- National Wildlife Federation (NWF), the nation's largest private conservation education organization, will establish a model program for its members beginning in FY 1985 to translate problems of hunger and poverty into the broader natural resource issues that appeal to conservationists. This project will introduce a previously uninitiated segment of the American public to the interrelationship between resource abuse and hunger and poverty in less developed countries.

Through use of a slide/tape program and a live peregrine falcon, the Federation will demonstrate to affiliates in three states - Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas - that natural resource problems, such as deforestation, are caused in part by poverty. The NWF will demonstrate the link between alleviation of poverty, sound economic development policies and the survival of species such as the falcon which winter in Latin America and summer in the United States.

The project objective is to motivate individuals in the target audience to take a more active role in supporting sustainable economic development. With small grants to be made available to them, affiliates will be encouraged to develop action-oriented projects with a positive effect on resources and development in less developed countries.

-- Impact on Hunger (IOH) Phase I saw the introduction of development education into high school programs in New York City schools. During Phase II, Impact on Hunger (IOH) revised and expanded its curriculum to incorporate development education into the elementary grades and five subject areas in secondary schools in New Jersey, Long Island, the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

In Phase III of this Development Education program, building on the success of the preceding two years, IOH will develop and test a teacher-training model in: (a) a pre-service program at the university level; (b) an in-service program at the university level, and (c) an in-service program offered by a private, nonprofit educational institution offering post-credential training. IOH also will establish a Core Network with members representing Catholic school educators, teacher-trainers, the Hunger Project Briefing Network, Members of the National Educational Association (NEA) and the National Council for the Social Studies. The objective of the Network will be to introduce the IOH curriculum to colleagues and constituencies to insure that the program becomes self sustaining beyond the life of the grant.

-- CARE will begin a 16-month project in public education in FY 1985 to expand the commitment among members of farm-related organizations to participate in efforts to relieve worldwide hunger and poverty. CARE will carry out this project in cooperation with the National Farmers Union (NFU), the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA). Through workshops and the publication of materials in farm journals and newsletters, an estimated 337,000 people will be reached.

Project participants, drawn from the membership of the cooperating organizations, will explore the various dimensions of hunger and poverty in developing countries, the role of agriculture and food aid in promoting social and economic development both at home and abroad, and the similarities and differences between conditions facing U.S. and Third World farmers. The program will help the U.S. farming community, which already appreciates the need to develop export markets for its products, to better understand the process of economic and social development that must accompany the growth of these exports.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Overview

The policy of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) on women in development is derived from what now generally is known as the "Percy Amendment," Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. In 1977 this section was restated to recognize women's roles in "economic production, family support, and the overall development process." It directed that the United States government's bilateral assistance be administered "so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries."

A portion of assistance funds was designated to be used "primarily to support activities which will increase the economic productivity and income earning capacity of women." The Office of Women in Development (WID) administers these funds, carrying through the basic emphasis of the Agency's Women in Development policy of integrating women and girls into the overall development process.

In the decade since its creation, the WID Office first moved from a strategy of designing projects to benefit women only (known as women-specific projects) to a strategy of designing women's components as add-ons to larger projects undertaken by the Agency (women-integrated projects).

The emphasis of the WID office now is to take the latter strategy one step further by institutionalizing within the Agency the ability for its personnel to address women's needs and talents from the outset of project design through completion of evaluation of project effectiveness.

The WID Office therefore now emphasizes support of Agency personnel in their efforts to include women in development concerns in the work of all bureaus, offices, and missions. This delineation of responsibility is set out in the Agency's Policy Paper on Women in Development.

As increased responsibility for projects at every phase is decentralized to field missions in 1985-1986, the WID Office increasingly is targeting its technical assistance efforts to the field as well, while continuing its efforts with A.I.D. Washington bureaus and offices.

In this regard, a number of joint WID, bureau and mission projects are currently underway. These collaborative efforts between the WID office, the missions, the A.I.D. regional

bureaus, and United States and indigenous PVOs enhance the economic participation of local women in the overall programs, and actively integrate WID concerns throughout the development community.

The WID Office has found that the "leveraged" use of its funds in conjunction with those of bureaus and missions is a successful strategy for implementing women's concerns at these levels.

In preparation for its biennial Report to Congress, the WID office has requested that A.I.D. missions respond in narrative form to a series of questions concerning the integration of women into the Mission's total development portfolio. These efforts will be reported in three categories: (1) women-specific projects (which often are designed as demonstration projects to test ideas about how to reach women in future integrated projects); (2) women-inclusive projects (which are designed in keeping with the Agency's policy of integrating gender issues into all development efforts); and (3) health, population, and nutrition projects with training components to enhance women's economic roles in the development process.

WID anticipates that the responses received from the Missions and incorporated into the 1984 Report to Congress (to be distributed in early 1985) will provide information useful to the WID office, to A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation, to Missions for future incorporation of women into project portfolios, to the U.S. Delegation to the UN Conference concluding the Decade for Women in Nairobi in July 1985, as well as to Congress regarding implementation of Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

In support of its efforts to further improve the existing data base on women, the WID office, in collaboration with A.I.D.'s Center for Evaluation and Information, is implementing a year-long effort to study and synthesize A.I.D.'s experience in the last ten years in reaching women through its programs and projects. A five-member team currently is reviewing the Agency's entire portfolio, and will produce case studies and a summary analysis of A.I.D.'s experience and learning in this area. This effort is also important because it will enable the Agency to collect systematically women-related data through its main information system. This data will provide benchmarks by which integration efforts can be measured in the future.

A.I.D. has played a major role in assuring that WID concerns are addressed by the international donor community (OECD/DAC), and is involved with the UN Decade for Women to ensure that

women in development concerns are addressed substantively during the conference's planning for the future. The WID office will continue its liaison with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in implementing projects for and with women in developing countries.

A.I.D. POLICY

The Office of Women in Development program directives are based on the concept of WID as set forth by the United States Congress and A.I.D.'s own strong commitment to women in development as mandated in the Agency's Women in Development Policy Paper. The WID Office acts as a catalyst to ensure that the Agency's women in development concerns are addressed at the policy and project level. The Office's strategic location in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination allows for its involvement in these activities at the earliest stage possible.

The Agency recognizes, as outlined in the Policy Paper, that gender distinctions constitute a key variable in any economic development program, and that the disaggregation of data by sex must be included in all critical Agency development documents. In this regard, guidance cables from the A.I.D. Administrator to the field missions have mandated the inclusion of women's roles in project designs and policy documents. The WID Office staff participates in the review of project design documents in order to monitor the inclusion of women's issues, and encourages central and regional bureau personnel to monitor their projects in the same manner.

Further, the WID staff has provided technical assistance on women in development concerns to over 20 A.I.D. missions for portfolio review, project design and evaluation. The WID Office also continues to expand its activities with Title XII university consortia to ensure placement of personnel on design teams so that gender distinctions are included in socioeconomic analyses.

The Office is continuing the following strategies and programs to assist the Agency in implementing the WID Policy Paper goals:

- provides technical assistance, research and training to enhance the integration of women into the Agency's multi-sectoral development programs;

- plays a central and coordinating role to ensure that the Agency's country programs and individual project designs reflect distinct roles and functions of LDC women;

- develops mechanisms to accomplish institutionalization of the concept of integrating women into development programs;

- institutionalizes concept of and concurrent mechanisms for integration of women in development activities of PVOs, Title XII institutions, and other development organizations;

- increases WID concentration on non-traditional areas of interest to women, such as agricultural development, micro-enterprise development and income generation, credit programs, and training activities (non-formal education; mid-level management, administrative, business, financial and marketing instruction), and

- continues liaison with and participation in development activities to encourage stronger measures to address women in development concerns of the international donor community; i.e., OECD/DAC and U.N. (Commission on Status of Women, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, Voluntary Fund, ECOSOC).

A.I.D. Operational Activities

As a bridge between Agency policy and the goal of institutionalization of WID concerns, the Office of Women in Development has instituted projects in gender-disaggregation data collection, technical assistance, training, and research in order to build upon previous experience and to enhance the Agency-wide integration of women. The following are examples of on-going WID-supported activities that are undertaken in an effort to institutionalize concerns:

- To enhance gender-disaggregated data collection, the WID office, through a grant with the U.S. Bureau of Census (BUCEN), is producing demographic data on 120 countries in the developing world. The result of this project will be four regional handbooks on the Women of the World which compile the most recent sex disaggregated data by country and sector for the developing world. These handbooks are designed for use by development practitioners and planners, both in developing countries and in multilateral and bilateral assistance programs. A computer tape containing all the data in the WID data base will be made available to the public. Future comparison with this base set of figures will document the impact Agency programs are having on women.

- The Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) has conducted three women in development workshops to develop A.I.D./Washington staff expertise on women in

development concerns. The intensive study of HIID-developed case studies on Agency field projects provided A.I.D. senior staff and Private Voluntary Organizations staff with analytical skills to deal effectively with women-related issues in a broad spectrum of projects. Two regional field workshops for mission personnel are planned for 1985 in Asia and Latin America, with Near East and Africa sessions envisioned in 1986.

- The Office is cooperating with the Yemen mission and the Near East Bureau to develop a Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID) presentation for Yemen. This presentation will focus on women's roles and their impact on the future economic development of the country. The information will not only assist A.I.D. development planners, but also will provide important statistical information to the Government of Yemen. Further, similar models can be replicated for other USAID missions and bureau planners.

- The Office continues its efforts to bring Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) into more active involvement with A.I.D. These efforts include establishing linkages between the HBCUs and the National Council of Negro Women. It also includes organizing workshops and seminars with the HBCUs and other A.I.D. bureaus and offices, such as the Bureau for Private Enterprise and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utililization.

- In Uganda, WID funds are assisting the Ministry of Agriculture's Home Economics Division in staff training in the areas of food production, processing, and nutrition, encouraging the cultivation of vegetables and other foods essential to a balanced diet. Project activities include conducting training courses for agricultural officers in the Home Economics Division, conducting a national conference for home economics officers, training field personnel, producing nutrition education handbooks, and developing a simplified way of analyzing the nutritive value of food.

- The Office has supported the training of women in marketing and management skills through a grant to the International Marketing Institute. Women from mid-to-senior level public and private positions in industry, banking, commerce, and health related areas participated in the Multinational Marketing Management Program training courses. The courses will prepare the women to better perform the jobs they occupy and, in some cases, prepare them for promotions to other positions.

- Through a grant to the Center for Population and Development Activities, the Office of Women in Development provided funding for the participation of female mid-level managers in five-week workshops on planning and management of public service and development programs, and for follow-up activities relating to integrated project development at the community level.

- A project with the Overseas Education Fund provides for training and technical assistance to local development organizations in order to enable them to design more effective programs for addressing the socioeconomic conditions of women in developing countries. The project includes assessments of a country's needs and of the organizations to be targeted; development of training materials; delivery of training; and, follow-up to the training.

- In conjunction with the Bureau of Private Enterprise, the WID office is supporting a Women's World Banking (WWB) project to assist low-income women primarily through the generation of income and jobs. WWB operates through a series of host country affiliates which provide guarantees to banks to facilitate commercial loans to women-owned or run small businesses. Women's World Banking is currently working in 13 countries.

- The WID Office continues to support WID activities at Title XII universities and at such regional consortia as Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), and the Consortium for International Development (CID). These activities have also established the basis for a cooperative effort between the WID office and BIFAD to integrate women into research projects, develop research agenda, and utilize women in development expertise in the Title XII contracting process.

- The Office of Women in Development continues to fund project evaluations of on-going or recently completed projects within the Office's portfolio. Technical staff within the Office work to ensure that the scopes of work for the evaluations include data analyses that can demonstrate the impact of the project on women as well as the economic contribution of women.

FY 1986 Program

Through the Strategies and Resources subproject (930-0100), the Office will commission, publish, and distribute studies and materials; hold specialized seminars and briefings on WID topics; sponsor action-oriented research; collect and analyze data; and, exchange information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort.

The Women's Organization and Participation subproject (930-0200), will provide small grants to private and public organizations in implementing Agency policy on women in development. In particular, the Office will continue to address areas of income-generation, private sector development, agriculture development, technology transfer, and institutional development.

Through the Technical Assistance and WID Centers subproject (930-0300), the Office of Women in Development will continue research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into the multi-sectoral development programs. This will be accomplished through cooperative efforts with the Agency's bureaus and central offices, missions, PVOs, and Title XII and other academic institutions.

Through the National Statistics on Women subproject (930-0400), the Office will continue to assist in the compilation of an adequate data base on women in developing countries for planning, program development, project design, implementation and evaluation efforts.

TITLE XII - FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act directs A.I.D. to make more extensive use of U.S. land grant, sea grant and other qualified colleges and universities to carry out foreign assistance programs. The interest of developing countries in Title XII projects, as reflected in A.I.D. Mission requests, has grown continuously; and, in both FY 1985 and FY 1986 it is expected that Title XII programs will account for approximately $400 million of institution-building activities in agriculture, rural development and nutrition.

In 1975 Congress created the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) to advise A.I.D. officials and participate in the formulation of agricultural development policy, the design of projects and the use of U.S. agricultural universities in A.I.D. programs. The legislation also provided for "Strengthening Programs" to enhance U.S. university capacities for participating in A.I.D. programs overseas; and for "Collaborative Research Support Programs" to enable U.S. institutions and those from Less Developed Countries (LDCs) to work together on projects to benefit both the LDCs and U.S. agriculture. BIFAD helped to launch these programs through the development of guidelines and by providing for university participation in program reviews. BIFAD also fostered university collaboration in the design and implementation of country projects.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

BIFAD's current agenda is governed by a "Joint Resolution," signed in April 1981 by A.I.D. Administrator McPherson and then-BIFAD Chairman Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. It defines the primary mission of BIFAD as:

"...to help A.I.D. to mobilize and utilize the faculty and institutional resources of eligible universities, and to advise and assist A.I.D. to develop and implement the components of the Title XII program."

In pursuit of this mission, BIFAD devotes a major share of its staff resources to identifying the most qualified individuals and university contractors required to meet A.I.D. project needs. While A.I.D. decides on the selection of university contractors, BIFAD staff have played a crucial role in rounding up qualified bidders for less attractive projects, mitigating problems between A.I.D. and potential contractors, and offering advice.

The basic purposes of the A.I.D.-BIFAD partnership are to increase, to broaden, and to improve the participation of U.S. universities in A.I.D. international development programs.

To increase university involvement:

-- Regional Title XII Seminars provide A.I.D. and more than fifty universities with the opportunity, each year, to exchange perspectives about A.I.D. policies and programs, modes for university involvement, and problems in working together.

-- BIFAD's Registry of Institutional Resources maintains information on international capabilities of U.S. universities.

-- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) commit A.I.D. and individual universities to dependable longer-term relationships.

-- The Joint Career Corps provides for assignments of university faculty to A.I.D. Missions, alternating with periods at their home campuses.

-- Technical Support to Mission programs provide university expertise to analyze country needs or to develop, design, and evaluate projects.

-- BIFAD shared a study of incentives for university involvement, along with an analysis of progress made and outstanding problems, with the 140 Title XII universities.

-- BIFAD plans a workshop on writing proposals for contracts.

-- The National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges has called the attention of its member institutions to the university policies most conducive to increased faculty participation in international activities.

-- The American Association of State Colleges and Universities joined BIFAD in sponsoring a study of the potential of non-land-grant institutions for involvement in Title XII projects.

To broaden university participation:

-- The contractor selection process for individual university projects -- the subject of a comprehensive BIFAD study -- assures equitable treatment and understanding on the part of all parties.

-- "Joint MOUs" formalize cooperative relationships between A.I.D. and combinations of "1890" and "1862" land grant schools.

-- The "Joint Enterprise" method of university contracting provides for including smaller institutions in project implementation.

To improve university contributions to development programs:

-- BIFAD has been undertaking a number of special activities to improve the preparation of university faculty for service overseas. These include a workshop for the university trainers who provide orientation, and follow-up activities in language training and institution building.

-- A.I.D. and BIFAD are collaborating on an improved evaluation process for Title XII projects, and on an impact evaluation of Title XII.

-- BIFAD plans to review evaluation results to assess what workshops might help to improve performance.

-- BIFAD organized reviews of strengthening current programs and is assessing lessons learned.

-- BIFAD reviews selected projects at its meetings and through on-site visits.

FY 1986 ACTIVITIES

BIFAD, together with its Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development and staff, will:

-- recommend programs and provide advice on the U.S. universities with the required capabilities to implement these programs, exploring ways to increase the effectiveness of the matching and selection processes, and utilizing the upgraded Registry of Institutional Resources;

-- advise on agricultural and rural development policies, allocation of funds, and Title XII program development and implementation;

-- carry out a "Development Education Strategy" for increasing public awareness of the benefits to the United States of development assistance;

-- work with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to enhance their involvement in A.I.D., programs in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition;

-- foster complementary relationships between programs of the international agricultural research centers and those of A.I.D. and U.S. universities;

-- assist in the development of improved policies and programs in training and institution-building;

-- stimulate the development of new relationships among private enterprise, the universities, and A.I.D. for cooperation in international agricultural development, and assist in devising new instruments for that purpose;

-- review and evaluate selected projects underway; and

-- in general, foster the greater participation of U.S. universities, and utilization of their expertise, in A.I.D. programs seeking to promote agricultural development and combat hunger in less developed countries.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

A.I.D.'s support to PVOs, historically, has built upon and substantially strengthened their capacity to undertake overseas development programs. A.I.D.'s strategy is to maximize the effectiveness of scarce development resources in the developing countries by ensuring that all A.I.D.-funded programs, including those of the PVOs, address that country's development priorities and needs.

PVOs bring unique skills to the job of Third World development.

- PVOs are a means for effectively involving the rural and urban poor in their nation's development, by virtue of their links with private institutions in the Third World.

- PVOs can use their base of support to mobilize among the general public a broader awareness of the pressing needs of the developing world as well as generating private resources for international development.

- As a heterogeneous group of agencies reflecting the diverse nature of American society, PVOs active in developing countries embody the basic American values of pluralism, voluntary action and concern for others.

- At a time when A.I.D.'s own resources, both human and financial, are severely limited, PVOs extend A.I.D.'s own effectiveness, particularly with respect to matters such as community-level involvement, institution-building and mobilization of local resources.

For FY 1986, A.I.D. is requesting $318 million to support PVO programs. Of this amount, $288 million will be channeled through the Development Assistance accounts. A.I.D. will also administer $344 million in P.L. 480 Title II food commodities and related ocean freight costs to support PVO food-based programs overseas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PVO PROGRAM

As outlined in the Agency's PVO Policy Paper, A.I.D.'s broad objectives are:

- to increase the economic development impact of A.I.D.-supported PVO programs through increased country program integration and focusing resources on field programs;

- to discourage undue dependence on U.S. Government financing of the international development programs of PVOs by intro-

ducing requirements for non-U.S. Government cash funding in grant relationships;

- to reduce the administrative costs of A.I.D.-funded PVO programs to both A.I.D. and PVOs by simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures and by creating a central focal point for PVO relationships within A.I.D.'s Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA); and

- to ensure that A.I.D. funding reflects its legislative mandate, while calling into play such unique capabilities of voluntary agencies as their knowledge of the local situation and their programming and managerial flexibility.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PVO programs are responsive to major Agency priorities in addressing development problems and meeting basic human needs in the LDCs, e.g., private sector development: the work of PVOs in the field of small-scale, private enterprise development is recognized as fulfilling an important role in the development of the private sector; institution building: PVOs assist local institutions to develop the skills necessary to address their own development problems; and technology transfer: PVOs work at the grassroots level teaching appropriate technologies to the people in developing countries, including management techniques and training based on the local needs, rather than "high tech" innovations.

A.I.D. is committed to pursuing programs with PVOs in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, population, health, education and human resource development, small scale enterprise, and technology and skills transfer.

A. With funding from the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition appropriation account, PVOs carry out a wide range of activities, such as agricultural cooperative development, agriculture and livestock production, credit for farms and small enterprises and applied nutrition programs. A.I.D. also implements the Biden-Pell (Development Education) Amendment which encourages and supports the ongoing work of PVOs to foster public dialogue on the issue of world hunger and related topics. Examples of PVO activities supported through this account are:

   -- In Indonesia, Catholic Relief Services is carrying out the East Timor Agricultural Development Program through a large Operational Program Grant (OPG). As a follow-up to its past emergency relief efforts, over the next 3 years CRS will implement a $5 million program to increase food production and small farmer incomes in the Loes River Basin.

-- USAID/Kenya's Rural Private Enterprise Project will provide $12 million over three years to PVOs and several local implementing agencies for credit and technical assistance, including training in basic management and bookkeeping skills. In addition, $24 million in loan funds will be provided to entrepreneurs through rural-oriented, financial institutions. PVO involvement is especially important since the Kenyan commercial banks do not normally reach the smallest or remotest entrepreneurs.

-- To increase animal health and improve breeding, Winrock International will implement an Operational Program Grant in Antigua to provide technical assistance in forage and range management activities, hay and silage production and herd development.

-- The Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (JPURDC), a collaborative effort of eight PVOs and university groups, will implement water harvesting and aquaculture projects for local development over a three year period. Planned outputs include nine field projects with 27 sites underway by the end of the third year, benefiting an estimated 32,500 people with improved water availability and fish production. Participating organizations include: the International Center for Aquaculture at Auburn, the Center for Women in Development of the Southeast Consortium for International Development, Lutheran World Relief, CARE, Save the Children Federation, JPURDC, Heifer Project International and Catholic Relief Services.

-- Under the Development Education Program, National Wildlife Federation (NWF), the largest private conservation education organization, will translate problems of hunger and poverty into the broader natural resource issues that appeal to conservationists. NWF will show how the alleviation of poverty and the establishment of sound economic development policies are linked to survival of species. NWF's objective is to promote conservationist actions that support sustainable economic development.

B. PVO population organizations are essential to A.I.D.'s effort to deliver family planning services to poor people in LDCs. In some countries, PVO activities represent the only family planning services available; in other countries PVO activities complement government programs. These PVOs include such organizations as the Family Planning International Association, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization and the Pathfinder Fund. A.I.D. assistance includes

the provision of contraceptives to support these family planning programs.

-- A major program in family planning, funded at $119 million, will continue under the direction of the S&T/Population Office. For example, in Kenya $4 million is requested to be used in separate centrally-funded technical assistance/PVO activities in the population field to complement the Mission's bilateral population program. These cover demographic studies, program evaluations, management training and the production of promotional materials.

-- An OPG to the Jamaican Family Planning Association will increase private sector participation in the country's family planning programs.

C. PVOs have been recognized for their ability to address critical health problems. They can: (1) extend health coverage to the poor; (2) establish low-cost, economically efficient health systems; (3) develop community-based models for providing health services that can be adopted by local governments; and (4) fill gaps in health delivery that result from weak local infrastructure. In addition, the Agency will significantly involve PVOs in primary health education activities, immunization, and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). A total of $24 million in health funds will be channeled through PVOs in FY 1986. For example, through funding from the Health account:

-- Project Concern International (PCI) widely applies ORT in its programs in Belize, Guatemala, Bolivia and the Gambia. ORT is taught to all community health workers, traditional birth attendants, and other health and community service personnel as a basic technique to combat diarrhea.

-- Under a centrally-funded, three-year Matching Grant, the People-to-People Health Foundation (Project HOPE) will expand its activities in appropriate medical technology and training of health care workers in Belize, Honduras, Egypt, Swaziland, Haiti, Costa Rica and Panama.

-- Under a recently completed Matching Grant, Foster Parents Plan/USA (PLAN) expanded its health services in Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia and Colombia and made a major shift from a curative to a preventive approach to health. PLAN is institutionalizing important parts of this program with local government agencies and will be replicating its approach to health in the other field offices around the world.

D. Through funding under the Education and Human Resources account, PVOs improve the skills of the urban and rural poor and the quality and outreach of vocational training. These efforts include technical assistance in such areas as manpower development, on-the-job technical training and basic education. Particular attention is directed toward expanding employment opportunities for women and youth. For example:

-- INADES-Formation is a PVO funded by the Africa Bureau through its Support to Regional Organizations (SRO) Project. INADES provides correspondence courses and specialized training in agriculture and other fields to extension agents and other officials. The head office in Abidjan prepares materials and gives field support to national offices in Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Rwanda, Togo, Burkina Faso and Zaire.

-- In Swaziland, the Africa Bureau is providing $85,000 to help the Salesian Society's Manzini Vocational Training Center (MVTC) to alleviate the problems of youth unemployment in Manzini, the industrial hub of that country.

E. The Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account supports a diverse range of PVO activities. These include programs involving energy, the environment, small enterprise and urban development. For example:

-- In Peru, CARE will continue to support a variety of activities including urban infrastructure programs, primary health care and job-creating activities, such as vocational training and small animal production programs.

-- A.I.D. reimburses registered PVO ocean freight costs for shipping donated and purchased supplies for humanitarian and development purposes oveseas. CARE, CRS, CWS and the Red Cross are among 35 agencies involved. In FY 1986, $8.0 million is proposed for this program.

-- The Center for Development & Population Activities, through a Matching Grant for the period FY 1984-1987, is building a cadre of trained middle-level women managers who have the potential for career advancement to policy level positions or the leadership qualities to start income-generating/family planning/health projects in their own communities.

F. PVOs have played an important role in A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program since its inception. They provide important technical assistance in the transfer of appropriate technology, education and human resources, rural development, agriculture and nutrition. For example:

-- The African-American Institute carries out the Africa Bureau's AFGRAD project, an A.I.D. participant training program. U.S. academic training of participants is concentrated at the graduate level but baccalaureate, associate degree and certificate training is also provided in specialized technical fields. In addition to strengthening the managerial and technical capacities of African institutions, the training provided by this project also contributes to the formulation of sound development policies, the transfer of appropriate technologies and the development of the indigenous private sector. The AFGRAD III project, beginning in the 1985-86 academic year, will provide advanced training for 700 students from 41 African countries. In addition to $8.3 million from the Sahel account, $16.8 million will be provided through the Education and Human Resources account and $16.8 from the Agriulture, Rural Development and Nutrition account.

-- Through a $9 million six-year project in the Sine Saloum Province of Senegal, A.I.D. is helping PVOs develop over 200 village organizations and increase the scope and viability of nearly 700 small enterprises. This project is a critical part of the Senegal Government's strategy to decentralize and refocus national development efforts.

G. Under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Program, A.I.D. will continue to draw upon PVOs' ability to respond flexibly and rapidly in meeting critical human needs when disaster strikes. In past years, Disaster Assistance program funds have supported the extensive humanitarian activities of U.S. PVOs in providing relief and rehabilitation for disaster victims. In addition, increasing emphasis is being placed on OFDA's mandate to provide for mitigation of the effects of disasters. To that end, PVOs are being encouraged to play a greater role in disaster preparedness. For example:

-- OFDA obligated $375,552 in FY 1984 as the first tranche of a $1,153,491 grant to Partners of the Americas to develop and support an emergency preparedness program in the Eastern Caribbean, Central and South America.

-- OFDA provided a grant of $1,063,725 to Catholic Relief Services for an emergency food and medical assistance program to assist drought victims in Ghana.

-- Major assistance is being provided to Ethiopia and other African drought-affected countries. PVOs, such as Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief and Save the Children Federation are the principal channel for resources to reach the sick and starving despite formidable logistic, political and security problems. For example, in Ethiopia the Christian Relief and Development Agency (CRDA) is a consortium of PVOs coordinating food distribution and relief efforts.

H. Under the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program, grants are awarded to private, nonprofit U.S. organizations that have founded or sponsor institutions overseas. PVOs receiving ASHA grants include such organizations as: Project HOPE, Episcopal Church U.S.A. (ECUSA), Hadassah, Project ORBIS and Adventist Development and Relief Agency. For example:

-- ASHA is assisting the ECUSA-sponsored Cuttington University College in Liberia with its science education and campus development. Cuttington College plays a major role as a development-oriented, land grant-style institution in a very poor part of the country.

I. PVOs also carry out development assistance programs in countries supported by the Economic Support Fund (ESF) Account. These PVO projects conform to the underlying development assistance policy and, at the same time, help to achieve U.S. objectives in areas of strategic concern. For example:

-- In Haiti, the Nongovernmental Organization (NGO) Support III project, with a life-of-project cost of $3.4 million, helps nongovernmental organizations design and implement small business financing projects, income generating activities for women, livestock development and other grassroot development activities.

-- $10 million is proposed for FY 86 for the West Bank/ Gaza program where assistance to the residents is implemented entirely by five U.S PVOs and a Palestinian PVO that design and submit proposed projects to A.I.D. for approval and funding. For instance:

-- AMIDEAST provides advanced training in the U.S. for faculty of institutions of higher education

at the Masters and Ph.D. levels; undergraduate scholarship support at West Bank universities; equipment for technical research projects at the universities; and short-term participant training in the U.S. for people working in development-related fields.

-- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provides assistance for self-help projects in rural communities to: establish village training centers, construct community centers, schools, health clinics, access roads and rural electrification systems; train community teachers and mothers in nutrition and child development and train community teachers to identify and train handicapped children and their families.

J. P.L. 480 Title II food aid is provided on a grant basis through private and voluntary organizations for a variety of programs that directly benefit the needy. In FY 1986, approximately 873,000 metric tons of Title II food, valued at $344 million, including ocean freight, will be donated to the voluntary agencies for programs for malnourished and needy people in over 38 countries. Almost 90% of these countries have per capita incomes of less than $805 per year. In FY 1986, A.I.D. development assistance funds also will be granted to U.S. voluntary agencies through the Title II Outreach Project to help cover the logistic support costs of these programs.

To facilitate the work of the private voluntary community overseas, A.I.D. will continue to explore ways in which its partnerships with PVOs can be broadened.

FY 1986 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

AID Appropriated	FY 1984 Estimate	FY 1985 OYB	FY 1986 Proposed
Agr., Rural Dev. & Nutrition	68,384	85,912	71,641
Population Planning	79,589	108,164	94,440
Health	23,338	28,476	24,250
Child Survival	-	20,500	-
Education and Human Resources	32,123	33,179	41,979
Selected Development Activities	29,970	37,920	32,669
Subtotal Functional Accounts	233,404	314,151	264,979
International Disaster Assist.	16,588	17,000	17,000
Sahel Development Program	16,661	10,388	6,500
Subtotal Development Accounts	266,653	341,539	288,479
Per Cent of Development Assistance Funds Appropriated to A.I.D.	15.9%	17.6%	16.9%
Economic Support Fund	52,644	48,961	24,392
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	7,725	5,000	5,000
Total AID Appropriated	327,022	395,500	317,871
AID Administered			
Excess Property	1,370	1,370	1,370
African Refugee Assistance	12,000	12,000	-
PL 480 Title II Commodities 1/	226,729	235,485	234,610
PL 480 Title II Freight	86,900	98,100	109,190
Subtotal AID Administered	326,999	346,955	345,170
TOTAL AID	654,021	742,455	663,041
STATE DEPT. APPROPRIATED			
Migration & Refugee Assistance 2/	64,700	78,100	125,100
TOTAL STATE AND AID	718,721	820,555	788,141

1/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totalled: $100,374 in FY 1984 and $136,524 in FY 1985.

2/ Migration & Refugee Assistance program of the Department of State (PL 96-212), parts of which formerly were administered by AID.

EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

I. OVERVIEW

Evaluation and development information are integral to A.I.D.'s overall system for planning and managing development assistance programs. They are a basic source on the effectiveness and impact of A.I.D.'s programs, projects, and policies.

In 1983, through a major reorganization, A.I.D. combined its evaluation, development information and statistical resources in a new Center for Development Information and Evaluation. The linkages and integration resulting from the reorganization strengthen A.I.D.'s application of its evaluation findings and enable it to draw more directly and effectively on the full range of the Agency's experience and data resources. These achievements will be especially important in 1985 and 1986 as A.I.D. undertakes mission performance assessments; develops a better understanding of the "common themes" that can be replicated in development programs in various developing countries; and as the Center's outreach services are extended to A.I.D. Missions and LDC institutions.

II. OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

The principal purpose of evaluation and development information in A.I.D. is to improve the policies, programs and projects in which the agency and the developing countries are engaged. Evaluation provides an empirical and reasoned basis upon which forward looking decisions can be based. Development information provides the technological, project and statistical data and methodologies. The true measure of their value to A.I.D.'s work is in the utilization of this information. It is intended to affect:

- decisions about continuation, termination and redirection of projects and programs;

- decisions concerning the planning of future activities based on A.I.D.'s understanding of factors that advance LDC development;

- formulation of A.I.D. policies and procedures to assure that they are effective management instruments supportive of A.I.D.'s mission; and

- broad resource allocation decisions.

III. ORGANIZATION OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

Decision-making in A.I.D. is decentralized. It operates at three levels: in overseas Missions, in regional and technical Bureaus and in central management. A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation in the Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (PPC/CDIE) serves all three levels of administration. The Center:

- acts as overall manager of the A.I.D. evaluation system and as the central point for the development of evaluation guidance and other methodological materials;

- promotes the application of lessons learned in program planning and management, policy formulation, and project development; and

- increases A.I.D. staff awareness and use of development experience, statistical and information resources.

IV. CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Several new directions of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information activities have already been identified; several others warrant identification. Listed below are some of the types of activities which will receive additional attention during FY's 1985 and 1986:

- supporting Mission performance assessments designed to assess the overall effects of an assistance effort in particular countries;

- focusing evaluations on cross-cutting issues such as types of implementation approaches, and recurrent costs;

- carrying out comparative evaluations on the relative effectiveness of alternative approaches for achieving the same objective, (such as a current effort being undertaken on development management of agricultural programs in Africa);and

- carrying out comparative evaluations of the effectiveness and impact of similar projects in different settings.

Other activities in evaluation, development information and data analysis are being incorporated into program management:

-- Bureau and Mission level management of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information resources system are being strengthened. Efforts are being directed in two areas: (a) improving Bureau and Mission evaluation performance and their application of evaluation findings, and (b) including evaluation and development information activities in all A.I.D. training programs.

-- An an updated handbook on evaluation is being completed.

-- The Private Enterprise Bureau and BIFAD are being assisted to establish evaluation units.

-- The impact evaluation program is being continued. Studies underway include: alternative approaches to integrated rural development, private enterprise development, health services, technology transfer, agricultural services, development management programs in Africa, country program impact, role of universities in LDC development in agriculture, agricultural services, and commodity import programs. Completed impact evaluations series include agricultural research, education, irrigation, PL 480 Title I, potable water, rural electrification and rural roads. The evaluation reports have been widely disseminated within A.I.D. and the development community.

-- A.I.D. experience in the areas of Women in Development, contraceptive social marketing activities/family planning and project design and implementation alternatives is being synthesized.

-- The application of lessons learned is being promoted through dissemination of impact evaluations and reports, in abstracts for managers and A.I.D. periodicals and in workshops where A.I.D. and other development professionals discuss our evaluation findings and develop better understanding of a functional program area. Workshops over the past year were in development program management, technology transfer and agricultural services.

-- The quality of A.I.D.'s development information is being improved and its outreach intensified, particularly to Missions and LDC institutions. The results of a 1984 evaluation are being used in improving the impact of the Development Information System.

-- A.I.D.'s economic and social data bases are being enhanced by new graphic systems that provide statistical analyses for program studies and presentations.

-- Technical assistance is being provided to Bureaus and Missions in data collection and analysis methods to increase the utilization of CDIE statistical and data management resources.

-- Technical assistance to Missions to establish development information centers and to LDC institutions is being continued. Assistance has been provided, for example, to Missions in Egypt, Ecuador, Niger, India and Pakistan.

-- Work with other donors continues through the OECD/DAC Experts Group on Evaluation. CDIE staff helped prepare the recent DAC Report on Lessons of Experience Emerging from AID Evaluation. CDIE is participating in the preparation of a companion report: Evaluation Methods and Procedures: A Compendium of Donor Practice and Experiences.

V. USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

To promote greater use of evaluation findings and development information, CDIE participates in the review of project proposals and policy papers. This assures that lessons learned from evaluation and development experience are brought to bear on projects and policy development at their initial developmental stage and that projects meet methodological and design requirements for subsequent evaluation. Policy and project planners are thus able to consider lessons learned from A.I.D.'s development experience and have available methodological guidance on evaluation design and related data collection and analysis tools.

The use of evaluation and development information is a continuous theme throughout the Agency. The following are just a few examples of how evaluation findings and lessons learned have influenced policy dialogue, host country and A.I.D. decisions on the direction of activities and the planning of new

programs. Other examples are contained in country and project narratives elsewhere in this presentation.

- In 1984, the first full year of the operation, over 1200 synthesized analyses of A.I.D. experience were prepared in response to requests from Missions and others. Overall technical responses were provided to 4000 requests.

- The FVA Bureau, based on a series of impact evaluations, and a workshop conducted by CDIE on PL 480 Title I programs is examining how to strengthen the development impact of Title I/III programs including the design of self-help measures and management of local currency sales proceeds.

- An impact evaluation of an earlier irrigation project in Peru was used by the Mission to modify the design and implementation of a current irrigation project.

- A review of A.I.D.'s approaches to private sector development was completed. Already a series of six special studies on A.I.D. private sector program activities has helped missions in Ecuador, Tunisia, Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand to shape the direction of new activities.

- Findings of the Education Impact Evaluation Series were used in formulating A.I.D.'s Policy Paper on Basic Education and Technical Education.

- The Asia Bureau, over the past several years has made substantial improvements in evaluation management. It is now working to improve the quality of evaluation information available for project decision making and program planning. CDIE is assisting Asia Missions and the Asia Bureau in using more effective data collection and analysis methods.

- In Africa, CDIE technical assistance is helping establish an agricultural information systems project in Liberia as a basis for effective agricultural planning.

- Some 2000 copies of impact evaluation reports were distributed to A.I.D., U.S., LDC and international development organizations. Many of the 108 CDIE publications are being used as case materials by U.S. universities.

- Training programs for A.I.D. officers are using impact evaluation and development information resources in their curricula. Specialized training courses in private enterprise and agriculture are two areas currently using CDIE resources. Other U.S. agencies, for example, the Foreign Service Institute's School of Area Studies, uses CDIE development information resources in its training program.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

The problems facing developing countries as a result of worldwide oil price shocks in the last decade are critical because energy is essential to sustained economic development. As countries develop, they need increasing supplies of commercial energy to support their expanding economies. Moving beyond the subsistence level requires substantial inputs of commercially marketed energy--fossil fuels, electricity and wherever possible new and renewable resources. The energy intensity of economies generally increases with GNP, and countries with indigenous resources become eager to meet at least a portion of their domestic requirements from their own sources, thereby minimizing import costs.

In addition, traditional fuels such as fuelwood, charcoal, crop and livestock residues are critical to the survival and basic subsistence needs of most people living in the developing world. These traditional fuels are becoming increasingly scarce in many areas as the effects of land clearing for agriculture and fuelwood cutting reduce these supplies. Where they are marketed, their prices are increasing.

While world oil prices have declined since early 1983, this moderation has brought the A.I.D. assisted countries surprisingly little relief. Oil costs for most countries have continued to climb because the value of their currencies has fallen against the dollar--the currency which is used on world markets to purchase oil. In addition, the process of internal price adjustment has actually meant rising domestic retail prices and pressures to reduce subsidies. At the same time the apparent decline in oil prices has discouraged private investments that are necessary to ensure adequate future supplies of energy-- conventional fuels such as oil, gas and coal as well as renewables--especially for the indigenous resources of developing countries.

OBJECTIVES OF A.I.D. ASSISTANCE

A.I.D.'s energy programs are designed to meet three major goals;

- to promote the development of sound national energy policies integrated with national economic policies which support sustained economic growth;
- to expand production of economic indigenous energy sources substituting for higher cost imported energy wherever economically justified; and
- to improve the efficiency of energy use.

Assistance is provided in the form of training and institution building, technical assistance, research and technology transfer. A.I.D. provides capital assistance in only a few countries, and therefore A.I.D. programs seek to leverage funds from the private sector and the major development banks. Since private investment represents the major source of capital for the development of new energy supplies and the technologies to exploit these resources, A.I.D. works with host country governments to develop and implement sound policies to encourage such investments. Technical assistance has been provided to Morocco, Liberia and Pakistan to help them secure financing for major fossil fuel development project and to Liberia and Kenya to assess local refinery operations. In the case of Liberia the refinery was closed and all petroleum products are now imported. In Kenya, the government and the other refinery shareholders are considering a series of options for reconfiguring the refinery to make its product output more closely match domestic demand.

FY 1986 PROGRAM

The Agency is requesting $184.8 million for energy activities in FY 1986, of which $32.4 million is from Development Assistance and $152.4 million from Economic Support funds. This compares to a total funding level of $132.7 million in FY 1985 ($48.9 million DA and $83.8 million ESF).

The proposed FY 1986 program reflects the experience A.I.D. and other donors have had over the last few years in supporting energy assistance programs. A number of previously funded projects have been dropped, others have been restructured and new projects developed. For example the Renewable Energy Applications Project (936-5729) builds on renewable energy activities funded by A.I.D. and others. These programs will be evaluated in an attempt to develop information for consumers about the real costs and operating characteristics of these systems. Other projects to be funded in FY 1986 will be linked

to agriculture and other key development sectors to assure that energy inputs are used efficiently to support expanded production. The program also takes advantage of US preeminence in energy conservation, training, research and technical assistance for the development and use of both conventional and renewable energy resources.

SELECTED 1986 PROJECTS

- The Office of Energy's Renewable Energy Applications Project (936-5729), funded for $1.0 million in FY 1986, is designed to provide a range of technical assistance and training services to A.I.D. missions and host countries attempting to evaluate energy systems to meet specific end use needs. For example, the project will assess the economic feasibility of various photovoltaic pumping systems in developing countries. It will also provide information to allow field personnel to compare the costs and performance characteristics of such systems with wind systems, and with diesel systems for pumping water. The project will also develop a data bank of US equipment manufacturers and suppliers.

- The $500,000 of FY 1986 funding for the Energy for Agricultural Development Project (936-5731) will support research, technical assistance and information dissemination to overcome the energy constraints to increased agricultural production. Specific areas for analysis include identification of energy efficient equipment for tillage and irrigation, and the effect of fuel and fertilizer pricing policies on energy use in this sector.

- A number of energy planning and conservation programs will be continued, including the Office of Energy's Policy Development and Conservation Project (936-5728). Under the Energy Planning for Development Project in Pakistan, A.I.D. is assisting in the development of a national energy plan and investment program. An Energy Planning and Management Project in Sudan (650-0059) is helping to develop host country capability to assess options for developing their newly discovered oil reserves and to more effectively manage the procurement and use of imported petroleum and other fuels.

- Conservation projects are underway in the Philippines, Central America , West Africa, Pakistan, in the ASEAN region, and in Egypt as part of the Energy Policy

Planning and Renewable Project (263.0123). Such projects are a cost effective way to increase short-term energy supplies. While most projects have focused on the industrial sector, some have also addressed issues dealing with buildings, transport, electricity and household cooking devices.

- The regional Energy Initiatives for Africa Project (603-0013) is supporting a number of activities including an economic assessment of diesel and electric irrigation pumping systems in Senegal, a model agro-forestry program in Rwanda, long-term technical assistance for energy planning in Liberia and Somalia, as well as support for missions concerned with the economics of trees production and the functioning of local fuelwood and charcoal markets. The Liberia project was influential in encouraging the government to close its oil refinery saving about $15 million a year.

- The Near East Regional Energy Development Cooperation Project (298-0331) will provide a systematic process to facilitate sharing of experiences gained under NE Bureau bilateral energy project funding. This will capitalize on the investments A.I.D. has made in individual country projects on energy planning and analysis, energy pricing analysis, energy investment planning, renewable energy development and resource and technology assessment.

- The Central America Energy Resource Development Project (598-0606) will foster the development of indigeneous energy resources and complement the large scale capital investment activities of the multilateral development banks. Initial work will focus on the assessment of geothermal resources and technical assistance needed to foster geothermal development for the generation of electricity.

- A number of activities are being supported to assure adequate fuel supplies for household use. For example, a project in Pakistan is expected to produce smokeless coal briquets for cookstoves, and other types of briquets are being made from agricultural residues. A U.S. PVO-VITA is continuing its work with an international network to field test and disseminate energy efficient stove designs. In addition, a number of research and field projects are being undertaken to increase supplies of fuelwood and other bio-energy resources. Some of these activities are described in the Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources narrative in this volume.

FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

OVERVIEW

Developing countries face increasingly serious environmental, forestry, and natural resource problems. Rapidly expanding populations, continuing poverty, and the effects of development itself lead to resource degradation reducing the productivity of agricultural land, forest, and fishing areas and ultimately decreasing the ability of countries to satisfy basic human needs for food, fuel, health and shelter. These problems have been illustrated most graphically in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa, but they are not unique to Africa.

Reports cited in the 1980 World Conservation Strategy suggest that if current rates of land degradation and forest clearing continue, close to one third of the world's arable land and one half of the remaining area of unlogged productive tropical forest will be destroyed in the next twenty years. Numerous documents warn of the threat: agricultural systems lost to urban sprawl and simple degradation; coastal and freshwater systems destroyed by overharvest and pollution; mismanaged development; loss of wild species and valuable genetic resources through habitat destruction; deforestation and the resulting siltation, loss of soil fertility, and exacerbated droughts and flooding.

Country environmental and/or natural resource profiles conducted in over 20 A.I.D. countries document the seriousness of these problems in individual A.I.D. countries. These profiles, conducted with substantial local support, now represent one of the most effective ways of focusing the efforts of host countries and the donor community on critical local environmental problems. For example, partly as a result of the profiling process, A.I.D.'s assistance to the Dominican Republic has been redirected to focus on soil and water conservation, reforestation and energy conservation.

A.I.D.'s sector strategies are designed to promote sustainable development programs which incorporate concern for natural resource management and environmental protection to assure long-term economic productivity. The strategies give high priority to developing sound natural resource management programs, to forestry, to resource inventories, land use classification, to improved industrial and urban pollution

control, to integrated management of coastal areas, and to using ecological data for the designation of habitat preservation and the maintenance of biological diversity.

Program and policy guidance has been issued to field missions to encourage the preservation of humid tropical forests ecosystems and to exercise extreme caution in pursuing development projects which lead to the full or partial conversion of these forests.

A 1983 amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act (Section 119) required A.I.D. to work with other federal agencies to develop a strategy for the preservation of biological diversity. The report, submitted to Congress in December, 1984 outlines major biological diversity conservation issues and concerns, describes current U.S. agency programs and makes a number of recommendations for further actions. A number of the projects planned for funding in FY 1986 will help to implement this strategy. For example, the Mahewli Environmental Protection Project in Sri Lanka set aside an area for use as a National Park serving also to protect endangered wildlife, and watersheds and to assure ecosystem stability. A planned project in the ASEAN region is designed to protect and manage living coastal resources such as coral reefs, mangroves, and tidal swamplands to assure the long-term viability of fisheries and coastal agriculture.

PROGRAM DIRECTIONS

The FY 1986 Forestry, Environmental and Natural Resource program is based on a series of sector strategies, policy statements, major assessments and evaluations conducted over the last three years. For example, the forestry program clearly reflects the results of several significant evaluations of forestry and fuelwood projects funded by governments, private organizations and other donors. There is now additional emphasis on research, the integration of trees into agricultural systems and natural forest management. Large scale tree plantations and communal forestry programs receive less support. Similarly the management of coastal and marine resources has received additional support as have programs to protect biological diversity since it is increasingly clear that valuable genetic resources found in tropical countries are fast disappearing. Programs in other sectors are also being more carefully examined to assure that they do not adversely affect natural resources.

In general, A.I.D's policies and programs in the areas of forestry, the environment and natural resources are designed to assist developing countries in understanding the critical role that natural resources must play in development and the adverse effects or long-term costs of not managing these resources effectively. This is accomplished by supporting policies and programs to assist countries in managing these resources.

The specific objectives of A.I.D.'s forestry program are:

- to assist other sectors in achieving goals in food, water and energy production in ways that conserve forests and other natural resources;
- to enable countries to manage forests, range and other wildland resources for long term sustained production; and
- to develop sound plant conservation and wildlife management programs to protect and maintain diversity.

The Agency's environmental activities are designed:

- to assist the less developed countries in building the institutional and scientific capacity required to identify, assess and manage their natural resource problems;
- to ensure the environmental soundness and long-term sustainability of A.I.D. assistance programs and projects; and
- to promote environmentally sound development projects funded by multilateral and bilateral development assistance organizations.

SELECTED FY 1986 PROJECTS

Forestry

- The Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development Project (936-5547) supports research on multipurpose fuelwood species, soil/site relationships, on farm forest management and conversion and utilization systems. Initial work has been undertaken in Asia but during FY 1986 countries in Latin America and Africa will be involved.

- The Forest Resources Management Project (936-5519) provides technical assistance to developing countries in the design and implementation of forestry projects. The project also supports cooperative efforts between governments and the private sector for forest product development.

- The Haiti Mission is continuing to implement an Agro-forestry Outreach Project (521-0122) to plant fast-growing multipurpose trees that will both meet local, short term needs and provide support for watershed improvement and sustained agricultural production with involvement of private voluntary organizations.

- In the Dominican Republic a project is building a forest service from what originally was only a forest guard organization to assure more effective forest management.

- In Africa, forestry projects combining tree planting, land use planning and management, and enlisting popular participation and support are continuing in Burundi, Botswana, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. Major new programs are in the planning stage for Mali, Senegal and Sudan.

- An in-depth study of the contribution of neem tree windbreaks and optimal tree management techniques to agricultural productivity is being carried out in the Maggia Valley of Niger. An earlier short-term study recorded increased yields of almost 25 percent in protected fields compared with areas without such windbreaks.

Environment and Natural Resource Programs

- The Environmental Planning and Management Project (936-5517) will continue providing advisory services to host governments for the development of environmental profiles and national conservation strategies. Other activities will support work with planning ministries and various sectoral ministries to coordinate their efforts for environmentally sound development. For example, in Egypt information from the Environment and Natural Resource Profile will be used in compiling the next five year plan.

- The Cairo Sewerage II Project (263-0173) will provide capital support, technical assistance and training for a major project designed to improve, expand and assure proper management of a wastewater collection and treatment system on Cairo's west bank. The project will provide the basis for a wastewater disposal system serving an estimated 8 million people by 2020.

- The Coastal Resources Management Project (936-5518) will work with government and private economic interests to evaluate economic and ecological tradeoffs of alternative development programs and to devise broad plans which optimize the productivity of major coastal resources. Initial efforts began in Ecuador, and other projects are proposed in Sri Lanka and possibly Indonesia. Other programs to protect marine resources are underway in Barbados and Haiti.

- In the Turks, Caicos Islands, Dominican Republic and Anitgua a program with local fishermen is growing high quality captive giant crabs which will be exported to fill the market for Alaskan King Crab which is becoming increasingly scarce from over fishing.

- In Bangladesh an on-farm forestry project (388-0062) is supporting applied research on the role of trees in farming systems and silvaculture work on promising species.

- Activities undertaken as part of the Indian Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project (386-0475) will result in 65,000 hectares being planted and is expected to supply 25 percent of the annual fuelwood requirements of 5,000 villages in the project area.

- An Integrated Pest Management Project(596-0110) in Central America is developing a graduate degree training program in Costa Rica as well as outreach to Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

- As part of the Gambia River Basin Development Program (625-0012) a socio-economic and environmental assessment is providing baseline data to determine the long-term effects of dam construction and utilization.

- A regional environmental program in the Near East (298-0178) is working with governments, industry and private voluntary organizations to alleviate environmental problems resulting from rapid development, urbanization and industrialization. The program provides supports for industrial pollution control assessments; private voluntary organizations; natural resource inventories; public environmental education programs and a variety of other training and research activities.

Agency Activity in Forestry, Environment & Natural Resources
(000)

Agency Totals	FY-1984 (Actual)	FY-1985 (Estimate)	FY-1986 (Request)
Forest Management	19,239	35,922	45,453
Integrated Land and Multiple Resource Management	87,438	44,956	47,208
Soils Management	1,001	7,050	550
Rangeland Management	--	5,159	2,106
Water Resources Management	22,622	14,560	22,811
Pollution Control	--	--	--
Water Quality Improvement*	44,835	207,954	198,746
Other Environmental	13,830	15,671	11,551
	188,965	331,272	328,425

*This category includes major investments in Cairo's water and wastewater systems (263-0173).

NARCOTICS CONTROL

Section 126 of the Foreign Assistance Act instructs A.I.D. to "give priority consideration to programs which would help reduce illicit narcotics cultivation by stimulating broader development opportunities." Given this mandate, A.I.D. issued Policy Determination No. 1 on narcotics, in 1982, encouraging the design of projects that provide economic alternatives to farmers in narcotics growing areas. A.I.D.'s income substitution development projects are part of a larger international component of the United States Federal Drug Abuse Strategy announced by President Reagan. Within this effort, A.I.D. Washington coordinates with the State Department International Narcotics Matters Bureau (INM) and A.I.D. Missions participate overseas as members of the Embassy narcotics coordinating committees.

Narcotics production is, in part, a development problem. Large-scale cultivation takes place in developing countries. Narcotics farmers are usually extremely poor, and narcotics is sometimes one of the few cash crops with a continuing demand and developed marketing system. Typically, there is no single crop which provides a viable economic alternative for traditional narcotics farmers.

The situation is further complicated by the remoteness of narcotics growing areas and the existence of social and cultural tradition that support the licit growing in areas such as South America. An appropriate A.I.D. response, therefore, involves a complex set of activities, such as finding a suitable mix of crops, assuring free market incentives, and encouraging appropriate host country pricing and marketing policies. In line with this, A.I.D. strives to develop and implement projects that address development needs in order to facilitate host government enforcement of existing bans.

A.I.D. works closely with the Bureau for International Narcotics Matters of the State Department and other United States Government agencies and the Congress to ensure a coordinated international response. Narcotics-related development efforts, however, can only be successful if host governments take complementary enforcement action, consistent with their international obligations. Examples of two new projects are as follows:

PAKISTAN

Northwest Frontier Province Area Development Project

In September 1983 the Gadoon-Amazai Area Development project (391-0485) began. The five year $20 million project was targeted for a small area of the Northwest Frontier Province where approximately one-half of all opium poppies in Pakistan were being grown. The project seeks to transform the area's economy from a poppy-based one into a more diversified agricultural economy. In the last year, over 1,000 area farmers have participated in successful trials of a winter wheat variety. Yields increased between fifty and one hundred per cent over the variety currently grown in the area. Over 1,000 fruit trees have been dispatched to the area for use in orchards. Road construction and repair is important in increasing the farmers' access to markets for their crops. Approximately 15 kilometers of roads have been completed. The project complements the Government of Pakistan (GOP) enforcement and eradication efforts and calls for placed reinforcement of Pakistan's opium poppy cultivation ban with a target of complete elimination of poppy by 1986.

In August 1984 A.I.D. amended the Gadoon-Amazai Area Development project by adding $10 million and changing the project name to the Northwest Frontier Province Area Development Project (NWFP). The NWFP Area Development Project expands its area of coverage to include the remaining poppy growing areas of the NWFP and not just the Gadoon-Amazai area. The $10 million amendment includes the $5 million the United States has pledged to the SDEP.

In December 1983 A.I.D. assisted the GOP in the preparation and presentation to the Pakistan Consortium of a Special Development and Enforcement Plan for Pakistan (SDEP). Significant interest in the plan was expressed by several donor nations. In April 1984 pledges of $5 million were received from Italy and the United States each, and the United Kingdom pledged 1 million pounds. The Netherlands have announced a pledge of $2 million to the Plan. The SDEP is being carried out under the auspices of the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

The Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP) is intended to focus GOP efforts, with donor assistance, to eradicate centers of poppy cultivation and to prevent the resurgence or introduction of opium production in non-producing areas. The SDEP builds on successful GOP and donor efforts to date to eliminate poppy production. For example, all opium production has ended in the major irrigation systems, and three donor-supported projects in the North West Frontier Province (Malakand, Buner, Gadoon) are presently combining development initiatives with enforcement of the poppy ban. SDEP development activities will include agricultural extension, watershed management, health, education, access and feeder roads and small irrigation systems.

NARCOTICS EDUCATION

One of the obstacles encountered in carrying out narcotics-related development assistance is the perception that narcotics has little effect on producing or transitting countries. It is viewed as a western problem. In nations where narcotics is understood to be a threat to the country which is used to produce or transit drugs, public support for narcotics control and strong commitment from the government follow. Narcotics production and trafficking divert human and capital resources from legitimate economic activity. The cost of police action against traffickers, increased crime, health costs, and lost productivity from drug abuse also strain the ability of countries to achieve development objectives. Over the last year A.I.D. has been developing a narcotics awareness program. Its objective is to inform opinion leaders in LDCs of the dangers and costs to their societies of narcotics production and trafficking. The spirit and commitment expressed by the leaders of a number of South American nations during and after the Vice-President's trip to Quito this August gives us the opportunity to respond to the growing perception among national leaders that narcotics is a threat to producing, transitting and consuming nations.

A.I.D. is committing $1 million in 1985 to a narcotics awareness initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Ongoing Projects

In addition to these new initiatives, A.I.D. continues to move forward in its other narcotics-related development projects.

Mae Chaem Watershed Development Project

The Mae Chaem Watershed Development Project began in August 1980. The seven year project is designed to protect the watershed, increase crop productivity, develop additional lands and cash crops and provide irrigation works, agricultural extension, credit and research to the area's 40,000 residents. A.I.D.'s share of the project is $10 million ($6.9 obligated thus far) and the Royal Thai Government (RTG) is to provide $11 million in counterpart funds.

The first phase of the project encountered several difficulties. An evaluation of the project completed last year recommended that the project be continued, but that certain changes be made to avoid the problems encountered in the first phase. Many of its recommendations have been incorporated into the project's implementation.

The second phase of the Mae Chaem project which began in October 1984 will continue the same activities as were carried out in the first phase specifically, agricultural extension and new agricultural demonstration plots but will expand into three

new districts: Ban Thap, Mae Na Chon, and Mae Suk. The purpose of the second phase is to follow up successfully work begun in the first phase.

Chapare Regional Development Project

The A.I.D. Chapare Regional Development project became operational in August, 1984 when the Government of Bolivia (GOB) established law enforcement in the Chapare. Two loans totalling $13.8 million, suspended in 1980, are linked to the new $14.4 million project. Up to $10 million in local currency generated by PL 480 Title III is reserved for farm credit and community organization activities in the Chapare. Planned contributions from GOB and the Bolivian private sector of $21.9 million will raise A.I.D. and Bolivian narcotics-related economic assistance to over $60 million.

The A.I.D. counterpart agency, the Secretariat for the Development of the Bolivian Tropics (SDBT) is fully staffed and has prepared its budget and workplan. Since August SDBT has financed a series of small, highly visible community development activities. These include school construction, road repair, construction of potable water systems, hospital expansion and market improvements. The result of these projects and others is a favorable reaction from campesinos in the area.

Demonstration farms for agriculture and forestry are being identified and credit programs are being put in place. The Chapare project and related loans contain "coca clauses" that not only prohibit benefits from flowing to those who produce coca, but link assistance to the government's fulfillment of an already agreed-to coca reduction program.

Upper Huallaga Area Development Project

In 1984, previous coordination difficulties between the Peruvian counterparts to A.I.D. and INM were largely overcome. The development authority, PEAH, and the coca control agency, CORAH, identified priority areas for joint operations. The project with $18 million provided by A.I.D. and $8.5 million Government of Peru (GOP) counterpart funds seemed to be on track.

However, repeated attacks on project installations have severely hampered agricultural extension and research activities. Only extension agencies in the major towns have escaped destruction by narco-terrorists. Despite the violence, other A.I.D.-financed activities continue. Progress is being made on the agricultural research, agricultural credit, and road maintenance components of the project, but on a somewhat reduced basis.

As the security in the valley improves so will the status of A.I.D. activities. The project is also linked to the implementation of the INM-supported coca reduction program, which by October 30, 1984 had witnessed 3,763 hectares of coca irradication.

Participant Training

Participant training in the United States and in Third World countries for the purpose of human resource development has been a major activity of U.S. foreign assistance since before the establishment of the Marshall Plan in 1947. More than 244,000 participants have been sponsored for training in the United States and in third countries by A.I.D. and predecessor agencies during the last 40 years.

In 1982, the Agency gave renewed emphasis to participant training, stressing the importance of higher level training to meet more effectively the changing needs of managers, scientists, technicians, teaching faculty, and institutional leaders in all sectors. As a result of this renewed emphasis, the number of A.I.D. supported participants in U.S. training has grown dramatically. In FY 1979 fewer than 6,000 participants were trained. In FY 1982, the number had risen to almost 8,000 (an increase of more than 33%), and in FY 1984 the number of participants in U.S. training increased to more than 10,000. This is the largest number of participants training in any one year since 1970.

The Agency has set a goal of 15,000 participants to be trained in the United States in FY 1986, a 50% increase over the current number. The Africa region continues to have the largest percentage of participants (34%), followed by the Near East region (32%), the LAC Region (19%) and finally the Asia Region (14%). The Central America Initiative will provide for a much greater increase in the LAC Region over the next few years.

A.I.D. participants primarily are mid-career level managers and technicians selected from the public and private sectors within the host country. Few participants possess the financial resources to contribute significantly, if at all, to the cost of their overseas training, even if they have prominent positions in their own country. Almost all participants return to pre-determined jobs in key development fields and work for a stipulated length of service. Less than one percent of A.I.D.-sponsored participants fail to return home.

In FY 1986 A.I.D. will continue to sponsor two general types of participant training: academic programs, which lead to degrees and account for 45 percent of all programs and technical training, which constitutes 55 percent of all training programs, including courses, seminars, on-the-job training and observational visits. Participants are trained primarily in the

fields of agriculture (31%), industry and energy (20%), health and family planning (16%) and public administration (14%). In the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau (LAC), there is a special emphasis on training for the socially and economically disadvantaged, with some of this training at the undergraduate level. Private enterprise will be promoted in all regions' training programs. A.I.D. increasingly uses the United States private sector to conduct specialized technical training. One LAC Bureau training project in FY 1984, for example, placed Caribbean participants with furniture companies, food processors, a muffler manufacturer and other United States private companies.

The Agency will continue in FY 1986 to conduct a series of training courses for labor leaders from developing countries. These programs offer motivational training to enable senior level trade unions leaders from developing countries to contribute, in collaboration with their governments, to the development of effective labor policies and programs and to promote more enlightened and responsible trade union participation in socio-economic development.

Increased attention will be given in FY 1985 and 1986 to English language training for A.I.D. participants. While admission standards for English language competency in U.S. universities have risen during the past few years, the number of available candidates in developing countries with good English language skills has decreased. S&T/IT will conduct a series of studies to identify methods of providing higher quality and more cost effective English language training.

Beginning in FY 1984 and continuing in fiscal years 1985 and 1986, A.I.D. missions will be developing Country Training Plans (CTPs), which identify in a single document A.I.D. and host country training priorities, policies and strategies. These CTPs also specify the involvement of host country training institutions, other donor training activities, and specific constraints to training that A.I.D. must overcome.

The Agency has developed a microcomputer system for missions to manage their participant training activities. This integrated management system will enable missions to automate most tracking and monitoring activities for their participants and to provide more comprehensive information and analysis on all aspects of training. During FYs 1985 and 1986 this Participant Management System will be implemented in several A.I.D. missions.

The Agency is also working with programming and placement contractors, the academic community and non-profit and volunteer organizations to enhance the participants' experience in the United States. These activities include an improved Health and Accident Coverage Program and expanded programs of supplemental training during school holidays which feature hospitality in American homes and focus on such themes as American volunteerism, civic and community activities, and management skills.

REGIONAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	333,730	357,113	363,985	357,765
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	286,112	333,118	424,500	461,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	619,842	690,231	788,485	819,265
BUREAU FOR ASIA				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	392,195	392,018	442,095	391,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	255,000	280,000	345,000	351,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	647,195	672,018	787,095	742,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	341,372	445,298	517,563	460,860
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	500,360	464,116	967,032	833,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	841,732	909,414	1,484,595	1,293,860
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	102,514	52,138	61,338	52,168
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1,917,040	2,063,717	2,469,231	1,177,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,019,554	2,115,855	2,530,569	1,229,168
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	196,293	221,970	259,838	223,907
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	1,100	1,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	196,293	223,070	260,838	225,407
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	52,079	68,298	87,078	48,840
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	6,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	52,079	68,298	93,078	48,840

PROGRAM SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
GRANTS	18,866	17,451	21,944	23,260
LOANS	15,300	16,500	18,500	17,000
TOTAL	34,166	33,951	40,444	40,260
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSIST				
GRANTS	17,275	44,079	39,500	25,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	17,275	44,079	39,500	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR				
GRANTS	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
GRANTS	578,581	653,541	781,880	810,805
LOANS	41,261	36,690	6,605	8,460
TOTAL	619,842	690,231	788,485	819,265
BUREAU FOR ASIA				
GRANTS	385,250	391,871	554,957	506,417
LOANS	261,945	280,147	232,138	235,583
TOTAL	647,195	672,018	787,095	742,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
GRANTS	421,327	486,176	1,243,171	972,320
LOANS	420,405	423,238	241,424	321,540
TOTAL	841,732	909,414	1,484,595	1,293,860
BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST				
GRANTS	1,912,054	2,035,355	2,409,069	1,128,668
LOANS	107,500	80,500	121,500	100,500
TOTAL	2,019,554	2,115,855	2,530,569	1,229,168
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
GRANTS	196,293	223,070	260,838	225,407
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	196,293	223,070	260,838	225,407
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST				
GRANTS	52,079	68,298	93,078	48,840
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	52,079	68,298	93,078	48,840
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION				
GRANTS	86,975	92,907	110,670	98,100
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	86,975	92,907	110,670	98,100

PROGRAM SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORIDINATION				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	86,825	92,907	110,670	98,100
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	150	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	86,975	92,907	110,670	98,100
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	34,166	33,951	40,444	40,260
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	34,166	33,951	40,444	40,260
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSIST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	17,275	44,079	39,500	25,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	17,275	44,079	39,500	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,000

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1984								
Loans	36,690	35,290	-	-	1,400	-	-	-
Grants	653,541	103,318	15,545	27,069	34,427	16,720	333,118	123,344 a/
Total	690,231	138,608	15,545	27,069	35,827	16,720	333,118	123,344
1985								
Loans	6,605	3,605	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Grants	781,880	129,461	14,578	44,000	33,247	20,665	424,500	115,429 b/
Total	788,485	133,066	14,578	44,000	36,247	20,665	424,500	115,429
1986								
Loans	8,460	-	-	-	8,460	-	-	-
Grants	810,805	155,320	23,938	28,427	46,715	14,405	461,500	80,500 c/
Total	819,265	155,320	23,938	28,427	55,175	14,405	461,500	80,500

a/ Includes $106.6 million for Sahel Development Program, $1.7 million Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) and $15.0 million International Disaster Assistance transferred from State Migration and Refugee Assistance as directed per P.L. 98-63.

b/ Includes $101.1 million for Sahel Development Program, $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) and $3.5 million Child Survival Fund (P.L. 98-473). Excludes $6.2 million planned for reobligation under Deob/Reob Authority.

c/ Includes $80.5 million for Sahel Development Program.

I. OVERVIEW

Africa is changing. These changes present unprecedented opportunities to African governments and donors. Progress has been made on many fronts during the two decades since independence. In less than a generation the new African nations have created much of their basic infrastructure in health, education, communications and transportation. Most countries can report reduced mortality rates, rising life expectancy and expanded literacy rates. These achievements were made despite the formidable obstacles of political instability, tribalism, worldwide economic instability, and a harsh physical environment. Even more changes must be made if future development is accomplished.

African governments are still faced with the necessity of changing major patterns of economic and political behavior. The colonial legacy of economic systems geared to the needs of the metropolitan power, including reliance upon a few primary commodities, an urban bias in wages and services, fragmented transportation systems and arbitrary boundaries, is still in place. In addition to these inherited handicaps are others which were self-made as impatient political leaders adopted centralized economic policies designed to control economic activity, from production to input

supply to marketing and pricing. In recent years, changes in the international economic environment have clearly exposed the limited capacity of African institutions to address new problems and their weaknesses in policy formulation and program implementation. Many African countries remain vulnerable to drought and famine, putting millions of lives in jeopardy.

African governments and donors will have to find solutions to economic problems that have been in the making for decades. This will require African governments to initiate imaginative and comprehensive efforts to deal with a number of difficult political, structural and technical problems. In particular, they will have to provide the policy climate and institutional framework under which people can produce and prosper. We believe just over half of the countries have begun the process of policy reform and structural change. Most of the others appear to be moving in this direction.

To regain developmental momentum it will be necessary to sustain these processes during the 1980's and 1990's by a combination of local intiative and foreign assistance. How Africans and donors respond today to the crises confronting the continent will shape Africa's development prospects for tomorrow. The United States through its assistance program has a significant role to play.

II. THE FOOD CRISIS

The lives of millions of Africans are in danger. The famine that has spread throughout the continent is the worst in history. But even prior to the drought daily life for the vast majority of the peoples of the region, who represent ten percent of the population of the developing world, was a constant struggle against poverty, ignorance and disease. These conditions present both a short-term humanitarian imperative and a broader long-term economic development challenge.

In the short run, the world community is responding in an increasingly coordinated effort to help meet the emergency requirements for food aid, medicine, shelter, and other humanitarian assistance. The U.S. short-term food aid effort has been impressive. In FY 1984, emergency food aid for Africa reached a record 505,000 metric tons, valued at $172.4 million. Yet by January 24, 1985, over 900 thousand metric tons of emergency food, valued at $348 million, were already committed for FY 1985. This is over and above the regular food aid program of about one million tons. The U.S. response has been far larger, and far faster, than that of any other donor or institution.

Yet more must be provided. The Administration has already submitted to the Congress a request for an emergency supplemental appropriation to deal with additional food and non-food requirements. This would bring the total U.S. response in FY 1985 to almost one billion dollars, which will provide about 50% of the currently projected emergency need.

For the short term, emergency food aid is helping to ease immediate human suffering. But it does not prevent the recurrence of food shortages, change the fundamental problems of African agriculture, or accelerate economic development.

III. THE DEVELOPMENT CRISIS

Sub-Saharan Africa ranks the lowest in development indices among major regions of the world. Lagging economic growth, declining productivity, eroding natural resources, low and stagnant per capita income, shorter life expectancy, lower literacy rates, higher rates of population growth, malnutrition, unemployment, and pervasive endemic diseases characterize this vast and diverse continent. Four times the size of the continental United States, sub-Saharan Africa is comprised of 46 countries with a population estimated at nearly 400 million. Its foreign trade amounts to about a quarter of GNP, with only two or three primary commodities accounting for the bulk of most countries' foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture employs about 70 percent of the population and accounts for up to 65 percent of GDP. Modern wage employment absorbs only about 10 percent of the labor force.

To support development efforts, Africa has borrowed heavily and its debt burden has reached unmanageable proportions. Declining food production, coupled with population growth, has led to an increasing gap between food supply and demand. These trends constitute a long-term crisis just as real and dangerous as the famine. The causes are more complex and more enduring than periodic drought, and they increase the disastrous impact of Africa's droughts.

The lack of adequate economic response in spite of past development efforts can be attributed in part to worsening terms of trade and the global economic slowdown. But overextended bureaucracies, excessive government intervention, and state controlled industries and marketing boards have also created disincentives for private entrepreneurs and led to bloated government budgets. Massive deficits, consumer subsidies and the burden of inefficient parastatals exact a heavy toll on African economies. Excessive controls block market forces in the agricultural sector and have coincided with a drop in food supplies, a decrease in nutritional self sufficiency and an increase in food imports.

The failure of agriculture is at the core of the crisis, since it affects both food and exports. Furthermore, most of the population earns its livelihood from agriculture. The transport, processing, and trade sectors depend on the production of agricultural commodities, and incomes earned in this sector provide markets for domesticaly produced goods and services.

The stagnation in agriculture is all too apparent in trends over the past two decades:

- the growth rate of agricultural production began to slow down and in the 1970s was less than the rate of population growth almost everywhere;

- exports stagnated, and the African share in world trade declined for many commodities;

- commercial imports of food grains grew more than three times as fast as population, and food aid increased substantially.

The lack of economic diversification (which would enable countries to respond to changing world markets) and rising oil bills were the major factors behind the balance of payments crises in the late 1970s. The balance of payments problems were also exacerbated by the accelerating growth in food imports which averaged 9% per year. During this period current account deficits increased to an average of about 9% of GNP, twice the average rate for all oil-importing developing countries.

As bad as the current financial situation is, the future could be even bleaker: the prolonged stagnation and decline has led to a mortgaging of the future as deficit financing has resulted in substantial external borrowing. While total debt service amounted to two billion dollars for all of sub-Saharan Africa in 1982, by 1986 it is expected to quadruple to eight billion dollars. It is possible that by the end of this decade all economic progress made in most African countries since independence will have been totally eroded. Development will be difficult, but the job can be done if African and donor governments can maintain their commitment.

IV. A.I.D. STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

A.I.D.'s response to the challenge of Africa's crises is through an assistance program whose primary development objectives are economic stabilization and increased agricultural productivity. Assistance is directed at a limited number of critical problems to achieve greater impact and to facilitate prudent management. Because of its economic significance and the broad range of the potential beneficiaries, the greatest emphasis is placed on agriculture.

Agriculture

In Africa agriculture is the main source of employment, national income and foreign exchange. Agricultural activities are still largely organized around extensive cultivation by small holders using traditional methods, employing human labor and hand tools. African agriculture has been less affected by technological change in the past twenty years than agriculture on any other continent. In Kenya, for example, it is estimated that 84 percent of crop land is cultivated by human labor, primarily women using hand tools; 12 percent by oxen; and 4 percent by tractor. And Kenya's agriculture is considered more advanced than that in most other African countries.

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Because Africa is at an earlier stage of development than other regions, increasing agricultural productivity is proving to be more difficult. It requires efforts in agricultural research, in strengthening the human resource and institutional base, and in encouraging policy reform.

Africa produces a wide variety of food and industrial crops, but basic scientific understanding is limited for many of these crops. A continuing agricultural research effort is therefore critical. In an inhospitable agricultural environment, new technologies like those that transformed Asian agriculture are more difficult to develop. Inappropriate technology could lead to further threats to agricultural productivity by leading to soil degradation and environmental instability. Several important breakthroughs will be necessary given the great variance in African climates and soils.

Systematic international and national-level efforts to develop food crop technologies for most of Africa are relatively recent. As a major contributor to these efforts, A.I.D. is supporting intensive agricultural research programs in 25 African countries. The portfolio of programs now totals more than $350 million.

One of the broadest projects is a multi-donor effort supporting a regional research program, Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD) that affects nations in West, East and Southern Africa. One of the major objectives of the program is to improve the production of sorghum and millet under the semi-arid farming systems found in sub-Sahara Africa. (Sorghum and millet comprise the major source of food grains for the population of most of the states.) Farming systems research is a related component of the project. A number of national research stations in member states are testing seed varieties already developed.

Research efforts are part of most of the bilateral programs (Senegal, Liberia, Zaire, Zambia, Sudan being major examples). In Sudan, through a collaborative effort involving several A.I.D.-supported organizations, the first commercial sorghum hybrid was recently developed and released. The variety increases yields by at least 50 percent. The collaboration among the national agricultural research system, U.S. universities, and an international center for agricultural research has attracted private sector interest (DeKalb Inc., a U.S. seed grower) for commercial production of hybrid seeds.

Already, new technologies in maize, sorghum, tubers and other crops are emerging. Promising research results include the hybrid sorghum in Sudan and short-maturity cowpeas that maximize the use of available moisture in West Africa. Biological pest control methods for cassava, a staple in much of West and Central Africa, have been developed and parasites have been experimentally released in several countries. This program will be expanded to all major cassava-producing countries. In the livestock sector, we are supporting tick fever research, efforts on improved range management, and a broad program for improved production of sheep and goats.

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Natural Resource Management

The advance of the desert, the denundation of the forest, and the depletion of the soil which the continent is witnessing seriously undermines agricultural production and threatens future growth. Growing populations and their expanding demands for food, fuel, fodder and shelter have led to the exploitation and destruction of natural resources at a much faster rate than can be naturally replaced. African woods and bush are being cut down, for fuel and to gain new farm land, at the rate of 1.3 million hectares a year, with accelerating degradation of watersheds, water supply, soils and food crop yields. In addition to food shortages, fuelwood shortages already affect 180 million people in 34 African countries. Consequently, the tasks of arresting environmental deterioration and regenerating existing soil, water and forest resources command high priority among AID's development goals. Over the past seven years, AID has committed a total of $55 million in forestry and fuelwood projects and another $80 million in closely related natural resources and renewable energy projects, for about 50 projects in 26 countries. To this should be added $125 million similar P.L. 480-supported activities carried out over the same period.

A.I.D.'s forestry and natural resources activities support agriculture through their impact on soil and water conservation and provide vital fuelwood and fodder needs. In the Majjia Valley of Niger, for example, a Government of Niger/CARE/A.I.D. windbreak project has demonstrated net increases in millet yields of 23 percent on farmer's fields. Green mulching with fast growing hedge clippings has proved a useful low-cost substitute for commercial fertilizer in maize cropping trials in Nigeria. A.I.D. is also supporting reforestation programs and research and demonstration of the impact of planting fast-growing trees to halt the spread of deserts.

Africa Bureau energy programs promote the development of appropriate technologies and their commercialization. Under the Kenya Renewable Energy Development project a more efficient woodfuel charcoal stove was designed and has now been spun off to private workshops which sell their stoves through some 90 retail outlets in the country. The current 6,750 stoves per month output is not enough to meet demand. These developments, besides saving fuel costs for the consumer, help preserve the countries' dwindling forests through fuelwood conservation.

A.I.D. has recently conducted in-depth evaluations of its forestry and energy programs. As a result, A.I.D. will focus more on integrating these activities with overall country development plans and strategies. More attention and resources will be offered for on-farm and individual tree planting and for management and regeneration of remaining natural wood and range lands. Priority support will be given to African countries willing to engage in comprehensive national energy and natural resources assessments and selected policy reforms which can increase the effectiveness of African initiatives.

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Population

The deterioration in the capacity of the natural resource base to support growing population levels is a serious threat given the current level of development of African states. Population growth rates are a critically important factor in the African food crisis. And Africa is the only region in the world in which the rate of population growth is accelerating.

By the year 2000, the total population of sub-Saharan Africa is projected to reach 680 million, nearly double that of 1980. The high number of births contributing to this rapid growth is a major factor in Africa's excessive infant and maternal morbidity and mortalities. These growth rates, the highest in the world, also result in high dependency ratios which limit the expansion of domestic savings and, in effect, capital formation; increase requirements for limited foreign exchange to import food; and increase demand for basic services and human capital investments.

Some African leaders have become increasingly aware of the implications of population growth and have taken concrete steps to address them. Seven governments (Ghana, Kenya, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rwanda, and Uganda) now have official population policies supporting the voluntary reduction of birth rates. Many other governments promote family planning as a health measure within maternal and child health programs. Twenty-four countries have national population commissions or private family planning associations or other similar organizations. Demands for support in this area are growing. A.I.D.'s population assistance program, through bilaterally and centrally funded programs, supports voluntary family planning activities in 40 African countries. In FYs 1984 and 1985 A.I.D. is carrying out bilateral population activities in ten African countries.

Health

A.I.D. is also committed to dramatic improvements in African health standards, particularly for infants. Health-related indices for Africa are the lowest in the world. Average life expectancy is 48 years. The infant mortality rate in most African countries ranges between 70 and 211 per 1000. Chronic malnutrition is widespread, particularly among young children and women of childbearing age. Fewer than 10 percent of the children born each year in Africa are given protection from the common childhood diseases that are the chief cause of high morbidity and mortality. High incidence of intestinal parasites, tuberculosis, malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis, and onchocerciasis cause chronic debilitation in adults. The major causes of mortality and morbidity in Africa are malaria, diarrheal diseases, measles, malnutrition and respiratory infections. The irony, and the challenge, is that for the most part these health problems are preventable.

A.I.D.'s past research in oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and malaria and programs in combatting childhood communicable diseases are yielding

important results. But environmental, technological, and resource constraints greatly impinge on the ability of African countries to effectively expand health services.

A.I.D., in cooperation with African countries and other donors, is addressing these constraints with a focused and selective approach. Use of the private sector is being encouraged to improve pharmaceutical supply and distribution systems.

Training activities are undertaken to strengthen institutions involved in delivery of services, management, planning and research. Such assistance is being provided through projects under the Africa Regional program as well as through bilateral projects such as the School of Public Health project in Zaire. The recently completed Swaziland Health Manpower Training project established the Institute of Health Sciences, which now gives the country a high quality institution for training its own nurses and health personnel.

Human Resource Development

Basic education and related skills training are among the fundamental requirements for sustained economic and social development in all sectors. A strong education and human resources base is not only essential to the efficient functioning of national economies but also can have an effect on productivity, fertility, health, nutrition and other basic indicators of development. Only with increased skill to develop and use new technologies can Africa become more competitive in agriculture and industry and more attractive for indigenous and foreign investment. At the same time, to meet the immediate needs of development, middle and senior level professional, managerial and technical people are required to manage key public and private organizations and institutions. Africa has suffered from a scarcity of managerial and technical skills since the time of independence. Skills training and improved management are therefore an integral part of all A.I.D. activities.

A.I.D. is training agricultural scientists and technicians from most countries in Africa. The majority of participants in long-term programs are being trained in agriculture research, extension and economics. The short-term training being provided focuses on strengthening existing skills of African research and extension staffs. Additional on-the-job training is being provided to thousands by A.I.D.'s employees and contractors as they implement A.I.D. projects. Furthermore, a range of institutional development programs has been undertaken.

In Kenya, the Agricultural Systems Support project has been providing funds to expand Egerton College, the only diploma-granting agricultural college in Kenya. Now a solid, well established institution, it is still growing. Its current capacity is 1,650 students, an increase of nearly 250 percent over the last three years. The Botswana Agricultural College Expansion project has already doubled the number of certificate graduates and has institutionalized a diploma program in animal health and agriculture as well as helped the college to improve its administrative procedures.

Policy Environment

But these problems at the sector level are symptomatic of more than just the need for sustained long-term development programs. Policy reform is also essential. Development assistance programs began nearly a generation ago with the independence of African countries. The slow rate of change and the seeming intractability of these kinds of problems has forced many governments to rethink their economic strategies. Increasingly, donors and government officials have come to recognize that many of Africa's problems result from poor economic policies and mismanagement. Needed reforms include fair prices for farmers and other incentives to produce and market goods. When governments are convinced to remove restrictions in agricultural marketing, avenues are opened to tap local talents. Small entrepreneurs succeed even against heavy odds in providing vital services to producers and consumers.

For the first time since independence there is a growing awareness, even among leaders of traditionally statist governments, that increased individual incentives are essential to a healthy economy. Countries such as Sudan, Zambia, Uganda, Madagascar and Mali have already made difficult but important policy reforms. There are increasing opportunities for donors and Africans to engage in a dialogue to bring about the necessary preconditions for Africa's development.

To help coordinate donor support for needed policy changes and priority investments, the World Bank has proposed a Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa which Africans and donor countries have generally endorsed. The United States supports the World Bank's proposal. We see this fund as completely consonant with our own efforts, and, in particular, with a special allocation of funds provided to A.I.D. by Congress. These A.I.D. funds are to be used to help African countries implement policy reforms.

We encourage other donors to set up similar programs either bilaterally as we have done or by joining the World Bank's Special Facility.

Improvements in the policy environment to increase production incentives not only improve future prospects, they can also evoke a short-term productive response. They thus connect our immediate humanitarian responses to the programs of ten or more years duration which will be needed for Africa to expand its production capacity dramatically.

The policy reform program is a critical component of the U.S. assistance strategy. A.I.D. is stressing the need for an improved national economic policy setting and has an active policy dialogue in all major recipient countries. The United States is encouraging governments to allow the private sector to play a much more dynamic role in the development of African economies. In FY 1985, with Economic Support Funds of $75 million A.I.D. began targeting assistance to augment this effort. This puts the United States squarely behind an essential policy reform process that can be politically, as well as economically, painful.

This policy-oriented focus has two central objectives:

- first, to provide additional support for those African countries which are in the process of implementing policy changes or have indicated a willingness and ability to establish a comprehensive growth-oriented policy framework; and

- second, to strengthen and streamline the international assistance framework for Africa by improved multilateral and bilateral donor coordination at the country level.

A.I.D. is using various modes of assistance to encourage needed policy changes, such as sector grants, PL 480 Title I and commodity import programs. There are encouraging -- in some cases dramatic -- signs of policy change. For example an agricultural sector support program in Niger is providing about $30 million in budget support over four years with disbursements linked to Niger's actions to reorient its agricultural input subsidy policies, to promote increased border trade in livestock and other agricultural products and to encourage private trade participation in agricultural marketing.

In Sudan, A.I.D. has used program and project resources in a complementary fashion to mold and implement key policy decisions. Based on analyses conducted under an agricultural planning project, combined with P.L. 480 Program support, Sudanese decision makers removed budgetary and foreign exchange subsidies on wheat and wheat bread. Farmers now have more incentive to produce wheat locally since prices have risen to import parity levels. In addition, a local research organization being supported by A.I.D. is developing a composite wheat/sorghum flour for commercial bread making which should affect the demand for imported wheat.

In Somalia, the P.L. 480 and Commodity Import Programs have been used to influence policy reform. As a result, all farmgate, wholesale and retail price ceilings on cereals have been lifted. Farmers are now allowed to sell 95% of their production in the free market. Significantly, the role of a major parastatal has been reduced from a monopoly position over cereal trade to less than 4% of total sorghum and maize production.

In sum, A.I.D.'s assistance strategy for Africa should be seen as a set of coordinated initiatives over time. Emergency food aid provides for Africa's immediate needs. At the same time, support for policy reform that improves incentives and encourages production will help countries to use better the technology and productive capacity provided by new research and training. Substantial turnarounds in production have been achieved in one year in Uganda, Somalia, Ghana, Malawi and elsewhere. As this productive capacity is more fully used, additional technological improvements will create basis for the sustained growth which Africa must achieve to avoid recurring tragedy during periods of drought.

IV. FY 1986 REQUESTED PROGRAM

In FY 1986, A.I.D. proposes a program of $357.8 million Development Assistance and $461.5 million million in Economic Support Funds to address the broad development problems, along with continued PL 480 programs of $162.5 million in Title I and $62.4 million in Title II.

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Economic Support Funds for Stabilization and Growth

In FY 1986 $461.5 million is requested for the ESF account. Assistance under this appropriation is provided to those countries of particular security or political importance to the United States and those where there is an opportunity to achieve important economic policy reform. The primary purpose of this assistance is to reduce the potential for political disruption in Africa by promoting and supporting the restoration of economic stability in countries experiencing serious financial and economic problems. Programs usually consist of balance of payments and budgetary support and are linked to policy reforms which promote economic recovery. Longer-term economic development needs are also addressed through funding of development projects directly, in some instances, or from local currencies generated by the programs. Projects or activities to be funded include agriculture, education, road rehabilitation, primary health care, private sector development, and essential imports -- particularly production-related imports in the agricultural sector. Economic Support Funds (ESF) are requested for Botswana, Chad, Djibouti, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Southern Africa Regional programs, along with another $75 million request under the Africa regional program to continue the targeted policy reform program begun in FY 1985.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

For FY 1986, the Administration requests $155.3 million in the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account. Over 50% of U.S. development assistance goes to the agriculture sector, primarily for technical assistance and institution building in research and production programs, policy analysis and manpower development. A.I.D. concentrates on development of smallholder agriculture, the primary producer in this sector.

A.I.D. assistance is directed at both the short- and long-term aspects of agricultural development. Political and economic instability disrupts food

production and distribution. Rehabilitation programs are then required to return to a prior level of performance. Funds are requested for such rehabiltation efforts in Madagascar, Uganda and Mozambique. Structural adjustment programs such as those in Senegal and Kenya can provide the material and financial resources necessary to stabilize these economies and create a favorable climate for agricultural development. Poor pricing, marketing, trade, and other policies weaken farmer incentives and lead to inefficient use of productive resources. Needed improvements in the policy environments can be encouraged through policy dialogue, by linking A.I.D. resources to policy change, and by implementing policy analysis and technical assistance projects where appropriate. Programs in Zaire and Sudan are planned to relieve basic infrastructure deficiencies and facilitate the free flow of commodities and information. Lack of improved technology and weak technology transfer institutions limit the productivity of African farmers. Support for African research, training, and extension institutions is provided in bilateral programs and through the regional programs involving 25 countries in order to create an indigenous capacity to increase food production.

Forestry projects combining tree planting with land use planning and management and with a strong focus on enlisting popular participation and support are continuing in 1986 in Burundi, Botswana, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. In cooperation with other donors, research programs are being expanded, with special attention to improving yields of indigenous and other multipurpose trees which can adapt to and help improve Africa's endangered water supply and soils.

Programs in the energy field will continue to strengthen the capability of governments to make energy assessments and plans and formulate policy. The Africa Regional project, Energy Initiatives for Africa, is the major vehicle for this assistance. Sudan completed a national energy assessment which is the basis for a new policy structure now under formulation.

The nature of the problems facing African agriculture requires that efforts to increase food production deal with issues of technology, basic institutions and training. There are no quick fixes to these problems. Even with the concerted effort of the international community, drought cannot be prevented. But we can help to reduce people's vulnerability to the worst effects of drought that we are witnessing today in Africa.

Population Planning

A.I.D. is requesting $23.9 million for the Africa Population Planning account in FY 1986. A.I.D.'s strategy includes developing a capability to provide voluntary family planning services both through integration with the public health programs as in Rwanda, Zaire, Zimbabwe and Somalia, and through support of private sector services as in Kenya and Sudan. A.I.D. works in close collaboration with host governments and private organizations in assisting to develop country-specific strategies for the introduction of voluntary family planning services and educational programs. In Ghana,

A.I.D. is financing the import of contraceptives for distribution through commercial channels. Training and information programs to broaden the knowledge and skills of African leaders, service delivery personnel and potential users of family planning services are financed through the Africa Regional program, as are start-up service delivery programs in selected countries. Assistance is also being given to develop adequate demographic, biomedical and social science research data for those involved in policies and programs.

Health

The Africa Bureau is requesting $28.4 million in Health funding for FY 1986.. The A.I.D. health program seeks to lessen the incidence of ill health in order to promote economic development, especially in agriculture.

Assistance is being furnished for developing primary health care systems that provide basic preventive and curative services by applying simple methods of diagnosis and treatment to common illnesses and problems at early stages. This is currently being done in Somalia, Liberia, Zaire, and Sudan (and also under the Sahel Development Program account in Senegal, Mauritania and Niger).

Those problems for which there are proven effective technologies are being addressed directly; for example, treatment of communicable childhood diseases, malaria and diarrhea. Onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis are also included in this category. This type of assistance is being provided chiefly through the Africa Regional program. The Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project funds immunization programs, oral rehydration therapy for dehydrating diarrhea and presumptive treatment of malaria in nine countries, with others to be added in FY 1986. The control of river blindness and schistosomiasis is the objective of other regional projects which also operate in a number of countries.

Safe water is being made available in rural areas along with related basic hygiene training. Hundreds of thousands of rural inhabitants are gaining access to safe water through these A.I.D. programs in Togo, Somalia, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, and Swaziland.

Country health officials are being helped to develop strategies that identify problems, constraints, and resource gaps in the financing of selected preventive, promotive and curative oriented interventions. Several countries are receiving such aid, either as part of projects establishing rural primary health care systems or projects focused on reviewing national health policies and improving government administration of health programs.

Education and Human Resource Development

The FY 1986 request for Education and Human Resources Development activities is $55.2 million. The key elements of the Africa Bureau program in education and human resources development focus on problems of improving

primary education and literacy, increasing the availability of middle and senior level skilled workforce, and improving the quality of public management.

Education and training organizations and institutions will continue to be strengthened to develop the capacity in a number of countries to broaden, improve and make more efficient their primary education systems. This is an important component of the Botswana, Cameroon, Lesotho, Liberia and Swaziland programs.

Both long-term and short-term training in development fields will be provided in the U.S. and third countries for selected participants. For example, under the Regional African Manpower Development project about 1,000 participants are receiving training in the United States, Africa and third countries each year in various development fields related to the needs of their respective countries. A similar project is included under the Sahel program. The Africa Regional African Graduate fellowship training activity provides degree training in the United States with support from U.S. universities which give tuition scholarships while A.I.D. finances other support costs. The Technical Skills Training project in Guinea Bissau focuses on the training of middle-level technicians and skilled and semi-skilled workers who are already employed. The Botswana, Kenya, Swaziland and Zimbabwe programs include bilateral participant training projects addressing the shortage of middle- and senior-level skilled manpower in both the public and private sectors. In addition, national academic institutions are being assisted in developing adult education programs to help meet middle-level manpower needs in Lesotho and Swaziland.

Selected Development Activities

For FY 1986, $14.4 million is requested for the Selected Development Activities account. The Selected Development Activities funding requested for FY 1986 addresses cross-sector development problems and mobilizing additional resources from non-U.S. government sources. A.I.D. is attempting to enlist the greater participation of the private sector in development as an efficient way to expand employment and productivity. Under the Africa Regional program the Private Enterprise activity has been established for this purpose. The Support to Regional Organizations project provides assistance to Africa-wide and sub-regional organizations engaged in such fields as water use, credit union development and sub-regional economic integration. Support to the African Development Bank focuses on strengthening its institutional capacity through the provision of technical assistance in management and training.

Also funded through this account under the Africa Regional program are Human Rights Fund activities and Special Self Help projects.

Sahel Development Program

The FY 1986 request for Sahel Development Funds is $80.5 million. The Sahel Development Program is directed to the needs of one of the poorest regions in the world. The Sahel region is comprised of the eight West African states of Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal which share similar geographic characteristics, socio-economic problems, and development objectives. The program has evolved from a major A.I.D. emergency relief effort in the face of a catastrophic drought in the early 1970's. This was later followed by project assistance aimed at the transformation of agricultural practices which was subsequently combined in the 1980's with assistance to promote broad policy reforms. The proposed FY 1986 program consists of a combination of project and non-project assistance efforts designed to achieve a policy environment supportive of economic recovery and long-term regional economic growth, regional food self-reliance, and the stabilization of the natural environment. Persistent pockets of drought over the past decade with especially serious shortfalls of food production in 1983 and 1984 have required substantial emergency assistance. The region's vulnerability to periodic droughts will continue to require targetted emergency food assistance in the near term.

Specific strategies in the Sahel program are comparable to the strategies being adopted for most of Africa. The region is unique because of the degree of cooperation being exhibited by the Sahelian governments in addressing and supporting regional analysis of common problems. The need for increased food production is so great that the program addresses both dryland and irrigated agriculture and livestock production. It centers on basic and applied research relevant to both rainfed and artificially watered agriculture, focusing on improved seed production and crop protection practices for staple food products. The Program also concentrates on water basin development projects aimed at establishing the necessary infrastructure for exploiting the Sahel's major rivers and streams for irrigated agriculture. Complementing this central food production thrust, the program includes other assistance in support of the rural smallholder through whom the increased production must come. This consists of forestry/ecology activities designed to preserve the fragile Sahelian environment and more direct human services projects in rural development, family planning, and primary health.

Along with these long-term development efforts, the Sahel Development Program supports economic stabilization and policy reform objectives. In coordination with other donors, non-project assistance and special project assistance is used to encourage the undertaking of policy reforms essential to economic recovery and long-term growth. In selected countries (Chad, Niger, and Senegal) this assistance is being provided in conjunction with Economic Support Fund balance of payments and budgetary support aid.

P.L. 480 - Titles I and II

The FY 1986 request for P.L. 480 is $162.5 million for Title I and $62.4 million for Title II. The growing number of food deficit countries in Africa during the 1970's led to an expansion of the food aid program. Countries receiving concessionally financed food aid, Title I, III or Title II (206), have demonstrated a need for external resources to improve their food production, marketing, distribution, and storage systems. They also have shown the ability to use the resources made available through the sale of food commodities and have agreed to undertake self-help measures to expand and improve production, storage, transport, and distribution of agricultural commodities. Self help measures vary from country to country. For example, P.L. 480 wheat sales to Sudan were used to secure the elimination of subsidies on bread, thereby reducing a budgetary drain and encouraging domestic production of alternative foodstuffs.

Title II (206) program recipients are typically LLDC's which require highly concessionary food aid, face recurring structural food deficits, and experience relatively frequent food emergencies. There are currently four Section 206 programs being carried out in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mauritania, and Mali.

The Title II grant program's objective is to alleviate hunger and malnutrition of peoples in the poorest countries of the world. Women, infants, preschool children in maternal/child and day-care centers, older children in school feeding programs, and adults in food-for-work projects are priority recipients of Title II food assistance. CARE and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) are the two major voluntary agencies using Title II resources in regular ongoing programs.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA										
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1984	10,800	5,533	---	---	---	4,467	---	---	800	---
1985	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1986	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
BURKINA										
1983	270	---	---	---	---	---	---	270	---	---
1984	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	---
1985	1,790	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,790	---	---
1986	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,940	---	---
BURUNDI										
1983	5,527	3,997	---	330	---	---	1,200	---	---	---
1984	3,661	3,161	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	---
1985	4,300	2,275	250	250	---	---	1,525	---	---	---
1986	4,300	2,331	500	500	---	---	469	---	---	---
CAMEROON										
1983	13,942	18,942	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	22,468	18,403	---	820	---	3,245	---	---	---	---
1985	20,500	13,900	---	---	---	6,600	---	---	---	---
1986	21,500	8,240	---	---	---	13,260	---	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE										
1983	2,210	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,210	---	---
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,200	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHAD										
1983	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1984	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	3,000	---
1985	13,725	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,725	5,000	---
1986	14,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	10,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COMOROS										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	780	780	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	700	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CONGO										
1983	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	812	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI										
1983	1,986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,986	---
1984	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1985	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
1986	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA										
1983	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GAMBIA										
1983	3,899	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,899	---	---
1984	3,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,737	---	---
1985	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
GHANA										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GUINEA										
1983	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,650	1,500	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,600	2,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-36

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GUINEA-BISSAU										
1983	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	2,040	1,040	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
1985	2,500	2,000	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KENYA										
1983	60,594	27,274	2,510	810	---	---	---	---	30,000	---
1984	53,299	29,499	2,300	---	---	---	500	---	21,000	---
1985	42,000	8,760	2,100	65	---	25	1,050	---	30,000	---
1986	56,700	11,700	7,840	90	---	2,020	50	---	35,000	---
LESOTHO										
1983	12,281	6,361	40	2,553	---	3,327	---	---	---	---
1984	10,014	4,174	40	1,450	---	4,350	---	---	---	---
1985	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	---	3,155	---	---	---	---
1986	10,000	4,862	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---
LIBERIA										
1983	44,800	4,000	300	3,500	---	2,000	3,000	---	32,000	---
1984	47,961	7,324	---	1,342	---	2,295	2,000	---	35,000	---
1985	57,122	5,844	50	3,051	---	2,744	2,433	---	43,000	---
1986	63,000	6,210	50	3,500	---	3,757	1,483	---	48,000	---
MADAGASCAR										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1986	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
MALAWI										
1983	7,088	3,623	---	731	---	2,734	---	---	---	---
1984	7,600	3,000	1,400	1,000	---	---	2,200	---	---	---
1985	9,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	---	2,500	---	---	---
1986	10,000	7,200	880	1,920	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALI										
1983	9,882	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,882	---	---
1984	11,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,200	---	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
1986	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITANIA										
1983	5,146	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,146	---	---
1984	3,390	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,390	---	---
1985	8,862	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,862	---	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS										
1983	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1984	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
MOZAMBIQUE										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	8,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1985	13,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---
1986	17,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
NIGER										
1983	21,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	5,000	---
1984	24,612	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,612	5,000	---
1985	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	5,000	---
1986	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	7,000	---
RWANDA										
1983	5,260	3,560	1,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	4,800	3,000	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	6,238	5,000	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	6,500	5,400	---	---	---	600	500	---	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SENEGAL										
1983	19,058	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,058	5,000	---
1984	32,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,885	10,000	---
1985	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	15,000	---
1986	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	15,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES										
1983	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
SIERRA LEONE										
1983	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,400	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOMALIA										
1983	47,901	10,663	---	4,238	---	---	---	---	21,000	12,000
1984	49,940	13,000	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
1985	50,740	12,250	2,550	2,200	---	2,740	1,000	---	30,000	---
1986	53,500	10,500	2,838	3,162	---	2,000	---	---	35,000	---
SUDAN										
1983	115,282	25,982	---	1,000	---	---	1,500	---	82,250	4,550
1984	146,281	15,681	700	2,100	---	---	2,300	---	120,000	5,500
1985	142,000	21,413	2,440	1,140	---	---	3,007	---	114,000	---
1986	143,000	25,797	---	50	---	---	2,153	---	115,000	---
SWAZILAND										
1983	6,187	2,087	---	1,057	---	3,043	---	---	---	---
1984	5,690	1,828	---	---	---	3,862	---	---	---	---
1985	7,597	2,000	---	1,000	---	3,997	600	---	---	---
1986	7,700	1,700	---	1,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
TANZANIA										
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,190	---	---	---	---	1,190	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOGO										
1983	3,430	2,731	---	699	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	3,900	1,608	---	2,292	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	3,100	1,492	---	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,300	3,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
UGANDA										
1983	7,550	7,550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	9,000	8,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,800	5,890	---	1,210	---	700	---	---	---	---
1986	8,000	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ZAIRE										
1983	14,535	6,181	2,000	1,035	---	319	---	---	5,000	---
1984	20,996	7,404	1,592	2,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	33,294	12,180	---	11,100	---	14	---	---	10,000	---
1986	34,500	12,500	2,080	4,820	---	100	---	---	15,000	---
ZAMBIA										
1983	15,483	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,483	---
1984	21,322	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,322	---
1985	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1986	22,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,500	---
ZIMBABWE										
1983	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60,000	---
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986	28,000	5,250	2,500	---	---	5,250	---	---	15,000	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM										
1983	32,476	---	---	---	---	---	---	31,579	---	897
1984	40,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,255	---	---
1985	23,761	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,761	---	---
1986	18,560	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,560	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG										
1983	17,443	---	---	---	---	3,050	---	---	14,393	---
1984	18,996	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	15,996	---
1985	26,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	23,000	---
1986	33,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL										
1983	58,612	11,769	5,164	15,079	---	14,868	10,798	---	---	934
1984	62,024	8,473	5,773	14,915	---	12,418	9,220	---	---	11,225
1985	151,056	17,599	3,950	18,894	3,500	12,772	8,550	---	75,000	10,791
1986	142,365	25,430	4,250	13,385	---	15,050	9,750	---	75,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOTAL										
1983	619,342	141,720	11,714	31,032	---	29,341	16,498	85,044	286,112	18,381
1984	690,231	138,608	15,545	27,069	---	35,827	16,720	106,619	333,118	16,725
1985	788,485	133,066	14,573	44,000	3,500	36,247	20,665	101,138	424,500	10,791
1986	819,265	155,320	23,938	28,427	---	55,175	14,405	80,500	461,500	---

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

PROGRAM: BENIN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	680-0201	80	81	13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	1,200	---	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	1,200	---	1,200
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	1,200	---	1,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	1,200	---	1,200
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	1,200	---	1,200
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G	633-0067	78	82	973	973	973	973	---	---	---	---
RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	633-0077	80	87	2,473	2,473	2,473	165	---	466	---	973
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0221	81	89	3,060	3,060	3,060	---	---	---	---	561
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,506	6,506	6,506	1,138	---	466	---	1,534
GRANTS					6,506	6,506	6,506	1,138	---	466	---	1,534
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0222	81	88	1,650	1,650	1,650	---	---	900	---	750
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	633-0231	82	86	2,817	2,817	2,817	153	---	400	---	2,264
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,467	4,467	4,467	153	---	1,300	---	3,014
GRANTS					4,467	4,467	4,467	153	---	1,300	---	3,014
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SOUTHERN AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	633-0069	78	82	9,970	9,970	7,116	7,008	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION	G	633-0074	78	82	7,930	7,930	7,930	6,462	---	1,000	---	468
RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	633-0077	80	87	6,876	6,876	5,349	2,733	---	1,449	---	700
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	633-0078	78	80	4,305	4,305	4,305	2,115	---	1,000	---	1,190
RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	G	633-0209	80	82	3,304	3,304	3,304	1,980	---	1,324	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0221	81	89	6,120	15,120	5,108	1,712	---	1,900	1,012	1,497
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0222	81	88	5,643	13,076	4,483	3,170	1,160	1,312	2,232	1,500

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	633-0228	82	82	452	452	452	169	---	173	---	110
SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0229	85	89	---	17,000	---	---	4,527	500	4,700	3,500
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	633-0231	82	86	11,741	11,741	5,372	2,417	4,313	3,125	2,056	700
GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES	G	633-0238	83	83	650	650	650	81	---	300	---	269
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					56,991	90,424	44,069	27,847	10,000	12,083	10,000	9,934
GRANTS					56,991	90,424	44,069	27,847	10,000	12,083	10,000	9,934
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					67,964	101,397	55,042	29,138	10,000	13,849	10,000	14,482
GRANTS					67,964	101,397	55,042	29,138	10,000	13,849	10,000	14,482
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BURKINA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	G	686-0226	78	80	1,700	1,700	1,700	722	---	475	---	210
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,700	1,700	1,700	722	---	475	---	210
GRANTS					1,700	1,700	1,700	722	---	475	---	210
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0221	78	81	9,457	6,000	6,000	5,472	---	528	---	---
RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	686-0228	79	85	13,480	13,480	12,280	10,116	1,200	2,800	---	400
SEGUENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)	G	686-0231	78	85	5,545	5,545	4,955	4,962	550	683	---	---
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0235	79	81	5,958	5,958	5,958	3,517	---	1,197	---	309
GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0243	80	83	2,611	2,611	2,611	1,798	---	600	---	213
EASTERN REGION FOOD PRODUCTION	G	686-0244	81	82	3,000	3,000	2,950	30	---	1,000	---	1,000
FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	G	686-0245	81	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	833	---	300	---	300
SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	G	686-0249	81	82	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,650	---	600	---	50
STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MANAGEME	G	686-0251	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	158	---	708	---	800
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	686-0259	83	87	200	200	---	---	40	40	40	40
ASSISTANCE IN POPULATION PLANNING	* G	686-0260	86	86	---	4,400	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,151	49,094	42,654	28,436	1,790	8,456	1,940	4,112
GRANTS					48,151	49,094	42,654	28,436	1,790	8,456	1,940	4,112
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BURKINA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES*
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					49,851	50,794	44,354	29,158	1,790	8,931	1,940	4,322
GRANTS					49,851	50,794	44,354	29,158	1,790	8,931	1,940	4,322
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
BASIC FOOD CROPS	G	695-0101	80	85	5,915	5,915	5,915	3,923	775	1,000	---	992
BURURI FOREST	G	695-0105	82	82	1,144	1,144	1,144	333	---	400	---	411
SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	695-0106	83	86	7,800	7,800	5,440	21	1,000	2,800	1,360	1,000
RURAL ROAD (ROUTE 84)	G	695-0108	80	83	1,346	1,346	1,346	1,238	---	92	---	16
RURAL ROADS II	G	695-0112	83	85	841	1,341	841	62	500	676	---	103
RURAL ROADS III	• G	695-0114	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,471	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,046	19,546	14,686	5,577	2,275	4,968	2,831	2,672
GRANTS					17,046	19,546	14,686	5,577	2,275	4,968	2,831	2,672
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH PROMOTION	G	695-0116	85	87	---	1,500	---	---	250	50	500	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,500	---	---	250	50	500	100
GRANTS					---	1,500	---	---	250	50	500	100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION	G	695-0109	83	83	330	330	330	---	---	80	---	80
FAMILY HEALTH PROMOTION	G	695-0116	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	250	50	500	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					330	1,330	330	---	250	130	500	280
GRANTS					330	1,330	330	---	250	130	500	280
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II	G	695-0103	80	86	8,000	8,800	6,806	3,766	1,525	2,000	469	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,000	8,800	6,806	3,766	1,525	2,000	469	2,000
GRANTS					8,000	8,800	6,806	3,766	1,525	2,000	469	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					25,376	31,176	21,822	9,343	4,300	7,148	4,300	5,052
GRANTS					25,376	31,176	21,822	9,343	4,300	7,148	4,300	5,052
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK AND AG DEV	G	631-0004	78	84	6,200	5,439	5,439	4,407	---	588	---	444
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	G	631-0008	79	86	8,800	8,800	4,600	3,310	2,200	1,228	2,000	1,531
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	631-0013	79	84	7,697	7,697	7,697	5,286	---	2,053	---	358
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK/POULTRY DEV (PVO)	G	631-0015	80	83	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,165	---	120	---	---
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	G	631-0022	80	83	757	757	757	425	---	332	---	---
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	G	631-0023	82	86	8,040	8,040	4,951	1,587	2,500	1,845	589	2,243
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	L	631-0023	82	86	5,600	5,600	5,600	---	---	720	---	2,400
NATIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	G	631-0024	79	82	1,420	1,420	1,420	883	---	532	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	631-0031	82	88	16,670	16,670	5,310	2,025	2,500	1,800	2,750	3,070
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	631-0031	82	88	26,351	26,351	26,351	---	---	800	---	4,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	631-0044	80	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	764	---	400	---	398
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	G	631-0052	85	93	35,422	35,422	---	---	2,950	2,500	2,700	3,000
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	L	631-0052	85	87	3,605	3,605	---	---	3,605	700	---	2,300
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	145	145	201	201
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					123,447	122,686	65,010	19,857	13,900	13,763	8,240	19,945
GRANTS					87,891	87,130	33,059	19,857	10,295	11,543	8,240	11,245
LOANS					35,556	35,556	31,951	---	3,605	2,220	---	8,700
HEALTH												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)	G	631-0051	84	84	820	820	820	---	---	340	---	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					820	820	820	---	---	340	---	300
GRANTS					820	820	820	---	---	340	---	300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	G	631-0033	84	88	11,364	11,364	1,845	1	2,500	1,100	2,250	2,300
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	L	631-0033	84	87	16,265	16,265	1,400	---	3,000	1,640	8,460	7,600
CAMEROON PVO	G	631-0053	85	86	---	3,500	---	---	1,000	10	2,500	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	35	C	---	---	---	---	100	100	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					27,629	31,129	3,245	1	6,600	2,850	13,260	10,950
GRANTS					11,364	14,864	1,845	1	3,600	1,210	4,800	3,350
LOANS					16,265	16,265	1,400	---	3,000	1,640	8,460	7,600
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					151,896	154,635	69,075	19,858	20,500	16,953	21,500	31,195
GRANTS					100,075	102,814	35,724	19,858	13,895	13,093	13,040	14,895
LOANS					51,821	51,821	33,351	---	6,605	3,860	8,460	16,300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
SAL DESALINATION/POWER	G	655-0005	78	82	525	525	525	462	---	63	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					525	525	525	462	---	63	---	---
GRANTS					525	525	525	462	---	63	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	655-0006	79	82	6,275	6,275	6,275	4,968	---	809	---	498
PRIMARY AND NONFORMAL EDUCATION	G	655-0008	78	80	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,708	---	292	---	---
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	G	655-0011	82	84	3,688	3,688	3,688	401	---	700	---	1,000
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT II	G	655-0013	84	86	5,611	5,611	1,611	---	2,000	1,600	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,574	18,574	14,574	8,077	2,000	3,401	2,000	2,498
GRANTS					18,574	18,574	14,574	8,077	2,000	3,401	2,000	2,498
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					19,099	19,099	15,099	8,539	2,000	3,464	2,000	2,498
GRANTS					19,099	19,099	15,099	8,539	2,000	3,464	2,000	2,498
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	676-0015	82	88	1,000	3,500	1,000	458	---	444	1,000	550
POST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM (PVO)	G	676-0016	84	87	3,530	3,530	1,200	---	1,200	1,100	---	730
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	676-0017	85	89	---	3,000	---	---	800	---	1,000	10
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,530	10,030	2,200	458	2,000	1,544	2,000	1,290
GRANTS					4,530	10,030	2,200	458	2,000	1,544	2,000	1,290
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,530	10,030	2,200	458	2,000	1,544	2,000	1,290
GRANTS					4,530	10,030	2,200	458	2,000	1,544	2,000	1,290
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CHAD

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL SANITARY WATER	G	677-0022	78	79	1,669	968	963	853	---	115	---	---
CHAD ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	677-0032	78	79	4,500	1,254	1,254	1,084	---	170	---	---
RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I	G	677-0041	83	84	5,500	5,500	5,500	1,268	---	2,000	---	2,000
ROAD REHABILITATION/MAINTENANCE	G	677-0050	85	87	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	---	2,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	G	677-0051	85	89	---	12,500	---	---	3,725	1,200	4,000	2,225
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,669	25,222	7,722	3,205	8,725	6,485	4,000	6,225
GRANTS					11,669	25,222	7,722	3,205	8,725	6,485	4,000	6,225
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I	G	677-0041	82	84	2,822	2,822	2,822	2,119	---	703	---	---
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES	G	677-0047	84	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000
ROAD REHABILITATION/MAINTENANCE	G	677-0050	85	87	---	20,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	10,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,822	25,822	5,822	3,119	5,000	4,703	10,000	6,000
GRANTS					5,822	25,822	5,822	3,119	5,000	4,703	10,000	6,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					17,491	51,044	13,544	6,324	13,725	11,188	14,000	12,225
GRANTS					17,491	51,044	13,544	6,324	13,725	11,188	14,000	12,225
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: COMOROS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
CARE (PVO)	G	602-0001	84	88	3,500	3,500	780	---	400	959	700	872
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,500	3,500	780	---	400	959	700	872
GRANTS					3,500	3,500	780	---	400	959	700	872
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					3,500	3,500	780	---	400	959	700	872
GRANTS					3,500	3,500	780	---	400	959	700	872
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CONGO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. I (PVO)	G	679-0001	81	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,396	---	604	---	---
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. II (PVO)	G	679-0002	33	87	3,000	4,000	2,000	290	812	1,500	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,000	7,000	5,000	2,686	812	2,104	1,000	1,000
GRANTS					6,000	7,000	5,000	2,686	812	2,104	1,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
NUTRITION EDUCATION II (PVO)	G	679-0006	85	87	626	626	---	---	188	88	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					626	626	---	---	188	88	---	100
GRANTS					626	626	---	---	188	88	---	100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					6,626	7,626	5,000	2,686	1,000	2,192	1,000	1,100
GRANTS					6,626	7,626	5,000	2,686	1,000	2,192	1,000	1,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-PHASE I(PVO)	G	603-0006	80	83	2,800	2,663	2,663	2,148	---	515	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,800	2,663	2,663	2,148	---	515	---	---
GRANTS					2,800	2,663	2,663	2,148	---	515	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT I	G	603-0003	79	84	1,200	1,200	1,200	843	---	357	---	293
ENERGY INITIATIVES	G	603-0013	81	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,352	---	851	---	800
FOOD AND NUTRITION GRANT	G	603-0014	83	83	1,000	986	986	690	---	296	---	---
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	G	603-0015	84	87	2,998	2,998	1,000	14	700	800	1,198	1,000
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-I (PVO)	G	603-0017	84	88	4,000	4,000	500	---	1,200	750	1,302	1,000
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE INITIATIVES	G	603-0018	85	88	---	2,000	---	---	500	300	700	500
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	G	603-0020	84	88	5,500	5,500	1,300	---	1,100	1,000	1,800	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,698	20,684	8,986	2,899	3,500	4,354	5,000	5,093
GRANTS					18,698	20,684	8,986	2,899	3,500	4,354	5,000	5,093
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					21,498	23,347	11,649	5,047	3,500	4,869	5,000	5,093
GRANTS					21,498	23,347	11,649	5,047	3,500	4,869	5,000	5,093
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (PVO)	G	653-0001	81	86	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,174	---	380	500	340
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0002	83	86	3,000	3,500	2,000	421	1,000	995	500	625
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	6,000	4,000	1,595	1,000	1,375	1,000	965
GRANTS					5,000	6,000	4,000	1,595	1,000	1,375	1,000	965
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	6,000	4,000	1,595	1,000	1,375	1,000	965
GRANTS					5,000	6,000	4,000	1,595	1,000	1,375	1,000	965
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	635-0202	78	83	2,747	2,747	2,747	1,700	---	368	---	400
MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	635-0203	79	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,670	---	1,860	---	1,470
GAMBIA FORESTRY	G	635-0205	79	79	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,229	---	220	---	126
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	635-0206	79	83	6,344	6,344	6,344	2,905	---	2,468	---	971
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	635-0217	81	81	300	300	300	227	---	73	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	635-0219	85	89	---	16,000	---	---	3,960	300	3,960	2,500
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	635-0221	83	87	200	200	---	---	40	45	40	50
ECONOMIC POLICY ADVISORY ASSISTANCE	G	635-0225	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	326	---	608
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,166	38,166	21,966	11,731	4,000	5,660	4,000	6,125
GRANTS					22,166	38,166	21,966	11,731	4,000	5,660	4,000	6,125
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					22,166	38,166	21,966	11,731	4,000	5,660	4,000	6,125
GRANTS					22,166	38,166	21,966	11,731	4,000	5,660	4,000	6,125
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GHANA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH	G	641-0084	79	82	4,760	3,756	3,756	2,076	---	885	---	795
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	641-0102	80	82	5,450	5,450	5,450	4,694	---	756	---	---
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	L	641-0102	80	82	7,000	7,000	7,000	1,376	---	2,624	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,210	16,206	16,206	8,146	---	4,265	---	795
GRANTS					10,210	9,206	9,206	6,770	---	1,641	---	795
LOANS					7,000	7,000	7,000	1,376	---	2,624	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	G	641-0109	85	86	---	4,000	---	---	1,000	500	3,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	4,000	---	---	1,000	500	3,000	1,000
GRANTS					---	4,000	---	---	1,000	500	3,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
COMMUNITY HEALTH TEAM SUPPORT	G	641-0088	79	82	660	660	660	119	---	541	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					660	660	660	119	---	541	---	---
GRANTS					660	660	660	119	---	541	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
ECONOMIC AND RUR DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G	641-0077	77	82	2,663	2,663	2,663	2,520	---	143	---	---
OPPORT INDUST CENTER INTL/GHANA (PVO)	G	641-0108	82	82	1,372	1,368	1,368	786	---	582	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,035	4,031	4,031	3,306	---	725	---	---
GRANTS					4,035	4,031	4,031	3,306	---	725	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: GHANA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					21,905	24,897	20,897	11,571	1,000	6,031	3,000	1,795
GRANTS					14,905	17,897	13,897	10,195	1,000	3,407	3,000	1,795
LOANS					7,000	7,000	7,000	1,376	---	2,624	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GUINEA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AG PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	G	675-0201	76	92	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,328	---	72	---	---
SMALL HOLDER PRODUCTION	G	675-0204	83	85	2,200	3,800	2,200	225	1,600	300	---	800
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	675-0208	83	83	500	500	500	101	---	200	---	100
SMALL HOLDER PRODUCTIVITY	* G	675-0210	86	90	---	11,200	---	---	---	---	4,000	200
AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION	G	675-0212	84	85	800	1,800	800	51	1,000	500	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,900	31,700	17,900	14,705	2,600	1,572	4,000	1,600
GRANTS					17,900	31,700	17,900	14,705	2,600	1,572	4,000	1,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
GUINEA INTEGRATED EYE HEALTH (PVO)	G	675-0205	84	84	150	150	150	---	---	100	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					150	150	150	---	---	100	---	50
GRANTS					150	150	150	---	---	100	---	50
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					18,050	31,850	18,050	14,705	2,600	1,672	4,000	1,650
GRANTS					18,050	31,850	18,050	14,705	2,600	1,672	4,000	1,650
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	657-0002	77	80	1,853	1,853	1,853	1,684	---	169	---	---
FOOD CROP PROTECTION II	G	657-0007	78	83	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,024	---	650	---	165
RICE PRODUCTION	G	657-0009	80	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,264	---	800	---	700
SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION	G	657-0010	83	87	5,500	5,540	2,220	68	1,000	1,800	500	500
FOOD CROP PROTECTION III	G	657-0012	85	86	---	1,000	---	---	500	100	500	200
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G	657-0013	85	88	---	4,000	---	---	500	100	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,692	18,732	10,412	5,040	2,000	3,619	2,000	2,065
GRANTS					13,692	18,732	10,412	5,040	2,000	3,619	2,000	2,065
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING	G	657-0011	84	85	1,500	1,500	1,000	---	500	250	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,500	1,500	1,000	---	500	250	---	250
GRANTS					1,500	1,500	1,000	---	500	250	---	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ASSIST TO PORTUGAL & PORTUGUESE COLONIES												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	657-0002	77	80	500	500	500	424	---	76	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	500	500	424	---	76	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	424	---	76	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					15,692	20,732	11,912	5,464	2,500	3,945	2,000	2,315
GRANTS					15,692	20,732	11,912	5,464	2,500	3,945	2,000	2,315
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ROADS SYSTEMS	G	615-0168	77	80	1,748	1,748	1,748	1,648	---	100	---	---
RURAL ROADS SYSTEMS	L	615-0168	77	80	13,000	13,000	13,000	12,597	---	403	---	---
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	G	615-0169	78	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	22,998	---	1,128	---	2,074
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	L	615-0169	78	83	23,600	23,600	23,600	20,382	---	2,000	---	1,218
ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)	G	615-0172	79	83	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,707	---	2,500	---	2,500
DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	615-0180	79	84	4,099	4,099	4,099	3,607	---	492	---	---
RURAL PLANNING II	G	615-0189	80	83	3,575	3,575	3,575	2,188	---	1,387	---	---
ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE	L	615-0190	81	81	7,800	7,800	7,800	1,340	---	1,000	---	1,000
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G	615-0220	83	85	12,000	12,000	7,000	241	4,000	1,500	---	2,000
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	L	615-0220	83	85	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---	2,400	---	3,000
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	G	615-0221	85	87	---	15,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	615-0228	82	82	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,334	---	66	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY	* G	615-0229	86	88	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	9,640	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN	L	615-0230	84	84	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	13,000	---	---
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	89	---	5,000	---	---	1,200	100	2,000	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	560	560	60	60
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					150,822	210,822	141,422	75,042	8,760	26,636	11,700	13,352
GRANTS					69,422	129,422	60,022	40,723	8,760	7,833	11,700	8,134
LOANS					81,400	81,400	81,400	34,319	---	18,803	---	5,218

POPULATION PLANNING

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER	G	615-0165	76	80	2,692	2,692	2,692	2,626	---	66	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING II	G	615-0193	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	729	---	1,500	---	1,771
FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	615-0216	83	83	310	310	310	---	---	200	---	72
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	G	615-0223	83	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	555	---	1,500	---	1,500
FAMILY PLANNING III	G	615-0232	85	89	---	35,000	---	---	2,000	---	7,800	3,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	100	100	40	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,502	46,502	11,502	3,910	2,100	3,366	7,840	6,383
GRANTS					11,502	46,502	11,502	3,910	2,100	3,366	7,840	6,383
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH PLANNING AND INFORMATION	G	615-0187	79	83	2,450	2,450	2,450	1,887	---	363	---	200
FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	615-0216	83	83	310	310	310	155	---	200	---	35
KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)	G	615-0219	83	83	500	500	500	271	---	150	---	79
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	65	65	90	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,260	3,260	3,260	2,313	65	778	90	404
GRANTS					3,260	3,260	3,260	2,313	65	778	90	404
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING	G	615-0214	81	81	500	500	451	367	---	---	---	---
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	* G	615-0234	86	90	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	25	25	20	20
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	25,500	451	367	25	25	2,020	520
GRANTS					500	25,500	451	367	25	25	2,020	520
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	615-0205	80	81	4,800	4,800	4,800	2,861	---	1,245	---	694
SMALL TOWNS HG-TA	G	615-0212	81	85	665	995	665	327	330	500	---	168
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE	G	615-0225	84	85	1,120	1,120	500	---	620	300	---	500
MASENO SO. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	615-0226	82	82	500	500	500	157	---	343	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	100	100	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,085	7,415	6,465	3,345	1,050	2,488	50	1,412
GRANTS					7,085	7,415	6,465	3,345	1,050	2,488	50	1,412
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	615-0200	80	83	20,000	20,000	20,000	19,913	---	87	---	---
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT	G	615-0213	83	86	70,000	114,000	49,000	28,000	30,000	16,815	35,000	48,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					90,000	134,000	69,000	47,913	30,000	16,902	35,000	48,000
GRANTS					90,000	134,000	69,000	47,913	30,000	16,902	35,000	48,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					263,169	427,499	232,100	132,890	42,000	50,195	56,700	70,071
GRANTS					181,769	346,099	150,700	98,571	42,000	31,392	56,700	64,853
LOANS					81,400	81,400	81,400	34,319	---	18,803	---	5,218

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CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	632-0065	78	85	10,199	10,199	8,543	6,856	1,656	1,700	---	1,643
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	632-0214	80	84	993	992	992	724	---	200	---	68
LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0215	80	85	12,000	12,000	9,371	5,867	2,132	2,100	---	2,111
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	G	632-0213	80	86	6,200	6,200	4,897	2,441	700	800	603	910
AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G	632-0221	85	90	26,100	26,100	---	---	1,363	---	4,259	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					55,492	55,491	24,303	15,888	5,851	4,800	4,862	7,232
GRANTS					55,492	55,491	24,303	15,888	5,851	4,800	4,862	7,232
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0058	77	83	2,902	2,755	2,755	2,664	---	91	---	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G	632-0088	79	85	12,142	12,142	10,848	6,560	1,294	2,300	---	2,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,044	14,897	13,603	9,224	1,294	2,391	---	2,300
GRANTS					15,044	14,897	13,603	9,224	1,294	2,391	---	2,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G	632-0061	77	83	3,381	3,381	3,381	2,899	---	320	---	162
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	84	8,203	8,203	8,203	6,352	---	1,200	---	651
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G	632-0080	77	85	5,871	5,371	4,466	2,537	155	900	---	900
BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	632-0222	84	89	25,750	25,750	3,000	---	3,000	2,800	5,138	3,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					43,205	43,205	19,050	11,788	3,155	5,220	5,138	4,913
GRANTS					43,205	43,205	19,050	11,788	3,155	5,220	5,138	4,913
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	84	1,767	1,767	1,767	1,660	---	107	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,767	1,767	1,767	1,660	---	107	---	---
GRANTS					1,767	1,767	1,767	1,660	---	107	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					115,508	115,360	58,723	38,560	10,300	12,518	10,000	14,445
GRANTS					115,508	115,360	58,723	38,560	10,300	12,518	10,000	14,445
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0123	72	79	2,622	2,622	2,622	2,547	---	75	---	---
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	669-0134	80	85	5,000	5,000	4,099	2,813	901	1,124	---	780
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	L	669-0134	80	85	6,700	6,700	6,700	376	---	4,000	---	1,180
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	669-0135	80	82	4,997	4,997	4,997	3,408	---	1,419	---	180
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	669-0137	77	84	3,250	3,250	3,250	1,961	---	600	---	689
RURAL DEV TRAINING - CUTTINGTON (PVO)	G	669-0153	77	85	5,880	5,880	5,729	5,465	150	264	---	150
NIMBA CO RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	669-0163	80	85	4,750	4,750	3,514	2,745	749	500	---	276
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	669-0185	85	88	---	4,800	---	---	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	669-0188	84	89	19,950	19,950	3,180	---	1,627	2,495	2,660	2,595
RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	669-0200	85	88	---	7,000	---	---	1,000	250	2,100	1,500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	217	217	250	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					53,149	64,949	34,091	19,315	5,844	11,944	6,210	8,500
GRANTS					46,449	58,249	27,391	18,939	5,844	7,944	6,210	7,320
LOANS					6,700	6,700	6,700	376	---	4,000	---	1,180
POPULATION PLANNING												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0165	83	88	300	300	300	---	---	125	---	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					300	300	300	---	50	175	50	150
GRANTS					300	300	300	---	50	175	50	150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	G	669-0126	76	80	2,500	2,371	2,371	2,107	---	264	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0165	83	88	15,000	15,000	4,842	218	3,021	3,400	3,500	3,100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	30	30	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,500	17,371	7,213	2,325	3,051	3,694	3,500	3,100
GRANTS					17,500	17,371	7,213	2,325	3,051	3,694	3,500	3,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING	G	669-0130	78	84	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,099	---	401	---	---
INPROVED EFFICIENCY LEARNING II	G	669-0166	85	90	---	12,723	---	---	2,000	1,000	2,363	2,000
OPPOR INDUST CNT INTL-LIBERIA (PVO)	G	669-0168	79	82	3,654	3,654	3,654	2,983	---	300	---	371
ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	669-0184	82	87	4,839	5,864	4,295	2,171	594	500	494	600
MANPOWER AND DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	• G	669-0206	86	91	---	12,500	---	---	---	---	800	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	150	150	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,043	42,241	15,449	12,253	2,744	2,351	3,757	3,571
GRANTS					16,043	42,241	15,449	12,253	2,744	2,351	3,757	3,571
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

•Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0132	78	87	8,283	8,916	6,800	3,786	1,183	3,014	633	700
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I	G	669-0146	78	81	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,273	---	75	---	---
SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)	G	669-0201	84	87	2,515	2,515	500	---	1,125	500	550	450
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	125	125	300	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,146	12,779	8,648	5,059	2,433	3,714	1,483	1,450
GRANTS					12,146	12,779	8,648	5,059	2,433	3,714	1,483	1,450
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE II	G	669-0167	79	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,653	---	2,347	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VII	G	669-0202	85	85	45,000	45,000	---	---	43,000	43,000	---	---
RECOVERY GRANT I	* G	669-0205	86	86	---	48,000	---	---	---	---	48,000	48,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,000	98,000	5,000	2,653	43,000	45,347	48,000	48,000
GRANTS					50,000	98,000	5,000	2,653	43,000	45,347	48,000	48,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					149,138	235,640	70,701	41,605	57,122	67,225	63,000	64,771
GRANTS					142,438	228,940	64,001	41,229	57,122	63,225	63,000	63,591
LOANS					6,700	6,700	6,700	376	---	4,000	---	1,180

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	637-0101	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	1,250	---	750
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	* G	637-0102	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	4,000	---	---	2,000	1,250	2,000	2,500
GRANTS					---	4,000	---	---	2,000	1,250	2,000	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	637-0101	85	86	---	6,000	---	---	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,000	---	---	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
GRANTS					---	6,000	---	---	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	10,000	---	---	5,000	3,250	5,000	3,500
GRANTS					---	10,000	---	---	5,000	3,250	5,000	3,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
BUNDA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	G	612-0054	76	79	4,097	4,097	4,097	4,035	---	62	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	612-0202	79	82	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,724	---	2,000	---	276
MALAWI UNION OF SAVINGS COOP DEV (PVO)	G	612-0205	80	81	760	760	760	457	---	200	---	103
RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	612-0214	84	85	5,100	5,100	2,545	---	2,555	1,500	---	2,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	612-0215	85	88	---	15,000	---	---	1,645	150	7,200	1,500
MANAGEMENT ASSIST. TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO	G	612-0219	83	83	2,828	2,828	2,828	445	---	500	---	750
RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)	G	612-0220	83	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	130	---	350	---	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					23,035	38,035	20,480	11,791	4,200	4,762	7,200	4,979
GRANTS					23,035	38,035	20,480	11,791	4,200	4,762	7,200	4,979
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	612-0211	84	86	3,280	3,280	1,400	---	1,000	750	880	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,280	3,280	1,400	---	1,000	750	880	1,000
GRANTS					3,280	3,280	1,400	---	1,000	750	880	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER	G	612-0207	30	83	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,174	---	1,200	---	1,500
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	612-0211	84	86	4,920	4,920	1,000	300	2,000	1,000	1,920	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,920	10,920	7,000	3,474	2,000	2,200	1,920	2,700
GRANTS					10,920	10,920	7,000	3,474	2,000	2,200	1,920	2,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	G	612-0201	80	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	1,622	---	1,500	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,314	8,314	8,314	1,622	---	1,500	---	2,000
GRANTS					8,314	8,314	8,314	1,622	---	1,500	---	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION	G	612-0218	84	85	5,000	4,700	2,200	---	2,500	1,500	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	4,700	2,200	---	2,500	1,500	---	1,500
GRANTS					5,000	4,700	2,200	---	2,500	1,500	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					50,549	65,249	39,394	16,887	9,700	10,712	10,000	12,179
GRANTS					50,549	65,249	39,394	16,887	9,700	10,712	10,000	12,179
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MALI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
OPERATION MILS - PHASE II	G	688-0202	76	83	7,820	6,029	6,029	5,088	---	610	---	331
LIVESTOCK SECTOR I	G	688-0203	77	81	9,482	9,482	9,482	9,411	---	71	---	---
LAND USE INVENTORY	G	688-0205	78	84	5,492	5,492	5,492	5,140	---	170	---	182
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	G	688-0206	76	82	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,076	---	147	---	---
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING	G	688-0207	77	86	4,930	4,930	2,830	2,260	1,700	1,070	400	1,100
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	688-0208	77	81	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,049	---	343	---	313
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	G	688-0210	78	87	18,395	18,395	15,513	11,770	1,400	3,896	1,200	2,508
RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	688-0217	78	83	4,517	4,517	4,517	3,612	---	905	---	---
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II	G	688-0215	82	87	18,220	18,220	15,665	3,158	---	4,175	1,255	4,333
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING	G	688-0221	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	1,147	---	861	---	942
TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN	G	688-0225	80	80	500	500	500	270	---	230	---	---
SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II	G	688-0226	81	90	3,750	7,000	3,750	2,546	---	640	1,100	800
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING	G	688-0227	85	89	---	5,000	---	---	800	---	1,500	200
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D	G	688-0232	85	91	---	19,100	---	---	6,560	305	2,305	1,352
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)	G	688-0234	83	87	200	200	---	---	40	50	40	50
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	688-0235	85	91	---	14,400	---	---	1,500	---	2,200	285
ACTIVITIES PAYSANNES (PVO)	G	688-0934	84	84	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	500
VILLAGE REFORESTATION	G	688-0937	83	83	160	160	160	9	---	36	---	115

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MALI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					83,460	123,419	73,932	48,536	12,000	13,509	10,000	13,011
GRANTS					83,460	123,419	73,932	48,536	12,000	13,509	10,000	13,011
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					83,460	123,419	73,932	48,536	12,000	13,509	10,000	13,011
GRANTS					83,460	123,419	73,932	48,536	12,000	13,509	10,000	13,011
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (GUIDIMAKA)	G	682-0201	79	82	3,901	3,700	3,700	3,600	---	100	---	---
RURAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	G	682-0202	79	79	1,662	1,662	1,662	1,553	---	109	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION	G	682-0204	78	82	1,805	1,738	1,738	1,680	---	58	---	---
RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT	G	682-0214	82	88	6,660	18,900	5,291	2,644	7,362	4,000	2,960	5,000
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	G	682-0230	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	426	---	1,590	---	1,200
SECTION 206, PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	682-0231	83	83	106	106	106	---	---	35	---	35
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	682-0232	83	87	200	200	80	59	40	60	40	41
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	682-0233	84	90	6,000	6,000	2,369	---	---	800	---	1,200
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	682-0957	84	90	3,820	3,820	500	1	1,460	514	---	474
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					29,154	41,126	20,446	9,963	8,862	7,266	3,000	7,950
GRANTS					29,154	41,126	20,446	9,963	8,862	7,266	3,000	7,950
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					29,154	41,126	20,446	9,963	8,862	7,266	3,000	7,950
GRANTS					29,154	41,126	20,446	9,963	8,862	7,266	3,000	7,950
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MAURITIUS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
HOUSING TA GRANT	G	642-0002	79	80	250	250	250	49	---	184	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					250	250	250	49	---	184	---	---
GRANTS					250	250	250	49	---	184	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY INPUT PROGRAM III	G	642-0005	84	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,900	---	2,100
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	642-0006	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	2,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	* G	642-0007	86	86	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,000	10,000	4,000	---	2,000	1,900	4,000	6,100
GRANTS					4,000	10,000	4,000	---	2,000	1,900	4,000	6,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,250	10,250	4,250	49	2,000	2,084	4,000	6,100
GRANTS					4,250	10,250	4,250	49	2,000	2,084	4,000	6,100
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION		G 656-0201	84	87	1,000	7,000	1,000	---	2,000	500	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,000	7,000	1,000	---	2,000	500	2,000	1,000
GRANTS					1,000	7,000	1,000	---	2,000	500	2,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION		G 656-0201	84	87	7,000	47,000	7,000	---	11,000	7,000	15,000	14,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,000	47,000	7,000	---	11,000	7,000	15,000	14,000
GRANTS					7,000	47,000	7,000	---	11,000	7,000	15,000	14,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					8,000	54,000	8,000	---	13,000	7,500	17,000	15,000
GRANTS					8,000	54,000	8,000	---	13,000	7,500	17,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	G	683-0208	78	78	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,703	---	297	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	2,000	2,000	1,703	---	297	---	---
GRANTS					2,000	2,000	2,000	1,703	---	297	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
NIGER RANGE AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT	G	683-0202	76	80	3,829	3,829	3,829	3,713	---	---	---	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	G	683-0208	78	85	12,029	13,429	12,029	6,208	1,400	3,100	---	1,234
NIGER SHELTER SECTOR PLANNING	G	683-0224	78	80	571	571	571	506	---	65	---	---
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH	G	683-0225	82	85	11,660	11,660	8,180	1,920	3,480	2,500	---	3,000
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	683-0226	79	82	5,030	5,030	5,030	3,184	---	1,000	---	846
EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING	G	683-0229	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	643	---	450	---	812
FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING	G	683-0230	80	84	3,839	3,839	3,839	1,542	---	1,473	---	824
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	683-0234	82	86	19,900	19,900	9,863	2,003	6,250	3,782	3,787	4,032
LITERACY TRAINING	G	683-0237	81	81	1,810	1,810	1,810	255	---	500	---	861
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	G	683-0240	81	85	13,582	13,582	11,036	5,658	2,546	3,252	---	3,661
INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	G	683-0242	83	87	17,500	17,500	10,110	1,620	4,284	3,000	2,106	2,500
RURAL IRRIGATED AGRI DEV II (PVO)	G	683-0245	83	83	750	750	750	102	---	450	---	198
RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT	G	683-0246	84	87	15,000	15,000	5,000	---	2,000	2,620	5,000	2,850

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC		G	683-0249	83	87	200	200	80	1	40	40	40	40
IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE	•	G	683-0250	86	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	4,067	300
LITERACY TRAINING	*	G	683-0253	86	87	---	4,100	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
MATERNAL LANGUAGES TEXTS		G	683-0937	84	84	348	348	348	---	---	150	---	198
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						108,048	118,548	74,475	27,355	20,000	22,382	17,000	21,856
GRANTS						108,048	118,548	74,475	27,355	20,000	22,382	17,000	21,856
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
RURAL DEV. SECTOR GRANT-ESF		G	683-0247	83	86	17,000	22,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						17,000	22,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
GRANTS						17,000	22,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						127,048	142,548	86,475	34,058	25,000	27,679	24,000	26,856
GRANTS						127,048	142,548	86,475	34,058	25,000	27,679	24,000	26,856
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: RWANDA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LOCAL CROP STORAGE	G	696-0107	79	80	2,573	2,573	2,573	1,548	---	400	---	400
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	696-0109	79	83	5,126	5,126	5,126	3,040	---	500	---	500
FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	696-0110	84	87	15,300	15,800	1,200	---	3,500	1,200	3,200	1,200
FISH CULTURE	G	696-0112	81	82	2,470	2,450	2,450	530	---	800	---	800
RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS	G	696-0115	81	83	3,706	3,706	3,706	1,796	---	600	---	600
FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II	G	696-0116	82	83	2,900	2,900	2,900	688	---	600	---	600
COOPERATIVE TRAINING CENTER (PVO)	G	696-0119	81	83	935	897	897	648	---	200	---	49
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	696-0121	84	88	7,400	7,400	1,000	---	---	500	1,200	500
COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)	G	696-0122	85	89	---	4,000	---	---	1,500	500	1,000	500
CROPPING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	696-0123	83	83	515	515	515	188	---	100	---	227
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,425	45,367	20,367	8,438	5,000	5,400	5,400	5,376
GRANTS					41,425	45,367	20,367	8,438	5,000	5,400	5,400	5,376
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING	G	696-0113	81	85	6,250	6,250	5,012	1,425	1,238	1,700	---	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,250	6,250	5,012	1,425	1,238	1,700	---	1,700
GRANTS					6,250	6,250	5,012	1,425	1,238	1,700	---	1,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
RWANDAN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	* G	696-0125	86	90	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	600	100

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: RWANDA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,500	---	---	---	---	600	100
GRANTS					---	6,500	---	---	---	---	600	100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	696-0121	84	88	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	100
GRANTS					---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					47,675	59,117	25,379	9,863	6,238	7,100	6,500	7,276
GRANTS					47,675	59,117	25,379	9,863	6,238	7,100	6,500	7,276
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVES	G	698-0002	85	86	---	600	---	---	300	50	300	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	600	---	---	300	50	300	250
GRANTS					---	600	---	---	300	50	300	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	600	---	---	300	50	300	250
GRANTS					---	600	---	---	300	50	300	250
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	685-0208	77	84	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,014	---	186	---	---
GRAIN STORAGE	G	685-0209	77	77	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,672	---	228	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,100	9,100	9,100	8,686	---	414	---	---
GRANTS					9,100	9,100	9,100	8,686	---	414	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT I	G	685-0202	75	83	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,005	---	324	---	71
CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	685-0205	78	84	23,710	23,710	23,710	15,471	---	4,000	---	4,000
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	685-0203	77	84	3,999	3,999	3,999	2,636	---	1,363	---	---
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	685-0210	77	83	2,075	2,075	2,075	1,764	---	225	---	86
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	685-0217	79	84	2,548	2,548	2,548	1,469	---	679	---	400
SAED TRAINING	G	685-0218	78	82	4,530	4,530	4,530	3,370	---	1,021	---	139
FUELWOOD PRODUCTION	G	685-0219	79	82	3,434	3,434	3,434	3,331	---	33	---	70
YOUTH JOB DEV-YMCA/ORGN REHAB TRNG(PVO)	G	685-0222	79	84	3,285	3,285	3,285	3,125	---	160	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	685-0223	81	85	4,950	5,445	4,950	2,087	495	1,500	---	1,500
SODESP LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	G	685-0224	79	81	8,000	7,030	7,030	4,807	---	500	---	500
NATIONAL PLAN FOR LAND USE - DEVELOMENT	G	685-0233	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,599	---	332	---	69
SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	G	685-0235	80	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,017	---	1,430	---	1,253
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0242	84	85	8,000	9,225	5,711	174	3,514	2,500	---	2,500
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0248	85	88	---	20,000	---	---	9,451	400	1,699	5,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	685-0249	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,555	---	445	---	---
MILLET PROCESSING	G	685-0250	81	85	500	900	500	444	400	300	---	156
RURAL MANAGEMENT (ENEA)	G	685-0256	82	84	3,365	3,365	3,365	1,301	---	1,000	---	1,064
COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	635-0260	84	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	60	---	1,500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT	* G	635-0269	86	90	---	19,000	---	---	---	---	16,709	5,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	635-0270	83	87	200	200	---	---	40	40	40	40
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT	G	685-0280	85	85	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	2,000	---	3,000
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	635-0957	84	87	3,596	3,595	943	---	1,100	---	1,552	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					98,292	143,441	92,180	53,215	20,000	19,752	20,000	26,848
GRANTS					98,292	143,441	92,180	53,215	20,000	19,752	20,000	26,848
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND III	G	685-0287	85	85	15,000	15,000	---	---	15,000	15,000	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV	* G	685-0288	86	86	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	30,000	---	---	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
GRANTS					15,000	30,000	---	---	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					122,392	182,541	101,280	61,901	35,000	35,166	35,000	41,848
GRANTS					122,392	182,541	101,280	61,901	35,000	35,166	35,000	41,848
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SEYCHELLES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	G	662-0002	79	81	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,433	---	87	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,520	1,520	1,520	1,433	---	87	---	---
GRANTS					1,520	1,520	1,520	1,433	---	87	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	662-0004	83	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,867	---	100	---	33
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	662-0005	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,900	---	100
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	662-0006	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	1,900	---	100
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	* G	662-0007	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,000	8,000	4,000	1,867	2,000	3,900	2,000	2,133
GRANTS					4,000	8,000	4,000	1,867	2,000	3,900	2,000	2,133
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,520	9,520	5,520	3,300	2,000	3,987	2,000	2,133
GRANTS					5,520	9,520	5,520	3,300	2,000	3,987	2,000	2,133
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	636-0102	78	84	9,063	9,063	9,063	5,062	---	1,500	---	2,000
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	G	636-0170	35	89	---	8,500	---	---	1,300	500	1,400	1,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,063	17,563	9,063	5,062	1,300	2,000	1,400	3,750
GRANTS					9,063	17,563	9,063	5,062	1,300	2,000	1,400	3,750
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING II (PVO)	G	636-0169	82	82	679	679	679	445	---	234	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					679	679	679	445	---	234	---	---
GRANTS					679	679	679	445	---	234	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,742	18,242	9,742	5,507	1,300	2,234	1,400	3,750
GRANTS					9,742	18,242	9,742	5,507	1,300	2,234	1,400	3,750
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SOMALIA PVO	G	649-XPVO	85	87	---	2,400	---	---	900	400	1,000	900
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	12,244	12,244	12,244	5,104	---	3,100	---	4,040
CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0108	79	83	14,944	14,944	14,944	5,504	---	3,000	---	4,000
LIVESTOCK MARKETING	G	649-0109	84	86	11,000	11,000	2,000	---	8,300	3,000	700	5,000
AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS	G	649-0112	79	83	8,635	8,635	8,635	5,086	---	1,900	---	1,649
BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0113	80	83	11,171	11,171	11,171	4,466	---	2,600	---	3,500
PRODUCTION SYSTEMS PLANNING & RESEARCH	* G	649-0126	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	8,500	500
JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES	G	649-0134	83	85	5,250	8,000	5,250	415	2,750	4,700	---	2,885
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SOMALIA	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	300	150	300	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					63,244	98,394	54,244	20,575	12,250	18,850	10,500	22,624
GRANTS					63,244	98,394	54,244	20,575	12,250	18,850	10,500	22,624
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	649-0131	84	87	10,000	10,000	1,940	---	2,550	2,000	2,838	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,000	10,000	1,940	---	2,550	2,000	2,838	3,000
GRANTS					10,000	10,000	1,940	---	2,550	2,000	2,838	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
SOMALIA PVO	G	649-XPVO	85	89	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	649-0102	79	86	15,200	15,200	12,038	7,438	---	3,000	3,162	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	6,556	6,556	6,556	6,270	---	286	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SOMALIA	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					21,756	23,756	18,594	13,708	2,200	3,386	3,162	4,100
GRANTS					21,756	23,756	18,594	13,708	2,200	3,386	3,162	4,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES	G	649-0119	85	91	---	13,475	---	---	2,700	1,500	2,000	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SOMALIA	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	40	20	---	20
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	13,475	---	---	2,740	1,520	2,000	2,020
GRANTS					---	13,475	---	---	2,740	1,520	2,000	2,020
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SOMALIA PVO	G	649-XPVO	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,000	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
GRANTS					---	1,000	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION	G	649-0114	82	88	42,000	42,000	39,000	2,618	3,000	23,200	---	16,182
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I	G	649-0118	82	82	18,500	18,500	18,500	17,709	---	791	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	649-0120	83	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	2,124	---	13,876	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	649-0125	85	85	---	27,000	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV *	G	649-0130	86	86	---	33,000	---	---	---	---	33,000	33,000
POLICY INITIAT. & PRIVITIZATION STUDIES	G	649-0132	83	87	5,000	7,000	2,500	99	---	1,000	2,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					81,500	143,500	76,000	22,550	30,000	65,867	35,000	50,182
GRANTS					81,500	143,500	76,000	22,550	30,000	65,867	35,000	50,182
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					176,500	290,125	150,778	56,833	50,740	91,823	53,500	82,426
GRANTS					176,500	290,125	150,778	56,833	50,740	91,823	53,500	82,426
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,304	---	372	---	324
BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0018	78	83	12,032	12,032	12,032	10,624	---	1,047	---	361
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	650-0020	78	87	26,000	31,000	26,000	12,424	---	5,000	---	3,000
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0021	79	82	6,640	6,640	6,640	6,108	---	532	---	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I	G	650-0031	80	82	3,628	3,547	3,547	3,044	---	503	---	---
SOUTHERN REGION ROAD MAINT. & REHAB.	G	650-0043	83	87	19,700	19,700	18,238	102	---	3,300	---	3,000
SOUTHERN AG DEVELOPMENT PHASE I	G	650-0046	82	87	10,100	10,100	9,820	596	---	700	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS	G	650-0047	81	83	7,300	7,300	7,300	1,920	---	900	---	1,000
KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)	G	650-0054	85	88	---	18,100	---	---	2,000	500	3,900	1,000
W. SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD	G	650-0069	84	88	60,000	60,000	15,681	---	18,963	1,000	21,837	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	450	300	60	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					147,400	170,419	101,258	36,122	21,413	14,154	25,797	11,835
GRANTS					147,400	170,419	101,258	36,122	21,413	14,154	25,797	11,835
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	81	1,881	1,881	1,881	520	---	500	---	500
MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)	G	650-0063	82	85	1,796	1,796	1,296	111	500	250	---	500
COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES	G	650-0072	85	87	---	3,200	---	---	1,900	150	---	400

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	40	20	---	20
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,677	6,877	3,177	631	2,440	920	---	1,420
GRANTS					3,677	6,877	3,177	631	2,440	920	---	1,420
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	650-0011	78	80	5,863	5,863	5,863	5,773	---	90	---	---
SOUTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	650-0019	78	81	3,686	3,686	3,686	2,736	---	950	---	---
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	85	16,182	16,182	15,100	2,877	1,082	2,000	---	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	58	58	50	35
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,731	25,731	24,649	11,386	1,140	3,098	50	2,035
GRANTS					25,731	25,731	24,649	11,386	1,140	3,098	50	2,035
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
LITERACY TRAINING - OPG	G	650-0028	79	80	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,312	---	88	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,400	1,400	1,400	1,312	---	88	---	---
GRANTS					1,400	1,400	1,400	1,312	---	88	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	85	1,200	1,200	500	36	700	300	---	300
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	G	650-0036	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,656	---	1,344	---	---
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	650-0041	81	87	4,600	4,600	2,500	1,063	1,000	500	---	500
ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT	G	650-0059	82	87	8,450	8,450	4,355	1,943	1,100	700	1,763	800
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	207	207	390	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,250	24,250	17,355	11,698	3,007	3,051	2,153	1,900
GRANTS					24,250	24,250	17,355	11,698	3,007	3,051	2,153	1,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I	G	650-K601	80	80	40,000	40,000	39,856	39,856	---	144	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	650-K602	81	81	50,000	50,000	50,000	49,433	---	567	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	650-K603	82	82	100,000	100,000	100,000	95,026	---	4,974	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	650-K604	83	83	60,250	60,250	60,250	41,420	---	18,830	---	---
SUDAN PROGRAM GRANT	G	650-K605	83	83	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	650-K606	84	84	102,000	102,000	102,000	---	---	80,000	---	15,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	G	650-K608	85	85	---	111,000	---	---	111,000	80,000	---	15,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII *	G	650-K609	86	86	---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	75,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION	G	650-0071	83	85	5,000	5,000	2,000	194	3,000	600	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					377,250	603,250	374,106	245,929	114,000	185,115	115,000	105,500
GRANTS					377,250	603,250	374,106	245,929	114,000	185,115	115,000	105,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					579,708	831,927	521,945	307,078	142,000	206,426	143,000	122,690
GRANTS					579,708	831,927	521,945	307,078	142,000	206,426	143,000	122,690
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	G	645-0068	78	82	5,070	3,742	3,742	3,039	---	703	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	645-0068	78	83	4,600	4,600	4,600	---	---	1,202	---	1,202
CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG	G	645-0212	81	87	12,900	12,900	8,997	2,325	1,900	2,376	---	1,712
SWINE PRODUCTION AND COOP DEV (PVO)	G	645-0213	80	85	383	483	383	166	100	288	---	29
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION	G	645-0224	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	---	---	707	---	433
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	• G	645-0225	86	89	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,700	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,203	29,975	18,972	5,530	2,000	5,276	1,700	4,026
GRANTS					19,603	25,375	14,372	5,530	2,000	4,074	1,700	2,824
LOANS					4,600	4,600	4,600	---	---	1,202	---	1,202
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	G	645-0062	77	82	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,187	---	255	---	---
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	G	645-0087	79	83	3,297	3,297	3,297	2,220	---	536	---	541
HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (PVO)	G	645-0215	81	83	996	996	996	710	---	200	---	86
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0220	85	88	---	4,000	---	---	1,000	125	1,000	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,735	10,735	6,735	5,117	1,000	1,116	1,000	1,277
GRANTS					6,735	10,735	6,735	5,117	1,000	1,116	1,000	1,277
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0009	75	82	5,352	5,352	5,352	5,062	---	290	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	645-0069	78	84	7,637	7,637	7,637	4,675	---	1,645	---	1,317

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND	G	645-0081	78	80	375	375	375	183	---	192	---	---
TEACHER TRAINING	G	645-0214	83	87	5,595	5,595	1,798	209	997	1,030	1,000	1,901
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0218	84	89	19,630	19,630	2,085	---	3,000	1,155	4,000	2,990
MANZINI INDUSTRIAL TRNG CENTER - OPG	G	645-0226	84	84	85	85	85	---	---	80	---	5
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					38,674	38,674	17,332	10,129	3,997	4,392	5,000	6,213
GRANTS					38,674	38,674	17,332	10,129	3,997	4,392	5,000	6,213
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SMALL ENTERPRISE SUPPORT (PVO)	G	645-0222	85	85	---	600	---	---	600	75	---	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	600	---	---	600	75	---	350
GRANTS					---	600	---	---	600	75	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	G	645-0062	77	82	591	591	591	584	---	---	---	7
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	G	645-0068	78	83	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,021	---	56	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	645-0068	78	84	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,295	---	---	---	---
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWAZILAND	G	645-0081	78	80	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,628	---	56	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,752	9,752	9,752	9,528	---	112	---	7
GRANTS					4,352	4,352	4,352	4,233	---	112	---	7
LOANS					5,400	5,400	5,400	5,295	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					79,364	89,736	52,791	30,304	7,597	10,971	7,700	11,873
GRANTS					69,364	79,736	42,791	25,009	7,597	9,769	7,700	10,671
LOANS					10,000	10,000	10,000	5,295	---	1,202	---	1,202

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

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SEED MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION	G	621-0092	70	83	6,854	6,354	6,854	6,736	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	621-0107	71	81	8,495	8,495	8,495	8,354	---	141	---	---
FARMER TRAINING AND PRODUCTION	G	621-0119.01	77	79	2,528	2,528	2,528	2,297	---	231	---	---
LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	621-0122	74	79	4,427	4,427	4,427	4,217	---	210	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	G	621-0135	78	78	2,356	2,356	2,356	2,171	---	185	---	---
ARUSHA REGIONAL PLANNING AND VILLAGE DEV	G	621-0143	78	82	14,591	14,591	14,591	14,049	---	542	---	---
RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME	G	621-0155	80	82	10,175	10,175	10,175	7,495	---	2,680	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	621-0156	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	773	---	1,000	---	1,227
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					52,426	52,426	52,426	46,092	---	4,989	---	1,227
GRANTS					52,426	52,426	52,426	46,092	---	4,989	---	1,227
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	G	621-0150	79	80	5,744	5,744	5,744	3,349	---	1,395	---	1,000
CONT ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO)	G	621-0154	80	80	2,206	2,206	2,206	1,203	---	344	---	459
ZANZIBAR MALARIA	L	621-0163	81	81	11,771	11,771	11,771	1,377	---	1,100	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,721	19,721	19,721	5,929	---	2,839	---	3,459
GRANTS					7,950	7,950	7,950	4,552	---	1,739	---	1,459
LOANS					11,771	11,771	11,771	1,377	---	1,100	---	2,000
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I	G	621-0149	79	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,349	---	651	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	G	621-0161	81	84	5,455	5,455	5,455	2,783	---	1,500	---	1,172
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,455	11,455	11,455	8,132	---	2,151	---	1,172
GRANTS					11,455	11,455	11,455	8,132	---	2,151	---	1,172
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
VILLAGE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT (PVO)	G	621-0160	81	81	499	399	399	249	---	150	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					499	399	399	249	---	150	---	---
GRANTS					499	399	399	249	---	150	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					84,101	84,001	84,001	60,402	---	10,129	---	5,858
GRANTS					72,330	72,230	72,230	59,025	---	9,029	---	3,858
LOANS					11,771	11,771	11,771	1,377	---	1,100	---	2,000

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: TOGO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
OICI- DAVIE COMMUNITY FARM PHASE I (PVO)	G	693-0217	81	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	706	---	294	---	---
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)	G	693-0219	83	87	3,130	5,130	3,130	134	100	1,414	1,084	1,220
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	693-0224	83	86	2,150	2,150	709	140	725	414	716	555
SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV. (PVO)	G	693-0226	84	87	3,500	3,500	500	---	667	470	1,500	891
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,780	11,780	5,339	980	1,492	2,592	3,300	2,666
GRANTS					9,780	11,780	5,339	980	1,492	2,592	3,300	2,666
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION	G	693-0210	80	85	11,739	11,739	10,131	5,825	1,608	2,250	---	1,500
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	G	693-0212	77	78	1,278	1,078	1,078	732	---	346	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,017	12,817	11,209	6,557	1,608	2,596	---	1,500
GRANTS					13,017	12,817	11,209	6,557	1,608	2,596	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					22,797	24,597	16,548	7,537	3,100	5,188	3,300	4,166
GRANTS					22,797	24,597	16,548	7,537	3,100	5,188	3,300	4,166
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: UGANDA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	617-0102	81	82	8,999	8,999	8,999	3,778	---	2,317	---	2,904
MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	617-0103	83	85	9,500	13,100	9,500	118	3,600	3,000	---	3,000
REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES	G	617-0104	84	89	18,200	18,200	6,000	---	190	1,000	2,200	5,000
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	• G	617-0105	86	91	---	20,500	---	---	---	---	3,000	500
OIL SEED PRODUCTION	G	617-0106	85	89	---	6,000	---	---	2,100	---	2,800	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,699	66,799	24,499	3,896	5,890	6,317	8,000	11,904
GRANTS					36,699	66,799	24,499	3,896	5,890	6,317	8,000	11,904
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)	G	617-0107	84	85	1,210	2,210	1,000	---	1,210	1,210	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,210	2,210	1,000	---	1,210	1,210	---	500
GRANTS					1,210	2,210	1,000	---	1,210	1,210	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	G	617-0108	85	85	---	700	---	---	700	700	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	700	---	---	700	700	---	---
GRANTS					---	700	---	---	700	700	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					37,909	69,709	25,499	3,896	7,800	8,227	8,000	12,404
GRANTS					37,909	69,709	25,499	3,896	7,800	8,227	8,000	12,404
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L	660-0026	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,496	---	2,504	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0028	81	84	170	170	170	---	---	90	---	80
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	81	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	271	---	1,500	---	1,600
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0059	76	85	15,125	15,125	13,825	10,654	1,300	2,400	---	2,071
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0059	76	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,439	---	61	---	---
INERA SUPPORT	G	660-0064	77	81	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,723	---	227	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	87	2,980	6,940	2,980	1,919	1,600	1,000	700	1,000
CASSAVA OUTREACH	G	660-0077	78	82	3,027	3,027	3,027	2,090	---	937	---	---
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G	660-0079	82	85	4,300	4,300	3,014	786	1,286	1,200	---	1,200
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	85	486	1,186	486	380	700	319	---	250
APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	660-0091	83	86	10,000	10,000	4,788	48	1,714	3,500	3,498	3,000
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0098	84	86	8,000	8,000	2,400	---	1,400	1,700	4,200	1,700
AREA FOOD AND MARKETING	G	660-0102	85	92	---	15,000	---	---	3,300	1,000	3,902	2,000
INADES (OPG) CEPAS (PVO)	G	660-0104	84	84	134	134	134	---	---	42	---	47
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OPG, (PVO)	G	660-0113	85	85	794	794	---	---	794	300	---	300
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	86	86	200	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					60,466	80,126	46,274	24,806	12,180	16,866	12,500	13,448
GRANTS					47,966	67,626	33,774	18,600	12,180	12,301	12,500	11,848
LOANS					12,500	12,500	12,500	6,206	---	4,065	---	1,600

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

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING	G	660-0094	83	84	3,940	3,940	3,940	546	---	1,000	---	1,300
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (PVO)	G	660-0101	84	86	2,080	2,080	---	---	---	---	2,080	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,020	6,020	3,940	546	---	1,000	2,080	2,000
GRANTS					6,020	6,020	3,940	546	---	1,000	2,080	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
BASIC RURAL HEALTH	G	660-0036	31	83	4,864	4,864	4,864	2,674	---	1,090	---	1,100
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	660-0093	81	81	389	389	389	302	---	87	---	---
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (PVO)	G	660-0101	84	86	6,235	6,235	2,000	---	2,000	1,500	2,235	1,500
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	G	660-0107	85	87	---	7,500	---	---	4,250	500	2,500	1,000
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH	G	660-0114	85	85	---	2,500	---	---	2,500	150	---	1,000
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY	G	660-0116	85	85	---	2,250	---	---	2,250	150	---	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	100	100	85	85
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,488	23,738	7,253	2,976	11,100	3,577	4,820	5,685
GRANTS					11,488	23,738	7,253	2,976	11,100	3,577	4,820	5,685
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING	G	660-0063	80	83	2,544	2,544	2,544	653	---	600	---	600
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	14	14	100	1,900

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

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,544	2,544	2,544	653	14	614	100	2,500
GRANTS					2,544	2,544	2,544	653	14	614	100	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASSAVA OUTREACH	G	660-0077	78	82	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,361	---	112	---	---
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	85	464	464	464	395	---	69	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT-(PVO)	G	660-0097	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	200	---	2,200	---	1,800
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	660-0100	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	7,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II	G	660-0103	85	85	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	7,000
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	* G	660-0105	86	88	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,937	51,937	16,937	1,956	10,000	9,881	15,000	11,800
GRANTS					16,937	51,937	16,937	1,956	10,000	9,881	15,000	11,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					97,455	164,365	76,948	30,937	33,294	31,938	34,500	35,433
GRANTS					84,955	151,865	64,448	24,731	33,294	27,873	34,500	33,833
LOANS					12,500	12,500	12,500	6,206	---	4,065	---	1,600

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	611-0070	84	89	30,000	90,000	15,000	---	10,000	9,000	12,500	15,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	L	611-0070	77	83	134,975	134,975	134,975	132,804	---	2,171	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTION DEV	G	611-0075	80	86	4,785	9,755	4,785	2,379	2,000	2,000	2,970	3,000
AGRICULTURE DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	611-0201	80	90	12,515	28,000	12,515	4,352	---	4,000	3,000	4,000
CHAMA AREA DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	611-0204	81	82	1,167	1,167	1,167	895	---	200	---	72
WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD. (PVO	G	611-0205	83	83	564	483	483	237	---	206	---	40
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.	G	611-0206	84	90	13,028	13,028	2,390	---	3,000	1,000	4,030	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					197,034	277,408	171,315	140,667	15,000	18,577	22,500	23,112
GRANTS					62,059	142,433	36,340	7,863	15,000	16,406	22,500	23,112
LOANS					134,975	134,975	134,975	132,804	---	2,171	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					197,034	277,408	171,315	140,667	15,000	18,577	22,500	23,112
GRANTS					62,059	142,433	36,340	7,863	15,000	16,406	22,500	23,112
LOANS					134,975	134,975	134,975	132,804	---	2,171	---	---

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	613-0209	82	86	---	5,250	---	---	---	---	5,250	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	5,250	---	---	---	---	5,250	2,000
GRANTS					---	5,250	---	---	---	---	5,250	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	613-0219	82	86	2,000	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500
GRANTS					2,000	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	613-0215	82	86	---	5,250	---	---	---	---	5,250	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	5,250	---	---	---	---	5,250	2,000
GRANTS					---	5,250	---	---	---	---	5,250	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	G	613-0204	80	80	750	750	750	680	---	---	---	---
LOW COST SHELTER	G	613-0205	82	82	750	750	750	347	---	287	---	---
BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	G	613-0208	83	88	45,000	53,431	30,000	9,799	9,869	15,000	5,000	9,000
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	613-0209	82	86	45,000	45,000	33,700	12,032	11,300	18,000	---	8,000
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	613-0215	82	86	13,139	13,139	8,000	1,839	5,139	2,300	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	613-0216	82	86	97,000	107,000	97,000	70,218	---	20,732	10,000	5,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	613-0219	82	86	6,542	6,542	5,250	1,289	1,292	2,000	---	961
ADULT LIT. & TCHER TRNG TXTBK PROD. (PVO	G	613-0220	81	81	450	450	450	431	---	101	---	---
EPWORTH LOW COST SHELTER	G	613-0227	85	85	---	400	---	---	400	200	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					208,631	227,462	175,900	96,635	28,000	58,620	15,000	28,161
GRANTS					208,631	227,462	175,900	96,635	28,000	58,620	15,000	28,161
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					210,631	240,462	175,900	96,635	28,000	58,620	28,000	33,661
GRANTS					210,631	240,462	175,900	96,635	28,000	58,620	28,000	33,661
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND DEV	G	625-0917	76	80	2,290	2,290	2,290	1,955	---	335	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,290	2,290	2,290	1,955	---	335	---	---
GRANTS					2,290	2,290	2,290	1,955	---	335	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	81	1,411	1,411	1,411	904	---	507	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,411	1,411	1,411	904	---	507	---	---
GRANTS					1,411	1,411	1,411	904	---	507	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0012	31	85	15,865	15,865	13,865	7,787	2,000	3,000	---	3,000
OMVS DATA AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0620	76	83	4,508	4,508	4,508	4,440	---	68	---	---
OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0621	85	90	---	6,000	---	---	3,000	200	---	1,000
SAHEL REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING	G	625-0911	78	C	12,724	20,000	10,911	9,197	450	1,300	1,500	1,000
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	81	500	500	500	210	---	290	---	---
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	G	625-0927	80	84	6,932	6,932	6,931	3,377	---	2,000	---	1,000
REGIONAL FOOD CROP-IPM	G	625-0928	78	86	37,800	37,800	32,357	16,595	1,800	3,000	516	4,000
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	G	625-0929	78	C	---	---	28,522	24,129	3,492	2,500	2,910	2,500
PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION-SAHEL (PV	G	625-0934	83	C	---	---	---	---	2,403	2,403	1,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0936	79	82	9,728	9,718	9,718	8,415	---	1,000	---	303
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAMS (SAHEL)	G	625-0937	79	82	5,000	3,478	3,478	2,357	---	479	---	642
SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND MANGT II	G	625-0940	82	84	7,000	7,000	7,000	1,902	---	1,000	---	1,000
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	625-0944	82	88	10,500	10,500	6,714	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	G	625-0950	82	86	5,876	7,876	5,876	3,149	---	1,500	2,000	1,300
MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT	G	625-0955	84	88	18,500	18,500	16,512	---	---	11,500	---	3,500
ENERGY INITIATIVES	G	625-0956	84	84	4,000	750	750	---	---	300	---	300
OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH	G	625-0957	84	84	1,057	1,057	1,057	---	---	400	---	400
OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING	G	625-0958	83	83	4,651	4,651	4,651	44	---	1,000	---	1,500
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	625-0960	83	85	12,650	12,650	6,659	787	5,991	2,000	---	2,000
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	G	625-0963	84	86	2,509	2,500	1,000	---	1,500	1,000	---	500
STRENGTHENING AFR AGR RES	G	625-0964	84	84	500	500	500	---	---	500	---	---
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL	• G	625-0966	86	90	12,500	12,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,500
ORAL REHYDRATION CCCD	G	625-0967	84	87	1,527	1,527	527	---	---	150	---	150
SAHEL FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	G	625-0969	85	86	---	1,500	---	---	1,000	200	500	500
SAHEL POLICY ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT	G	625-0970	85	88	---	5,000	---	---	1,325	300	734	500
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	625-0971	85	88	750	750	---	---	---	---	250	50
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	• G	625-0972	86	90	8,300	30,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	200
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	625-9801	80	C	---	---	233	153	200	50	50	150

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-SAHEL	G	625-9901	80	C	---	---	3,156	2,805	600	808	600	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					172,877	211,562	165,425	85,347	23,761	38,948	18,560	31,495
GRANTS					172,877	211,562	165,425	85,347	23,761	38,948	18,560	31,495
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					176,578	215,263	169,126	88,206	23,761	39,790	18,560	31,495
GRANTS					176,578	215,263	169,126	88,206	23,761	39,790	18,560	31,495
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILL TRNG	G	690-0083	77	79	1,855	1,855	1,355	1,706	---	149	---	---
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	690-0213	82	89	9,050	11,050	9,050	4,361	3,000	1,500	3,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,905	12,905	10,905	6,067	3,000	1,649	3,000	2,500
GRANTS					10,905	12,905	10,905	6,067	3,000	1,649	3,000	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,165	---	835	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH	G	690-0206	80	C	---	---	4,799	3,566	1,907	1,000	2,150	1,000
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0207	82	82	675	675	675	184	---	300	---	191
MANAGEMENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	* G	690-0208	86	89	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0209	81	87	37,990	37,990	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	5,000
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT	L	690-0209	81	87	17,300	17,300	17,300	7,163	---	5,523	---	4,614
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	690-0213	82	89	20,950	20,950	3,037	1,288	2,000	500	4,000	1,000
SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	690-0215	84	85	4,300	4,800	1,654	---	3,146	1,200	---	870
ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISADV. SO. AFR.	G	690-0220	83	86	3,000	4,500	3,000	749	---	750	1,500	1,000
UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM	G	690-0222	83	86	2,000	4,362	1,862	929	1,000	800	1,500	800
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR SOUTH AFRICANS	G	690-0223	83	86	900	1,500	900	336	400	500	500	700

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFR REG — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH	G	690-0224	83	85	14,800	14,800	14,353	490	447	2,000	---	3,000
REGIONAL AGRI. RESEARCH COORDINATION	G	690-0225	84	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	300	---	400
REGIONAL LEGUME RESEARCH	G	690-0229	35	85	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	200	---	1,000
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROGRAM	G	690-0230	35	88	---	15,000	---	---	500	---	3,500	500
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0231	85	90	---	20,000	---	---	2,500	500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	* G	690-0232	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
ZIMBABWE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	690-0233	84	84	293	293	293	---	---	143	---	150
IMPROV BLAYNTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD	G	690-0234	84	84	500	500	500	100	---	400	---	---
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	690-0235	85	90	1,000	1,000	---	---	250	100	---	150
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND	G	690-9801	79	C	---	---	773	282	1,100	800	1,100	1,000
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF	G	690-9901	80	C	---	---	2,490	1,942	750	700	750	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					113,208	200,470	61,136	24,194	23,000	16,551	30,000	23,575
GRANTS					95,908	183,170	43,836	17,031	23,000	11,028	30,000	18,961
LOANS					17,300	17,300	17,300	7,163	---	5,523	---	4,614
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	26,000	26,000	26,000	21,289	---	2,682	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,000	26,000	26,000	21,289	---	2,682	---	---
GRANTS					26,000	26,000	26,000	21,289	---	2,682	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					150,113	239,375	98,041	51,550	26,000	20,882	33,000	26,075
GRANTS					132,813	222,075	80,741	44,387	26,000	15,359	33,000	21,461
LOANS					17,300	17,300	17,300	7,163	---	5,523	---	4,614

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	626-0203	76	81	8,180	8,180	8,180	7,766	---	414	---	---
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	626-0203	76	81	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,479	---	1,521	---	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	L	626-0204	76	81	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,513	---	1,987	---	---
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	4,785	4,785	4,785	3,847	---	938	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	26,853	26,853	26,853	26,574	---	279	---	---
PRIVATE VOL OPPOR PROGRAM GRANT (PVO)	G	698-0386	75	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	---	---
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	G	698-0393	77	86	19,169	22,169	19,169	16,021	2,300	3,148	700	1,500
IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	698-0407	78	82	6,100	2,792	2,792	2,523	---	269	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,935	4,822	4,822	4,108	---	714	---	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0414	77	84	4,122	4,094	4,094	3,458	---	636	---	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0420	77	84	3,375	3,375	3,375	2,522	---	853	---	---
WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0429	81	86	12,000	11,198	8,718	6,113	850	3,500	1,630	2,035
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	381	---	223	---	396
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	---	7,300	---	---	1,000	500	2,000	1,000
STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AG RESEARCH PRGM	G	698-0435	82	89	19,002	19,002	5,552	2,877	3,854	2,800	5,170	3,200
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	85	90	2,250	2,250	---	---	600	300	700	300
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CIMMYT)	G	698-0444	82	82	1,213	1,213	1,213	452	---	761	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
STRENGTHENING MGMT OF AGRI RESEARCH	G	698-0445	82	82	500	495	495	368	---	127	---	---
SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II	* G	698-0452	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,800	1,500
WEST AFRICAN FISHERIES INITIATIVE	G	698-0454	85	90	---	15,000	---	---	1,000	500	2,500	1,500
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	35	92	16,615	16,350	---	---	350	100	1,600	750
EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	* G	698-0456	86	90	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	750	350
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II	G	698-0458	85	89	---	3,000	---	---	495	---	500	200
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN	G	698-0461	35	86	---	1,500	---	---	1,200	500	300	500
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS	G	698-0506	83	C	---	---	840	254	550	240	600	240
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	34	87	2,000	2,000	350	---	500	300	1,000	300
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	3,501	1,023	3,500	1,000	4,180	1,000
WATER MANAGEMENT SYNTHESIS	G	698-0512	85	87	400	1,200	---	---	400	50	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					146,999	191,078	110,239	89,284	17,599	22,660	25,430	14,871
GRANTS					132,499	176,578	95,739	78,292	17,599	19,152	25,430	14,871
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	10,992	---	3,508	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II	* G	698-0462	86	90	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	638	87	600	200	1,100	200
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE	G	698-0662	80	85	15,000	22,000	14,175	8,271	3,200	2,000	---	5,000
SPECIAL SELF-HELP POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	698-9701	79	C	---	---	---	---	150	50	150	50

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

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	52,000	14,813	8,358	3,950	2,250	4,250	6,250
GRANTS					15,000	52,000	14,813	8,358	3,950	2,250	4,250	6,250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	4,269	4,269	4,269	4,195	---	74	---	---
STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	G	698-0398	77	85	26,754	26,676	23,576	21,603	3,100	2,500	---	2,573
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	G	698-0399	74	85	23,100	23,100	17,116	14,291	1,982	2,700	---	2,000
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	698-0408	81	85	9,522	9,476	5,622	856	3,854	2,000	---	3,000
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	3,444	3,444	3,392	3,025	---	306	---	113
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	G	698-0412	78	85	5,863	5,860	5,310	4,701	550	292	---	870
COMBATING CHILDHOOD COMMUN. DISEASES (CC	G	698-0421	79	87	45,000	45,000	22,592	11,022	6,450	4,500	12,000	5,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	647	100	2,958	500	1,385	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					117,952	117,825	82,524	59,793	18,894	12,872	13,385	14,056
GRANTS					117,952	117,825	82,524	59,793	18,894	12,872	13,385	14,056
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL	G	698-0513	85	85	---	3,500	---	---	3,500	---	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	3,500	---	---	3,500	---	---	1,000
GRANTS					---	3,500	---	---	3,500	---	---	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0363	71	84	33,270	33,248	33,248	30,249	---	2,999	---	---

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

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0384	76	81	23,397	22,267	22,267	21,805	---	462	---	---
AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)	G	698-0388	76	82	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,419	---	56	---	---
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	698-0405	78	86	7,200	7,200	6,350	6,200	500	450	350	550
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	87	29,675	42,000	20,785	11,531	6,512	6,000	7,100	6,500
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0442	85	89	---	19,000	---	---	3,688	2,500	3,500	3,000
OPPORTUNITIIES INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTERN	G	698-0453	83	83	13,500	5,000	5,000	1,664	---	2,000	---	1,336
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	85	92	16,615	16,850	---	---	350	350	1,600	750
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II	G	698-0458	85	89	---	6,000	---	---	500	200	1,000	650
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	929	647	1,222	500	1,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					126,132	154,040	91,054	74,515	12,772	15,517	15,050	13,286
GRANTS					126,132	154,040	91,054	74,515	12,772	15,517	15,050	13,286
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	8,680	8,680	8,680	5,493	---	3,187	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	6,759	6,759	6,659	6,516	---	143	---	100
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,242	4,242	4,242	4,089	---	97	---	56
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	G	698-0413	79	84	8,621	8,494	8,494	5,643	---	2,250	---	728
ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	G	698-0424	82	88	13,500	7,436	5,186	2,153	750	2,000	1,500	2,500
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS	G	698-0427	80	84	7,625	6,703	6,577	4,679	---	1,300	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	---	7,700	---	---	2,750	1,000	2,000	1,500
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	85	90	1,000	1,000	---	---	350	100	300	100
AFRICARE GENERAL SUPPORT GRANT (PVO)	G	698-0443	82	82	1,032	1,032	1,032	841	---	191	---	---
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II	G	698-0458	85	89	---	6,000	---	---	1,000	400	1,650	750
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	84	87	1,000	1,000	98	---	500	200	500	200
MINORITY AND SMALL ENT. TRADE AND INVEST	G	698-0509	84	86	800	1,000	400	400	---	300	600	400
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	931	347	1,100	500	1,100	500
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	698-9801	79	C	---	---	1,853	1,487	300	300	300	300
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	698-9901	80	C	---	---	8,288	6,956	1,800	1,272	1,800	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					53,259	60,046	52,440	38,604	8,550	13,240	9,750	8,434
GRANTS					53,259	60,046	52,440	38,604	8,550	13,240	9,750	8,434
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	698-0511	85	C	---	500,000	---	---	75,000	25,000	75,000	50,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	500,000	---	---	75,000	25,000	75,000	50,000
GRANTS					---	500,000	---	---	75,000	25,000	75,000	50,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					459,342	1,078,439	351,070	270,554	140,265	91,539	142,865	107,897
GRANTS					444,842	1,063,989	336,570	259,562	140,265	88,031	142,865	107,897
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	10,992	---	3,508	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1984								
Loans	280,147	158,464	16,568	15,148	11,560	3,407	75,000	
Grants	391,871	109,947	40,725	12,982	13,812	9,405	205,000	
Total	672,018	268,411	57,293	28,130	25,372	12,812	280,000	
1985								
Loans	232,138	138,438	18,000	14,200	2,000	19,800	39,700	
Grants	554,957	135,278	55,015	30,207	11,438	12,719	305,300	5,000
Total	787,095	273,716	73,015	44,407	13,438	32,519	345,000	5,000
1986								
Loans	235,583	137,883	---	8,700	1,000	9,000	79,000	
Grants	506,417	133,813	43,275	25,455	11,720	20,154	272,000	
Total	742,000	271,696	43,275	34,155	12,720	29,154	351,000	

*FY 1984 totals include $14.5 million in reobligations.
FY 1985 totals include $0.2 million in reobligations through December 31, 1984, and exclude planned reobligations for the balance of FY 1985.

FY 1986
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Development Assistance funds totalling $391 million are requested, of which $272 million (70 percent) will support agriculture, rural development and nutrition; $43 million is earmarked for population and family planning activities; and $34 million will support health sector projects. Of this total, 60 percent is in the form of grants and 40 percent are loans.
- Economic Support Funds of $351 million are requested for development-oriented programs and activities in Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Fiji, of which 77 percent are grants.
- PL 480 assistance totalling $340 million will be integrated with other sectoral programs to help agricultural production increases, agriculture sector policy changes, rural employment, and nutritional support for "at risk" groups.

ASIA

Unique Features and U.S. Interests

A.I.D. assistance to Asia includes nine bilateral and two regional programs in countries with a combined population of 1.2 billion and a weighted average per capita annual income of $342. South and East Asia and the Pacific contain between 75-80 percent of the world's poor, whose incomes, food and basic consumption standards fall below what the World Bank considers to be the bare minimum. Incomes in A.I.D.-assisted countries in Asia are generally lower than on the African continent, Latin America and the Near East, while South Asia (with the exception of Sri Lanka) has health and nutrition indicators which are worse than those of less developed countries as a whole.

The U.S. economic, social and political involvement in the region goes back more than 150 years. The value of U.S. trade with all of Asia now outstrips our trade with Europe. Recent political developments and challenges to political and economic stability in the region are sources of increased concern: the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its designs to gain access to the Indian Ocean; communal tensions in Sri Lanka and India; continued military activities in the Thai-Kampuchea and Thai-Laos border areas; political and economic crises in the Philippines; the continuing mistrust and tension between India and Pakistan; and Asia's role as a source of illicit narcotics.

A major problem in Asia is the depth and breadth of its poverty and the resulting implications for economic, social and political stability. The very poor and generally large countries of South Asia remain the region's major development challenge for A.I.D.

Progress in Meeting Goals

There have been distinct improvements in the process of social transformation in Asia over the past ten years. People are generally healthier and as a result live longer. Between 1970 and 1980, life expectancy rose from 48.4 years to 51.6 years; infant mortality dropped from 147.3 per thousand to 85.2 and crude death rates dropped from 41.5 per thousand to 37.0 as the coverage of the population by medical services has widened.

Literacy rates also steadily improved during the decade from 40.0% to 43.0% as primary school enrollment ratios rose from 71.5 to 81.1, and the gaps between male and female literacy and school enrollment have declined.

Increased female access to education is illustrated by the improvement in their primary school enrollment ratios from 43.5 in 1960 to 64.6 in 1980, with corresponding increases in female literacy rates; while their improved access to health services has resulted in an increase in female life expectancy from an average of 43.2 years in 1960 to 53.2 years in 1980.

During 1983 and 1984, the region continued its economic recovery from the exceptionally low growth rates of 1980-1982. In East Asia and the Pacific the 1983 growth rate of 7.1 percent equalled that of the 1960-1970 decade of solid growth. In South Asia the rate of growth was 6.5 percent.

Partly through the coordinated effort of donors (the Consultative and Intergovernmental Group mechanisms), many Asian countries pursued stringent budgetary management and tight monetary policies, including cuts in government expenditures, reductions in subsidies, improvements in revenue generation and attempts to reduce budgetary deficits; several took measures to boost foreign exchange earnings and to restrict imports. The aggregate trade deficit of the region decreased and the average inflation rate remained well below the levels in developing countries elsewhere. As a result of these measures, most countries in the region were able to withstand the worst effects of the adverse external economic situation while keeping up their momentum of development through a series of belt-tightening measures.

Asian countries are primarily rural and agricultural. Their total 1983 output of major foodgrains exceeded the record output achieved in 1981. The increase in rice production was accounted for almost entirely in production gains made in India. Wheat output gains were shared by two significant producers -- India and Pakistan. Maize production also increased in 1983 largely due to production increases in India and Thailand. The per capita food production index improved in almost all countries in the region over the decade 1970-1980. Although agricultural and industrial production is increasing, the problems of food security, the nutrition gap and employment opportunities in the face of still too rapid population growth remain major challenges in Asia.

Rapid population growth has been a central development concern throughout the region. In Indonesia and Thailand national programs have advanced to the point where A.I.D. assistance can be gradually reduced, assuming host country momentums continue; elsewhere large-scale support for population and family planning programs will continue wherever possible. Partly as a result of A.I.D.'s early and sustained concern about and assistance to countries wishing to reduce high fertility levels, the crude birth rate in the A.I.D.-assisted countries

in Asia dropped from an average of 44.9 per 1000 in 1960 to 36.5 in 1980. Still, if the average annual rate of population growth in A.I.D.-assisted countries in Asia continued unabated, the current population of 1.2 billion would double in less than 35 years.

In health, the emphasis has been on expansion and improved management of selected primary health care services, particularly diarrheal disease control, immunizations, family planning, and community nutrition services. The primary objective of this effort is to reduce infant and young child mortality. A.I.D. is seeking to identify the most cost-effective ways of delivering these services in an effort to ensure the long-term financial viability of such programs. In selected countries, A.I.D. is also working to identify mechanisms for recovering the costs of health services delivery in the public sector. Nutrition problems are being addressed both as part of the Food for Peace Program, health projects, and through projects in the agricultural sector.

Although poverty indicators are not always available for every country or always up to date, currently available World Bank Social Indicator Data Sheets (1984) indicate that although percentages of the population below the absolute poverty line are high (86% for Bangladesh, 60% for Nepal, 45% for India, 36% for the Philippines) the percentage of income earned by the lowest 40% of the population is generally higher than it was ten years ago. The Philippines' case is an exception. However, despite these achievements, it is obvious that the problems of hunger, disease and absolute poverty remain real for more than 550 million out of the 1.2 billion people in A.I.D.-assisted countries in Asia.

Evidence of Impact

Recent evaluations have recorded a number of noteworthy accomplishments and lessons learned which are being incorporated into project design and implementation.

In agriculture and rural development, the Integrated Cereals project (367-0114) in Nepal has successfully developed high yielding varieties and has adapted these to local cropping patterns. Evaluation data revealed a 45 percent increase in yield and a doubling of incomes for those farmers participating in the program. Production and cropping lessons learned from this project were applied in the design of the FY 1985 Agriculture Research and Production project (367-0149). The successful extension approach is now being replicated by World Bank extension programs.

A 1984 evaluation of the Farming Systems Development - Eastern Visayas project (492-0356) in the Philippines disclosed that greater involvement of project beneficiaries in the implementation of the project was necessary; resulted in a different approach being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture with respect to farmers in donor-assisted rainfed agricultural activities; and is having a positive impact on beneficiaries' involvement in the implementation of other A.I.D. and World Bank-funded projects in the Philippines involving farmer groups.

An evaluation of the Sri Lanka Water Management project (383-0057)showed that it has contributed to a doubling of rice yields and household incomes. Experience gained with water user groups, user charges and system maintenance constituted important inputs into the newly designed Irrigation Systems Management project (383-0080), to be activated in 1986.

Evaluations of the Food for Work programs in India and Bangladesh found that these programs are making important contributions to rural development. The PL-480 Title II program in India provides food for the needy who work on a variety of small, rural agricultural infrastructure projects. Eleven studies conducted between 1981 and 1984 demonstrate that activities such as reservoir construction, land levelling and small-scale irrigation have led to 10-30 percent increases in cropped area, 26-100 percent increases in area irrigated, and 40-130 percent increases in the value of agricultural output per beneficiary. One of the reports recommended that a formal monitoring and evaluation system be developed for measuring performance and improving implementation. The system is now in place.

The Bangladesh Food for Work program provides food for the rural poor who work on road and earthwork construction projects. Evaluations found that as a result of the physical infrastructure put into place under the PL-480 Title II program and the resulting improved access to transportation, there was more than a 50 percent increase in the use of fertilizer and the number of rice and wheat mills at project sites; a 30-50 percent increase in school attendance for children, including girls; and an 80 percent increase in the use of family planning services.

In population, an evaluation of the Social Marketing element of the Family Planning Services project (388-0050) in Bangladesh found that the Social Marketing Program (SMP) -- subsidized contraceptives sold by the private sector -- was making an important contribution to the availability of contraceptives in the country. SMP accounts for half of the non-clinical protection in the overall national program.

The report noted that the entire increase in non-clinical protection since 1975 has been the result of SMP sales efforts. The evaluation also found that the unit cost for SMP output is lower than most other family planning activities in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh sees SMP as an important part of its national family planning program. The next step will be to translate SMP from a project-specific element into an institutionalized component of the national program.

In rural credit, lessons learned during the 1977-1984 implementation of Indonesia's two Provincial Area Development Programs (497-0264 and 497-0276), especially with regard to Java's Badan Credit Kecamatan's (BKK) provision of rural credit, played a major role in the design of the Financial Institutions Development project (497-0341), approved in 1984. The BKK has pioneered many of the efforts associated with promoting the objectives of financial efficiency and financial solvency of rural credit institutions and serves as a model for strengthening rural credit programs in Indonesia.

Prospects for Terminating Programs

There are no plans to terminate any country programs. Although per capita GNP levels in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia are considerably higher than in the South Asian countries in the region, the income distributions within these countries are severely skewed, masking widespread poverty and human misery, especially in Indonesia and the Philippines. These are structural problems which will take time to adjust and rectify. In Thailand, the nature of the A.I.D. program is changing as the country approaches middle-income status and the emphasis in A.I.D. programming is accordingly shifting to address different concerns, particularly science and technology and rural employment.

New Program Emphases

The Asia Bureau is continuing to modify its programs to emphasize policy reform through policy dialogue at various levels, increasing the role of the private sector in the development process, institution-building, and the transfer of technology. With some variation among countries and program areas, these themes have been present all along; however, recent trends have been to increase our efforts along these lines.

Policy reform, long a key element in our Bangladesh program, has also become an increasingly important component of A.I.D.'s modus operandi in other Asian countries through the mechanism of "policy dialogue". A.I.D.'s policy influence is limited by

our status as a minor, although important donor in the region, at 7 percent of total donor assistance. However, our technological edge, high-quality technical assistance, and the presence of our A.I.D. missions in Asian countries, permit an important role in host-country investment planning, in sectoral decision-making, determination of priorities under conditions of scarce resources, and in policy formulation.

For example, in Pakistan, policy dialogue has resulted in policy changes aimed at increasing privatization and deregulation of the edible oils sector, privatization of fertilizer marketing, and increased government efforts to curb poppy cultivation and narcotics trafficking. In Bangladesh, it resulted in policy redirections in savings mobilization, agricultural inputs pricing and privatization, and the national family planning program. In Indonesia, it led to policy reform affecting savings mobilization. In India, it resulted in government's moves toward partial privatization of the production and marketing of contraceptives. In the Philippines policy determinations were made with regard to energy conservation and the institution of selected health care user fees, among others.

Private sector development is another area of major emphasis. A regional project (ASEAN Small-Medium Business Improvement, 498-0277) became active in 1984. Country-specific private enterprise development efforts are under way in Indonesia (Private Sector Management Development, 497-0345), and Sri Lanka (Private Enterprise Promotion, 383-0082). Design is underway for two projects to strengthen the role of private enterprises in Pakistan (Private Sector Mobilization, 391-0482 in 1985; and Lakhra Coal Power Generation, 391-0487 in 1986).

In the Philippines there is strong interest in introducing in 1986 a new private sector project, Private Enterprise Promotion (492-0377), that will strengthen the institutional and policy environment for increasing private investment in industries with high growth and employment generation potential. A Regional Private Enterprise Development project (879-0003) becomes active in the South Pacific in 1985, and a Small-Scale Enterprise Development project (388-0066) in Bangladesh is proposed for 1986 funding.

Our Asia programs have traditionally emphasized institution building. The region now boasts a number of strong and dynamic development-oriented institutions (Indonesia's Puspiptek Energy Research Lab, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, and Thailand's Khon Kaen University) which have received A.I.D. assistance and are now making increasingly important contributions in agriculture, energy, rural development, education and research.

The Asia Bureau's programming has become more technology-intensive and is being concentrated on functions such as agricultural research, irrigation systems, watershed management, forestry and health. A large Science and Technology Development project (493-0340) in Thailand is being activated in 1985. In India a Fund for Technology Development (386-0496) and a Science and Technology Development project (386-0498) are proposed for 1985 and 1986 as part of a larger, expanding portfolio for research and technology development.

DA/ESF Integration

A.I.D. programs in Asia are integral parts of the individual countries' development programs and are responsive to jointly determined priorities, problem areas and intervention opportunities. ESF assistance is integrated with the development programs in Pakistan and the Philippines but not in Thailand.

The Pakistan program has been entirely ESF-funded through FY 1984, but is characterized by a strong developmental and economic growth orientation, in addition to supporting the country's balance of payments situation. Agriculture, rural development, energy and anti-narcotics programs are featured prominently and the private sector is being encouraged to participate more fully in social and economic development. Development Assistance of $50 million in FY 1985 sustains ongoing programs in agriculture and family planning.

In the Philippines, the ESF program serves similar objectives to DA activities in local resource management by financing community infrastructure such as elementary schools, access roads and town markets. A major portion of the FY 1985 ESF will support accelerated implementation of I.B.R.D., A.D.B. and A.I.D. development assistance projects. The strategic goals of balanced rural growth and agricultural reform and modernization will be explicitly supported by both DA and ESF programs.

The small ESF program in Thailand, while not directly integrated with the DA program, supports government efforts to stabilize social and economic conditions of Thai villagers in the war-affected Thai-Kampuchea and Thai-Laotian border areas which have experienced a sizeable refugee influx.

The new bilateral program in Fiji will be funded with small amounts of DA and ESF funds integrated to support activities yet to be determined, but probably in the health or agriculture sectors.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BANGLADESH									
1983	78,900	54,100	24,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	77,029	51,029	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	85,000	47,700	32,000	---	5,000	300	---	---	---
1986	78,000	41,550	32,000	---	---	1,300	3,150	---	---
BURMA									
1983	13,799	8,649	---	5,100	---	50	---	---	---
1984	12,200	10,160	---	2,040	---	---	---	---	---
1985	15,000	12,600	---	1,900	---	500	---	---	---
1986	13,000	9,000	---	3,500	---	500	---	---	---
FIJI									
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,500	---	---	500	---	---	---	1,000	---
INDIA									
1983	89,000	68,400	16,600	2,900	---	1,100	---	---	---
1984	87,500	72,300	10,400	2,200	---	2,600	---	---	---
1985	85,000	53,600	20,900	6,500	---	---	4,000	---	---
1986	85,000	78,400	---	2,100	---	---	4,500	---	---
INDONESIA									
1983	71,750	33,740	9,900	5,450	---	15,900	6,760	---	---
1984	74,602	45,955	9,500	2,850	---	11,010	5,287	---	---
1985	65,230	43,670	1,500	13,125	---	4,435	2,500	---	---
1986	60,000	38,600	---	11,400	---	3,500	6,500	---	---
NEPAL									
1983	13,780	8,500	2,400	2,500	---	100	280	---	---
1984	14,066	8,616	2,400	1,950	---	950	150	---	---
1985	17,606	11,457	2,200	2,600	---	1,243	106	---	---
1986	15,000	9,550	3,275	1,825	---	350	---	---	---
PAKISTAN									
1983	200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	200,000	---
1984	225,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	225,000	---
1985	250,000	37,800	12,200	---	---	---	---	200,000	---
1986	275,000	12,000	6,500	6,500	---	---	---	250,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
PHILIPPINES									
1983	86,798	21,045	2,753	11,800	---	1,100	100	50,000	---
1984	82,120	20,320	5,300	2,300	---	3,800	400	50,000	---
1985	175,400	26,200	2,000	4,500	---	300	2,400	140,000	---
1986	131,000	27,500	---	2,800	---	300	5,400	95,000	---
SRI LANKA									
1983	50,695	43,043	---	5,052	---	100	2,500	---	---
1984	44,735	37,044	---	7,048	---	143	500	---	---
1985	36,865	26,215	---	10,200	---	200	250	---	---
1986	32,000	28,041	---	3,500	---	100	359	---	---
THAILAND									
1983	22,600	7,900	8,400	---	---	---	500	5,800	---
1984	35,718	14,000	3,568	7,700	---	103	1,232	9,115	---
1985	28,500	1,600	1,400	2,200	---	---	18,300	5,000	---
1986	27,000	16,600	1,000	200	---	---	4,200	5,000	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL									
1983	5,048	2,500	---	243	---	1,680	625	---	---
1984	5,532	2,900	---	155	---	1,945	532	---	---
1985	6,000	2,900	---	300	---	2,000	800	---	---
1986	5,000	2,900	---	200	---	1,100	800	---	---
ASIA REGIONAL									
1983	15,720	8,242	147	1,017	---	5,127	1,187	---	---
1984	17,631	6,087	125	1,887	---	4,821	4,711	---	---
1985	22,494	9,974	815	3,082	---	4,460	4,163	---	---
1986	19,500	7,555	500	1,630	---	5,570	4,245	---	---
TOTAL									
1983	648,090	256,119	65,000	34,062	---	25,157	11,952	255,800	---
1984	676,133	268,411	57,293	28,130	---	25,372	12,812	284,115	---
1985	787,095	273,716	73,015	44,407	5,000	13,438	32,519	345,000	---
1986	742,000	271,696	43,275	34,155	---	12,720	29,154	351,000	---

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

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	G	388-0021	78	80	35,300	35,300	35,300	34,743	---	557	---	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	388-0021	78	80	34,000	34,000	34,000	32,390	---	1,610	---	---
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	G	388-0024	78	82	203,000	193,210	193,210	155,968	---	30,000	---	7,242
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	L	388-0024	78	82	32,000	32,000	32,000	30,396	---	1,604	---	---
TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G	388-0027	79	86	9,650	9,650	6,150	2,587	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,100
RURAL FINANCE	G	388-0037	83	85	75,000	75,000	50,000	48,028	25,000	24,500	---	1,500
RURAL INDUSTRIES	G	388-0042	81	85	5,000	3,300	2,750	1,478	550	750	---	1,000
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	388-0045	80	85	2,117	2,396	2,116	2,116	280	230	---	50
AGRO-CLIMATIC ENVIRONMENT MONITOR	G	388-0046	81	81	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,376	---	400	---	124
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	388-0051	81	86	25,500	25,500	17,600	10,316	5,000	6,000	2,900	5,000
FOOD FOR WORK II (OPG)	G	388-0052	81	85	2,650	3,174	2,649	1,891	525	1,200	---	83
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II	G	388-0054	81	86	50,000	50,000	38,714	6,784	11,286	20,000	---	15,000
ZILLA ROADS MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT	G	388-0056	81	83	9,200	9,200	9,200	3,028	---	3,000	---	3,172
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II	G	388-0060	84	88	52,000	52,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	20,000	20,000
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II	L	388-0060	84	88	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	10,000	---	3,000
FOOD FOR WORK III	G	388-0061	85	89	---	7,850	---	---	1,045	500	1,150	1,000
ON-FARM FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	388-0062	85	89	---	11,650	---	---	1,314	700	2,000	1,000
BANGLADESH FINANCIAL SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	* G	388-0064	86	88	---	75,000	---	---	---	---	8,000	8,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH III	* G	388-0065	86	90	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,500

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ENTERPRISE POLICY REFORM	G	388-0067	85	87	---	4,500	---	---	1,500	700	2,500	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					554,317	666,630	443,589	335,101	47,700	103,751	41,550	71,271
GRANTS					475,317	587,630	364,589	272,315	47,700	90,537	41,550	68,271
LOANS					79,000	79,000	79,000	62,786	---	13,214	---	3,000
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (PVO)	G	388-0050	81	86	89,336	147,784	83,784	53,398	32,000	30,000	32,000	26,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					89,336	147,784	83,784	53,398	32,000	30,000	32,000	26,000
GRANTS					89,336	147,784	83,784	53,398	32,000	30,000	32,000	26,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	388-0045	80	85	950	499	499	374	---	125	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (PVO)	G	388-0050	81	86	1,530	1,530	1,530	630	---	900	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,480	2,029	2,029	1,004	---	1,025	---	---
GRANTS					2,480	2,029	2,029	1,004	---	1,025	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (PVO)	G	388-0050	31	86	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,000
GRANTS					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G	388-0027	79	86	1,350	1,350	750	424	300	400	300	250
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	* G	388-0068	86	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,350	9,350	750	424	300	400	1,300	750
GRANTS					1,350	9,350	750	424	300	400	1,300	750
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
KARNAPHULI THIRD UNIT	G	388-0018	76	81	700	700	700	502	---	198	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	333-0045	80	85	1,933	871	871	687	---	184	---	---
SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES	* G	388-0066	86	89	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,150	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,633	21,571	1,571	1,189	---	382	3,150	1,000
GRANTS					2,633	21,571	1,571	1,189	---	382	3,150	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					650,116	852,364	531,723	391,116	85,000	135,558	78,000	100,021
GRANTS					571,116	773,364	452,723	328,330	85,000	122,344	78,000	97,021
LOANS					79,000	79,000	79,000	62,786	---	13,214	---	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: BURMA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
MAIZE AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION	G	482-0005	82	85	30,000	30,000	26,260	10,896	3,740	9,300	---	6,000
EDIBLE OIL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION	G	482-0006	85	88	---	9,500	---	---	5,860	250	---	2,500
MAIZE AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION II	• G	482-0007	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	4,000
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	482-0012	85	88	---	11,300	---	---	3,000	250	3,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					30,000	80,800	26,260	10,896	12,600	9,800	9,000	15,500
GRANTS					30,000	80,800	26,260	10,896	12,600	9,800	9,000	15,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	482-0002	80	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,456	---	544	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II	G	482-0004	83	85	7,140	9,040	7,140	---	1,900	3,000	---	3,000
STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SVC DE	• G	482-0013	86	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,140	24,040	12,140	4,456	1,900	3,544	3,500	3,500
GRANTS					12,140	24,040	12,140	4,456	1,900	3,544	3,500	3,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	482-0010	85	87	---	1,500	---	---	500	400	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,500	---	---	500	400	500	500
GRANTS					---	1,500	---	---	500	400	500	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					42,140	106,340	38,400	15,352	15,000	13,744	13,000	19,500
GRANTS					42,140	106,340	38,400	15,352	15,000	13,744	13,000	19,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: FIJI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	• G	882-0001	86	86	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	500	---	---	---	---	500	300
GRANTS					---	500	---	---	---	---	500	300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	• G	882-0001	86	86	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	600
GRANTS					---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	900
GRANTS					---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	900
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	386-0462	79	79	58,000	58,000	58,000	36,987	---	7,250	---	9,165
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	G	386-0467	80	83	1,250	1,250	1,250	379	---	200	---	300
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L	386-0467	80	81	35,000	35,000	35,000	18,500	---	5,000	---	8,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	386-0470	83	86	20,000	20,000	10,000	---	4,000	1,500	6,000	3,000
FERTILIZER PROMOTION	L	386-0471	79	81	101,000	101,000	101,000	98,583	---	2,417	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0474	82	82	1,500	1,500	1,500	123	---	200	---	300
MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	386-0475	81	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	---	50	---	90
MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	386-0475	81	83	24,000	24,000	24,000	6,987	---	5,000	---	6,000
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	386-0476	84	85	9,000	4,800	3,900	---	---	3,400	---	1,500
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	L	386-0476	33	84	7,000	7,000	7,000	670	---	2,450	---	2,160
MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	386-0478	82	82	5,000	5,000	5,000	77	---	875	---	1,000
MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	336-0478	82	82	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,407	---	3,040	---	5,020
MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	G	386-0481	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	352	---	1,000	---	1,648
MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	L	386-0481	82	82	44,000	44,000	44,000	5,820	---	8,000	---	12,000
MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	G	386-0483	83	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	53	---	1,000	---	2,000
MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	L	386-0483	83	84	41,000	41,000	41,000	655	---	4,000	---	6,000
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	386-0484	83	89	41,000	41,000	9,000	386	3,900	5,000	7,000	10,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	L	386-0484	83	88	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	1,000	---	3,000
NCAER RURAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY	G	386-0486	81	84	599	599	599	516	---	83	---	---
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	83	2,150	2,150	2,150	118	---	500	---	1,000
FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAININ	* G	386-0488	86	88	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAININ	• L	386-0488	86	87	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0489	84	85	4,000	4,000	1,000	---	3,000	200	---	500
HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	L	386-0489	84	88	50,000	50,000	16,000	---	---	500	19,400	1,000
MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	G	386-0490	84	85	4,000	4,000	1,000	---	3,000	500	---	1,000
MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	L	386-0490	84	85	46,000	46,000	24,900	---	21,100	1,500	---	3,000
NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	G	386-0495	85	87	---	10,000	---	---	2,200	200	3,400	1,000
NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	L	386-0495	85	87	---	65,000	---	---	16,400	2,000	15,600	10,000
RAJASTHAN AG AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	• G	386-0499	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
RAJASTHAN AG AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	• L	386-0499	86	87	---	28,000	---	---	---	---	17,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					538,499	659,299	430,299	175,679	53,600	56,865	78,400	88,683
GRANTS					97,499	113,299	44,399	2,070	16,100	14,708	21,400	23,338
LOANS					441,000	546,000	385,900	173,609	37,500	42,157	57,000	65,345
POPULATION PLANNING												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	386-0468	80	80	13,800	13,800	13,800	6,523	---	7,277	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	G	386-0485	83	85	13,000	13,000	11,000	---	2,000	3,000	---	3,000
FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	L	386-0485	83	85	34,000	34,000	16,000	---	18,000	4,000	---	4,000
REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY	G	386-0500	85	85	---	900	---	---	900	---	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					60,800	61,700	40,800	6,523	20,900	14,277	---	7,200
GRANTS					26,800	27,700	24,800	6,523	2,900	10,277	---	3,200
LOANS					34,000	34,000	16,000	---	18,000	4,000	---	4,000
HEALTH												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	386-0468	80	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	---	---	12,000	---	6,000
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	386-0476	83	87	2,200	4,200	2,200	---	2,000	200	---	400
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	83	350	350	350	83	---	150	---	117
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	G	386-0492	85	88	---	5,000	---	---	800	---	1,700	100
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	L	386-0492	85	86	---	4,000	---	---	3,600	---	400	500
REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY	G	386-0500	85	85	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					28,750	39,750	28,750	83	6,500	12,350	2,100	7,167
GRANTS					28,750	35,750	28,750	83	2,900	12,350	1,700	6,667
LOANS					---	4,000	---	---	3,600	---	400	500
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	84	3,700	3,700	3,700	35	---	400	---	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,700	3,700	3,700	35	---	400	---	400
GRANTS					3,700	3,700	3,700	35	---	400	---	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR	G	386-0465	78	78	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,842	---	158	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0474	82	82	3,500	3,500	3,500	620	---	500	---	1,000
FUND FOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0496	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	50	---	100
FUND FOR TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	386-0496	85	87	---	10,000	---	---	3,000	500	2,000	100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	* G	386-0498	86	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,500	26,500	5,500	2,462	4,000	1,208	4,500	1,800
GRANTS					5,500	16,500	5,500	2,462	1,000	708	2,500	1,700
LOANS					---	10,000	---	---	3,000	500	2,000	100
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					637,249	790,949	509,049	184,782	85,000	85,100	85,000	105,250
GRANTS					162,249	196,949	107,149	11,173	22,900	38,443	25,600	35,305
LOANS					475,000	594,000	401,900	173,609	62,100	46,657	59,400	69,945

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

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LUWU AREA AND TRANSMIGRATION DEV I	G	497-0244	81	82	2,090	2,070	2,070	1,857	---	---	---	---
LUWU AREA AND TRANSMIGRATION DEV I	L	497-0244	76	82	16,610	16,325	16,325	16,103	---	---	---	---
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT I	L	497-0245	77	77	12,500	12,500	12,500	10,544	---	578	---	---
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	G	497-0252	78	81	11,300	11,300	11,300	9,477	---	1,023	---	799
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	L	497-0252	78	79	25,000	24,045	24,045	20,788	---	3,256	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0260	76	76	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,359	---	---	---	---
SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	497-0263	77	77	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,051	---	300	---	149
SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	497-0263	78	78	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,048	---	2,091	---	861
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	G	497-0264	77	83	5,100	5,100	5,100	4,333	---	614	---	40
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	L	497-0264	78	83	12,500	12,500	12,500	5,178	---	1,330	---	2,978
AG DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADMIN	L	497-0265	78	78	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,398	---	---	---	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I	G	497-0267	78	82	11,000	11,000	11,000	10,797	---	203	---	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I	L	497-0267	78	82	30,000	30,000	30,000	27,848	---	1,752	---	---
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	G	497-0276	79	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,674	---	1,900	---	405
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	L	497-0276	79	84	31,500	31,500	31,500	11,874	---	2,132	---	4,468
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	497-0281	80	83	4,250	4,250	4,250	2,784	---	795	---	671

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

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L	497-0281	80	83	22,750	18,600	18,600	1,938	---	1,636	---	1,664
RURAL WORKS II	L	497-0285	79	80	25,000	20,500	20,500	17,067	---	3,433	---	---
SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0286	80	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,509	---	1,490	---	---
GRADUATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TITLE XII	G	497-0290	79	80	2,170	2,170	2,170	2,018	---	151	---	---
GRADUATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TITLE XII	L	497-0290	79	80	5,330	5,330	5,330	1,184	---	2,260	---	1,886
EASTERN ISLANDS AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	497-0293	79	79	5,000	3,800	3,800	3,497	---	---	---	---
WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	497-0297	81	87	3,900	5,900	3,900	1,341	---	1,336	2,000	1,223
WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	497-0297	81	87	5,950	15,950	5,950	2,471	---	2,100	6,385	1,379
APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G	497-0302	80	86	7,000	11,500	7,000	2,660	4,500	1,047	2,000	2,200
APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	L	497-0302	80	86	18,900	31,900	18,900	2,051	13,000	3,800	---	5,500
SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0304	83	83	6,400	6,400	6,400	277	---	1,500	---	2,000
UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION	G	497-0311	84	85	5,000	5,000	1,695	---	3,305	100	---	1,500
UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION	L	497-0311	84	85	13,900	13,900	11,190	---	2,710	400	---	2,000
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	497-0328	83	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	---	---	200	---	200
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0329	82	86	750	750	750	?	---	200	---	400
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0329	82	86	2,350	2,350	2,350	---	---	400	---	800
EAST TIMOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	497-0330	81	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,300	---	700	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	91	2,400	9,000	2,998	2,004	750	995	500	750

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 86

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FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0341	84	85	3,000	3,000	1,210	---	1,790	100	---	300
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0341	84	85	15,500	15,500	15,500	---	---	500	---	3,000
AGRICULTURE PLANNING II	G	497-0342	84	85	3,000	3,000	1,000	3	2,000	100	---	300
AGRICULTURE PLANNING II	L	497-0342	84	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	200	---	1,500
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT	G	497-0347	85	87	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	2,000	100
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT	L	497-0347	85	87	---	45,000	---	---	10,615	---	3,715	200
AQUATIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	* G	497-0352	86	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
AQUATIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	• L	497-0352	86	87	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	---
OUTER ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT	• G	497-0353	86	87	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
OUTER ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT	* L	497-0353	86	87	---	17,000	---	---	---	---	8,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					355,350	468,840	335,033	187,440	43,670	38,622	38,600	37,273
GRANTS					81,460	107,040	74,943	52,815	17,345	11,054	11,500	8,937
LOANS					273,890	361,800	260,090	134,625	26,325	27,568	27,100	28,436
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	497-0270	78	82	25,920	25,920	25,920	19,846	---	3,000	---	2,800
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	497-0270	32	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,626	---	180	---	100
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES	L	497-0271	78	82	60,000	56,100	56,100	53,538	---	2,562	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	G	497-0327	83	85	7,500	7,500	6,000	---	1,500	1,175	---	1,500
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	497-0327	83	86	13,400	13,400	13,400	7	---	2,626	---	3,500

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					108,820	104,920	103,420	75,017	1,500	9,543	---	7,900
GRANTS					33,420	33,420	31,920	19,846	1,500	4,175	---	4,300
LOANS					75,400	71,500	71,500	55,171	---	5,368	---	3,600
HEALTH												
EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR IMMUNIZATION	G	497-0253	79	81	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,969	---	832	---	---
EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR IMMUNIZATION	L	497-0253	79	79	10,000	9,500	9,500	3,238	---	2,270	---	2,500
SURAKARTA POTABLE WATER	L	497-0262	77	77	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,701	---	---	---	---
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0273	78	85	9,450	9,450	8,350	4,172	1,100	1,500	---	1,600
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0273	78	85	1,450	1,450	1,450	82	---	166	---	508
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	G	497-0305	80	86	10,000	11,600	7,400	3,226	2,600	3,111	1,600	1,064
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	L	497-0305	80	87	---	6,600	---	---	---	---	2,400	200
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	G	497-0325	82	85	3,000	5,000	3,000	533	2,000	856	---	1,611
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	L	497-0325	81	81	6,000	6,000	6,000	450	---	2,275	---	3,274
TIMOR MALARIA CONTROL	L	497-0326	80	80	3,600	3,600	3,600	1,651	---	900	---	1,048
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	497-0327	83	86	2,500	2,500	2,500	55	---	260	---	1,000
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	91	3,550	5,000	1,248	928	925	822	400	500
DIARRHEA MORTALITY/MORBIDITY * REDUCTION	G	497-0346	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	100
DIARRHEA MORTALITY/MORBIDITY • REDUCTION	L	497-0346	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	100
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	497-0348	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 86

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FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH	L	497-0348	85	85	---	4,500	---	---	4,500	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					59,550	84,200	53,048	23,005	13,125	12,992	11,400	13,505
GRANTS					29,200	38,250	23,198	10,828	8,625	7,121	4,000	4,875
LOANS					30,350	45,950	29,850	12,177	4,500	5,871	7,400	8,630
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	497-0225	74	81	1,125	1,112	1,112	1,048	---	---	---	---
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT I	L	497-0261	78	83	6,900	5,900	5,900	5,479	---	---	---	---
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	L	497-0275	78	78	5,000	3,980	3,980	3,516	---	---	---	---
SELF INSTRUCTIONAL LEARNING	G	497-0280	79	81	3,000	2,675	2,675	2,487	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0296	79	81	4,000	3,810	3,810	3,527	---	---	---	---
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II	L	497-0308	80	83	7,000	7,000	7,000	701	---	1,396	---	2,450
IN-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0317	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,065	---	1,166	---	1,769
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	G	497-0328	83	86	1,500	2,000	1,500	128	---	438	500	500
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	497-0328	83	86	15,420	16,240	13,420	785	2,000	3,100	1,000	5,000
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	91	2,400	4,000	750	548	250	202	500	250
EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	G	497-0344	84	85	1,000	1,185	---	---	1,185	100	---	200
EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	L	497-0344	84	84	5,500	5,500	4,990	---	---	200	---	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0345	84	87	4,000	4,000	1,000	---	1,000	500	1,500	1,236

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					60,845	61,402	50,137	19,284	4,435	7,102	3,500	12,405
GRANTS					13,025	14,972	7,037	4,211	2,435	1,240	2,500	2,186
LOANS					47,820	46,430	43,100	15,073	2,000	5,862	1,000	10,219
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	G	497-0266	78	80	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,355	---	---	---	---
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	497-0266	78	78	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,838	---	---	---	---
ASSISTANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CENTERS	G	497-0314	79	80	500	500	500	398	---	---	---	---
ENERGY PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0318	82	82	750	750	750	53	---	697	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0329	82	86	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0329	82	86	1,500	5,500	1,500	697	---	200	4,000	604
PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	G	497-0333	82	82	500	500	500	73	---	110	---	130
PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	L	497-0333	82	85	11,250	11,750	11,250	431	500	1,300	---	2,375
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	91	2,900	7,000	1,640	870	1,000	769	1,500	1,000
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	G	497-0340	83	85	3,000	4,000	3,000	197	1,000	562	---	1,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,900	37,500	25,640	8,912	2,500	3,638	6,500	5,209
GRANTS					8,400	14,500	7,140	2,893	2,000	1,441	2,500	2,230
LOANS					18,500	23,000	18,500	6,019	500	2,197	4,000	2,979
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					611,465	756,862	567,278	313,658	65,230	71,897	60,000	76,292
GRANTS					165,505	208,182	144,238	90,593	31,905	25,031	20,500	22,428
LOANS					445,960	548,680	423,040	223,065	33,325	46,866	39,500	53,864

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: NEPAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE	G	367-0102	74	82	5,501	5,484	5,484	5,091	---	393	---	---
INTEGRATED CEREALS	G	367-0114	75	84	8,238	8,238	8,238	7,603	---	635	---	---
SEED PRODUCTION AND INPUT STORAGE	G	367-0118	78	78	4,031	4,031	4,031	3,196	---	835	---	---
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT-RAPTI ZONE	G	367-0129	80	87	26,700	26,700	17,199	10,615	3,000	4,700	2,700	4,400
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION	G	367-0132	80	87	27,498	27,498	18,388	15,157	4,200	4,725	3,000	3,600
AGRICULTURE RESOURCE INVENTORY	G	367-0134	80	80	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,749	---	651	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	88	1,300	1,547	750	563	547	375	---	250
INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE II	G	367-0148	85	88	4,100	4,100	---	---	1,010	300	1,000	920
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION	G	367-0149	85	88	---	9,000	---	---	1,200	300	2,100	1,900
WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPME	G	367-0153	85	89	---	7,500	---	---	1,500	---	750	1,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					79,768	96,498	56,490	43,974	11,457	12,914	9,550	12,170
GRANTS					79,768	96,498	56,490	43,974	11,457	12,914	9,550	12,170
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	367-0130	79	79	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,661	---	339	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	87	16,200	16,200	10,452	6,892	2,200	2,800	2,100	2,700
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	88	875	875	599	374	---	175	175	160
GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION	G	367-0151	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: NEPAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,075	20,075	13,051	8,927	2,200	3,314	3,275	3,060
GRANTS					19,075	20,075	13,051	8,927	2,200	3,314	3,275	3,060
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	87	18,000	18,000	13,051	7,266	2,600	2,500	1,650	3,000
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	88	600	718	543	305	---	122	175	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,600	18,718	13,594	7,571	2,600	2,622	1,825	3,100
GRANTS					18,600	18,718	13,594	7,571	2,600	2,622	1,825	3,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING II	G	367-0146	84	85	1,619	1,619	950	---	669	900	---	440
GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION	G	367-0151	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	574	250	350	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,619	2,619	950	---	1,243	1,150	350	540
GRANTS					1,619	2,619	950	---	1,243	1,150	350	540
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF NEPAL	G	367-0150	83	85	536	536	430	76	106	334	---	20
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					536	536	430	76	106	334	---	20
GRANTS					536	536	430	76	106	334	---	20
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					119,598	138,446	84,515	60,548	17,606	20,334	15,000	18,890
GRANTS					119,598	138,446	84,515	60,548	17,606	20,334	15,000	18,890
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	391-0296	69	82	6,200	6,200	6,200	5,895	---	305	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0468	82	86	---	90,000	---	---	37,800	17,000	3,500	40,000
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH	* G	391-0489	86	86	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	8,500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,200	106,200	6,200	5,895	37,800	17,305	12,000	40,000
GRANTS					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	8,500	---
LOANS					6,200	96,200	6,200	5,895	37,800	17,305	3,500	40,000
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING	G	391-0469	85	85	---	12,200	---	---	12,200	---	---	6,700
SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES	G	391-0484	84	90	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	6,500	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	18,700	---	---	12,200	---	6,500	8,700
GRANTS					---	18,700	---	---	12,200	---	6,500	8,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	391-0475	82	86	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,500	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,000
GRANTS					---	6,500	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	391-0296	69	82	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,094	---	905	---	200
ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	G	391-0413	77	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,846	---	2,154	---	---
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	391-0467	83	87	65,000	90,000	49,900	3,851	18,000	10,341	---	8,330
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	391-0468	82	85	103,000	108,500	86,000	30,114	22,500	43,000	---	16,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0468	82	85	107,000	113,700	104,000	73,436	9,700	11,000	27,000	30,000
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING	G	391-0469	82	89	25,600	45,600	23,900	5,534	---	13,500	---	4,866
PROJECT DESIGN FUND	G	391-0470	82	85	10,000	15,000	10,000	5,777	5,000	2,500	---	3,000
TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0471	82	87	15,000	24,000	13,000	697	---	5,826	5,000	5,000
MALARIA CONTROL II	G	391-0472	82	86	41,000	44,200	25,900	10,490	9,600	10,033	8,700	6,500
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	G	391-0473	82	87	43,000	64,000	37,000	3,466	---	15,000	22,000	29,500
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	391-0473	82	87	104,000	104,000	52,000	---	---	35,000	---	17,000
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	391-0474	83	87	10,000	25,000	10,000	1,055	---	3,248	5,000	3,511
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	391-0475	82	86	20,000	20,000	13,500	1,244	---	3,090	---	3,320
ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0478	83	87	30,000	30,000	18,000	182	---	14,918	5,000	5,485
BALUCHISTAN AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0479	84	87	40,000	40,000	5,100	---	6,000	2,200	5,000	6,500
RURAL ROADS	G	391-0480	85	87	---	40,000	---	---	20,000	---	---	5,000
FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0481	83	87	25,000	25,000	10,000	---	---	1,877	8,000	1,328
PRIVATE SECTOR MOBILIZATION	G	391-0482	85	86	---	50,000	---	---	25,000	100	25,000	5,000
SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES	G	391-0484	84	90	20,000	13,500	5,500	1	8,000	4,949	---	2,000
NWF AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G	391-0485	83	87	20,000	30,000	12,000	1,196	7,200	6,718	5,800	4,649
ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	391-0486	84	85	20,000	20,000	2,000	---	18,000	2,000	---	15,000
ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0486	84	86	80,000	80,000	20,000	---	30,000	18,000	30,000	30,000
LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION •	G	391-0487	86	87	---	63,000	---	---	---	---	55,000	400
LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION •	L	391-0487	86	87	---	62,000	---	---	---	---	22,000	---

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[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TRANSFORMATION AND INTEGRATION OF THE PR	G	391-0488	84	87	35,500	35,500	4,000	---	11,000	2,000	10,000	10,000
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH	G	391-0489	84	87	20,000	20,000	5,000	---	5,000	2,500	6,500	5,000
FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT	G	391-0491	84	87	35,000	35,000	5,000	---	5,000	2,025	10,000	4,425
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					882,300	1,211,200	525,000	146,983	200,000	212,884	250,000	222,014
GRANTS					591,300	851,500	349,000	73,547	160,300	148,884	171,000	145,014
LOANS					291,000	359,700	176,000	73,436	39,700	64,000	79,000	77,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					888,500	1,342,600	531,200	152,878	250,000	230,189	275,000	271,714
GRANTS					591,300	886,700	349,000	73,547	172,500	148,884	192,500	154,714
LOANS					297,200	455,900	182,200	79,331	77,500	81,305	82,500	117,000

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH II	L	492-0286	79	81	10,000	9,002	9,877	7,477	---	1,525	---	---
CROP PROTECTION	L	492-0288	78	78	5,000	4,839	5,000	4,839	---	---	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV III (RINCONADA	L	492-0289	79	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,838	---	1,000	---	---
INTEGRATED AG PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	L	492-0302	77	83	3,000	2,929	3,000	2,929	---	---	---	---
RURAL SERVICE CENTERS	G	492-0304	78	84	2,987	2,987	2,987	1,986	---	800	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV II (BULA)	L	492-0310	78	78	3,000	2,025	2,325	2,002	---	23	---	---
FRESHWATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0322	79	82	1,700	1,620	1,700	1,619	---	---	---	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	G	492-0334	81	85	500	1,000	500	225	---	300	---	476
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	L	492-0334	81	85	7,100	7,100	7,100	2,770	---	1,400	---	2,200
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	3,831	3,269	3,270	1,828	---	700	---	741
FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	G	492-0356	81	83	1,400	1,400	1,400	502	---	255	---	263
FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	L	492-0356	81	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	770	---	390	---	348
LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	492-0358	82	86	2,680	7,480	2,680	77	2,000	788	1,000	632
LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	492-0358	82	86	10,220	15,220	10,220	189	3,000	1,540	2,000	4,852
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0359	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	500	---	500
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0359	83	83	13,500	13,500	13,500	3	---	450	---	1,000
RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0366	82	84	2,800	2,800	2,800	146	---	700	---	760
RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0366	82	84	20,200	20,200	20,200	37	---	3,400	---	5,570

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	88	5,000	5,000	1,120	11	1,000	350	2,000	700
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	G	492-0385	85	90	---	20,000	---	---	6,500	---	10,750	90
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	L	492-0385	85	90	---	80,000	---	---	13,700	---	11,750	1,275
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					101,018	208,471	95,779	29,243	26,200	14,121	27,500	19,407
GRANTS					22,398	47,056	17,957	6,389	9,500	4,393	13,750	4,162
LOANS					78,620	161,415	77,822	22,854	16,700	9,728	13,750	15,245
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION PLANNING III	G	492-0341	81	84	28,135	17,638	17,638	10,967	---	3,746	---	2,824
POPULATION PLANNING III	L	492-0341	81	84	26,915	18,800	18,800	9,018	---	2,717	---	1,890
MARKETING FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	492-0392	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					55,050	38,438	36,438	19,985	2,000	6,463	---	4,714
GRANTS					28,135	19,638	17,638	10,967	2,000	3,746	---	2,824
LOANS					26,915	18,800	18,800	9,018	---	2,717	---	1,890
HEALTH												
LOCAL WATER DEVELOPMENT I	L	492-0309	76	83	20,000	15,015	20,000	14,974	---	---	---	---
PANAY UNIFIED SERVICES FOR HEALTH	G	492-0312	78	78	316	316	316	146	---	---	---	---
PANAY UNIFIED SERVICES FOR HEALTH	L	492-0312	78	78	5,400	2,335	5,400	2,335	---	---	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED HEALTH	L	492-0319	79	79	2,500	1,022	2,500	926	---	96	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II	G	492-0333	80	82	2,537	2,537	2,537	1,525	---	1,000	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II	L	492-0333	80	82	19,600	19,600	19,600	2,995	---	2,570	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING III	G	492-0341	81	84	1,700	1,700	1,700	---	---	---	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,002	---	100	---	150

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	88	1,500	1,500	300	---	500	140	300	120
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING	G	492-0371	83	86	2,000	7,000	2,000	23	4,000	1,000	1,000	240
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING	L	492-0371	83	86	10,000	9,800	9,800	---	---	1,800	---	1,512
TECHNOLOGY DVLP FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	* G	492-0386	86	87	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					67,053	65,825	65,653	23,926	4,500	6,706	2,800	2,522
GRANTS					9,553	18,053	8,353	2,696	4,500	2,240	2,800	1,010
LOANS					57,500	47,772	57,300	21,230	---	4,466	---	1,512
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OUTREACH	G	492-0331	79	82	2,500	2,087	2,199	2,087	---	---	---	---
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	G	492-0340	83	84	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	---	54	---	78
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	L	492-0340	83	84	3,300	3,300	3,300	76	---	843	---	311
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	919	919	913	632	---	100	---	150
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	88	1,500	1,500	300	10	300	150	300	130
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,419	9,006	7,912	2,806	300	1,147	300	669
GRANTS					6,119	5,706	4,612	2,730	300	304	300	358
LOANS					3,300	3,300	3,300	76	---	843	---	311
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0294	78	78	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,186	---	82	---	17
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0294	78	78	5,600	5,600	5,600	684	---	1,485	---	425
REAL PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION	L	492-0298	78	81	10,000	7,079	7,133	7,079	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	•	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PVO CO-FINANCING I		G	492-0345	80	83	750	707	707	379	---	200	---	127
PVO CO-FINANCING II		G	492-0367	84	88	2,000	2,000	400	1	400	200	400	150
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	*	G	492-0377	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	*	L	492-0377	86	86	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT		G	492-0381	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	800	---	---	50
TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT		L	492-0381	85	85	---	3,000	---	---	1,200	---	---	80
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						19,900	25,936	15,390	9,329	2,400	1,967	5,400	849
GRANTS						4,300	7,257	2,657	1,566	1,200	482	2,400	344
LOANS						15,600	18,679	12,733	7,763	1,200	1,485	3,000	505
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CONSTRUCTION		G	492-0342	80	80	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,930	---	---	---	---
PROJECT DESIGN		G	492-0343	80	82	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,666	---	3,332	---	---
CLARK ACCESS AND FEEDER ROADS		G	492-0348	81	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,330	---	800	---	1,200
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND		G	492-0361	81	85	70,000	68,000	55,000	19,959	13,000	20,000	---	15,034
MARKETS		G	492-0365	82	85	21,000	21,000	12,000	8,235	9,000	9,000	---	3,765
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND		G	492-0374	82	85	85,000	110,500	85,000	62,817	25,500	20,000	---	2,183
RURAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT		G	492-0375	82	83	25,000	18,000	18,000	4,000	---	---	---	---
RURAL PRODUCTIVITY SUPPORT PROGRAM		G	492-0383	85	85	---	47,500	---	---	47,500	47,500	---	---
BALANCED RURAL GROWTH		G	492-0390	85	87	---	100,000	---	---	45,000	15,000	35,000	60,000
LOCAL GOV'T & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	492-0391	86	90	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	60,000	20,000

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

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					231,000	495,000	200,000	117,937	140,000	115,632	95,000	102,182
GRANTS					231,000	495,000	200,000	117,937	140,000	115,632	95,000	102,182
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					483,440	842,676	421,172	203,226	175,400	146,036	131,000	130,343
GRANTS					301,505	592,710	251,217	142,285	157,500	126,797	114,250	110,880
LOANS					181,935	249,966	169,955	60,941	17,900	19,239	16,750	19,463

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

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RICE RESEARCH	L	383-0040	77	77	3,565	3,565	3,565	3,500	---	65	---	---
PADDY STORAGE AND PROCESSING I	L	383-0041	78	78	4,775	4,775	4,775	4,722	---	53	---	---
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	G	383-0044	78	84	6,500	6,500	6,500	4,504	---	1,996	---	---
AGRICULTURAL BASE MAPPING	L	383-0045	78	78	3,863	3,863	3,863	3,340	---	523	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT	G	383-0049	78	82	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,971	---	889	---	640
REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	383-0055	80	85	1,450	1,450	1,250	885	200	359	---	206
REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	383-0055	80	85	9,000	9,000	6,843	654	2,157	2,391	---	1,428
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT I	L	383-0056	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,507	---	2,756	---	2,737
WATER MANAGEMENT I	G	383-0057	79	84	5,100	5,100	5,100	3,608	---	1,166	---	326
WATER MANAGEMENT I	L	383-0057	79	84	10,800	10,800	10,800	5,812	---	3,228	---	897
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	383-0058	84	88	7,900	7,900	790	4	3,040	836	1,460	2,037
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	383-0058	84	88	3,500	3,500	1,960	---	1,540	1,630	---	992
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	2,500	2,500	1,100	545	402	806	498	808
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	383-0073	81	85	3,000	3,000	1,000	34	2,000	1,486	---	1,480
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L	383-0073	81	85	107,000	107,000	95,294	40,736	11,706	43,400	---	22,864
MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT	G	383-0075	82	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	435	---	1,633	---	2,194
MAHAWELI SECTOR SUPPORT	L	383-0078	81	83	50,000	50,000	50,000	37,114	---	5,258	---	7,628
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	• G	383-0080	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	300

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

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	* L	383-0080	86	89	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	500
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	383-0082	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	85	---	290	---	450
AG PLANNING	• G	383-0083	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	20
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING & SUPPORT	G	383-0085	85	89	---	9,000	---	---	500	---	1,000	300
MAHAWELI AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEV	G	383-0086	85	88	---	4,500	---	---	960	---	2,050	350
MAHAWELI AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEV	L	383-0086	85	88	---	36,700	---	---	3,710	---	10,533	1,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					242,953	316,153	216,840	116,456	26,215	68,765	28,041	47,257
GRANTS					40,450	62,950	29,740	16,071	7,102	9,461	7,508	9,111
LOANS					202,503	253,203	187,100	100,385	19,113	59,304	20,533	38,146
HEALTH												
MALARIA CONTROL	G	383-0043	84	86	4,000	4,000	1,000	20	2,000	1,320	1,000	1,300
MALARIA CONTROL	L	383-0043	78	86	26,000	26,000	24,000	15,388	2,000	4,000	---	3,500
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	1,224	1,224	824	331	100	165	100	240
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES	G	383-0062	80	82	2,200	2,200	2,200	170	---	1,005	---	1,025
MARKET TOWN WATER SUPPLY	L	383-0063	80	82	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,200	---	1,460	---	1,600
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	G	383-0088	84	89	5,000	5,000	500	---	2,000	1,310	1,500	830
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	L	383-0088	84	89	7,300	7,300	2,300	---	4,100	1,220	900	1,530
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					51,724	51,724	36,824	18,109	10,200	10,480	3,500	10,025
GRANTS					12,424	12,424	4,524	521	4,100	3,800	2,600	3,395
LOANS					39,300	39,300	32,300	17,588	6,100	6,680	900	6,630
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	959	959	659	377	200	165	100	140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					959	959	659	377	200	165	100	140
GRANTS					959	959	659	377	200	165	100	140
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	1,800	1,800	800	103	250	100	359	200
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	383-0082	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	295	---	465
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	L	383-0082	83	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	200	---	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,300	4,300	3,300	103	250	595	359	965
GRANTS					3,300	3,300	2,300	103	250	395	359	665
LOANS					1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	200	---	300
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					299,936	373,136	257,623	135,045	36,865	80,005	32,000	58,387
GRANTS					57,133	79,633	37,223	17,072	11,652	13,821	10,567	13,311
LOANS					242,803	293,503	220,400	117,973	25,213	66,184	21,433	45,076

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

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LAM NAM OON ON-FARM DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0272	77	77	100	100	100	37	---	63	---	---
LAM NAM OON ON-FARM DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0272	77	77	4,500	3,500	3,500	2,817	---	683	---	---
LAND SETTLEMENTS	L	493-0289	79	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,496	---	504	---	---
MAE CHAEM WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0294	80	86	10,000	10,000	6,900	2,484	---	1,600	---	1,107
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	493-0296	80	84	3,700	3,700	3,522	2,063	---	1,176	---	283
NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	G	493-0308	81	83	3,700	3,700	3,700	1,211	---	419	---	500
NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	L	493-0308	81	83	6,300	6,300	6,300	763	---	853	---	950
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G	493-0309	84	84	500	500	500	---	---	500	---	---
NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	G	493-0312	80	81	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,615	---	600	---	585
NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	L	493-0312	80	81	5,800	5,800	5,800	507	---	2,029	---	3,036
DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G	493-0315	81	83	3,100	3,100	3,100	1,470	---	324	---	1,306
DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	L	493-0315	81	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	4,231	---	2,000	---	1,269
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G	493-0317	80	82	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,395	---	928	---	877
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	G	493-0324	82	82	100	100	100	---	---	---	---	---
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	L	493-0324	82	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	176	---	460	---	2,945
SEED DEVELOPMENT II	G	493-0326	82	82	100	100	100	14	---	32	---	30
SEED DEVELOPMENT II	L	493-0326	82	82	6,100	6,100	6,100	1,764	---	1,857	---	2,479

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

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G	493-0329	83	83	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	881	---	1,667
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY	G	493-0332	83	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	138	---	578	---	600
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	493-0337	84	84	500	500	500	---	---	200	---	200
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	493-0337	84	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	---	---	700	---	1,000
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING/EVALUATION	L	493-0339	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,312
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0340	85	87	---	45,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	3,000	3,000	---	---	600	120	600	150
RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION/EMPLOYMENT *	L	493-0343	86	90	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	16,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					87,500	171,500	80,222	24,181	1,600	17,507	16,600	20,296
GRANTS					35,800	35,800	29,522	10,427	600	7,421	600	7,305
LOANS					51,700	135,700	50,700	13,754	1,000	10,086	16,000	12,991
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION PLANNING II	G	493-0325	82	86	8,517	8,517	6,086	2,493	1,400	1,407	1,000	1,400
POPULATION PLANNING II	L	493-0325	82	84	9,868	9,868	9,868	1,588	---	1,500	---	2,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,385	18,385	15,954	4,081	1,400	2,907	1,000	3,500
GRANTS					8,517	8,517	6,086	2,493	1,400	1,407	1,000	1,400
LOANS					9,868	9,868	9,868	1,588	---	1,500	---	2,100
HEALTH												
RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE EXPANSION	L	493-0291	78	84	7,500	7,500	6,983	4,503	---	1,902	---	578
MALARIA AND VECTOR CONTROL	L	493-0305	79	79	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,885	---	115	---	---
PWWA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0331	84	84	5,700	5,700	5,700	---	---	1,013	---	1,600

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	2,200	90	200	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,200	18,200	16,683	3,388	2,200	3,120	200	2,218
GRANTS					1,000	1,000	---	---	2,200	90	200	40
LOANS					17,200	17,200	16,683	3,388	---	3,030	---	2,178
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	493-0296	80	84	800	800	775	688	---	37	---	---
HILL AREA EDUCATION	G	493-0297	80	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,089	---	511	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,400	2,400	2,375	1,777	---	598	---	---
GRANTS					2,400	2,400	2,375	1,777	---	598	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	493-0296	84	34	32	32	---	---	---	32	---	---
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G	493-0309	80	84	5,200	5,200	5,200	3,399	---	1,801	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G	493-0329	33	83	500	500	500	72	---	277	---	151
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0340	35	87	---	45,000	---	---	15,100	100	---	4,000
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT II	G	493-0341	85	88	---	13,000	---	---	3,000	600	4,000	3,000
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	1,000	1,000	---	---	200	40	200	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,732	69,732	5,700	3,471	18,300	2,850	4,200	7,191
GRANTS					6,732	24,732	5,700	3,471	3,200	2,750	4,200	3,191
LOANS					---	45,000	---	---	15,100	100	---	4,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
UNHCR ANTI-PIRACY PROGRAM	G	493-RM00	83	83	800	800	4,915	800	---	---	---	---
AFFECTED THAI PROGRAM	G	493-0327	80	86	19,000	29,000	19,000	14,406	5,000	4,594	5,000	5,000

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,800	29,800	23,915	15,206	5,000	4,594	5,000	5,000
GRANTS					19,800	29,800	23,915	15,206	5,000	4,594	5,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					153,017	310,017	144,849	57,104	28,500	31,576	27,000	38,205
GRANTS					74,249	102,249	67,598	33,374	12,400	16,860	11,000	16,936
LOANS					78,768	207,768	77,251	23,730	16,100	14,716	16,000	21,269

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

PROGRAM: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	86	3,200	7,500	1,800	372	1,400	600	700	500
SPC/TUNA BILLFISH ASSESSMENT	G	879-0002	81	84	400	1,000	---	---	200	100	400	200
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0003	85	90	---	1,350	---	---	200	50	300	150
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	879-0251	77	83	4,322	4,322	2,697	2,440	---	257	---	---
SOUTH PACIFIC REGION AGRICULTURAL DEV	G	879-0267	80	86	5,640	7,700	4,013	3,777	1,100	1,259	1,500	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,562	21,872	8,510	6,589	2,900	2,266	2,900	2,850
GRANTS					13,562	21,872	8,510	6,589	2,900	2,266	2,900	2,850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	86	455	1,255	155	---	300	100	200	175
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	879-0251	77	83	803	803	803	489	---	275	---	39
SPC/RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	879-0269	81	84	600	600	400	301	---	99	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,858	2,658	1,358	790	300	474	200	214
GRANTS					1,858	2,658	1,358	790	300	474	200	214
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	86	3,192	9,345	1,792	68	1,400	1,500	600	900
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	879-0004	84	90	---	1,000	---	---	300	100	400	100
SPC/HEALTH EDUCATION	G	879-0005	84	84	67	67	67	---	---	35	---	32
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	879-0251	77	83	7,611	7,611	5,399	4,101	---	1,298	---	---
USP/SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	G	879-0254	78	86	905	1,105	---	---	200	150	100	169

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

PROGRAM: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	879-0256	78	89	49	49	---	---	---	---	---	---
SPC/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0274	82	85	287	400	287	120	100	200	---	67
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,111	19,577	7,545	4,289	2,000	3,283	1,100	1,268
GRANTS					12,111	19,577	7,545	4,289	2,000	3,283	1,100	1,268
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	86	85	1,900	---	---	500	250	300	32
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0003	85	90	---	1,350	---	---	---	50	200	175
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	879-0251	77	83	240	240	---	---	---	---	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	879-0256	78	89	3,000	3,000	1,624	1,297	300	250	300	271
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,325	6,490	1,624	1,297	800	550	800	478
GRANTS					3,325	6,490	1,624	1,297	800	550	800	478
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					30,856	50,597	19,037	12,965	6,000	6,573	5,000	4,810
GRANTS					30,856	50,597	19,037	12,965	6,000	6,573	5,000	4,810
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	22,909	19,537	4,314	3,000	3,975	4,000
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	C	---	---	10,002	9,413	300	400	---	---
ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0258.01			---	---	3,145	3,094	---	---	---	---
ASEAN PLANT QUARANTINE	G	498-0258.02	80	83	5,400	5,400	2,800	705	---	698	---	700
ASEAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	498-0258.03	83	86	3,000	3,000	1,905	81	---	600	1,000	1,000
ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	498-0258.04	79	84	2,500	2,500	500	---	---	350	---	900
ASEAN AGRICULTURE DEV PLANNING CENTER	G	498-0258.11	80	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,987	---	831	---	182
EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT	G	498-0265	76	85	4,350	4,350	3,818	2,568	---	1,141	---	---
WATER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	G	498-0274	85	86	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	900	1,120	1,000
NONFARM ENTERPRISE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0275	83	84	3,600	3,600	323	122	---	---	---	---
FORESTRY AND BIO-RESOURCE SYSTEM MGT.	G	498-0276	85	88	---	2,500	---	---	500	200	---	300
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS	G	498-0279	83	C	---	---	120	11	160	120	160	160
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	750	1,300	1,250
ASEAN PLANT QUARANTINE II	G	498-0283	85	87	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---
ASEAN LIVING COASTAL RESOURCES MGT	G	498-0286	85	87	---	3,750	---	---	2,700	700	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					21,850	31,600	48,522	37,518	9,974	9,690	7,555	10,992
GRANTS					21,850	31,600	48,522	37,518	9,974	9,690	7,555	10,992
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 86

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POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	690	597	815	750	500	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	690	597	815	750	500	400
GRANTS					---	---	690	597	815	750	500	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	6,755	4,921	1,582	1,000	1,630	1,500
ASEAN HEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS	G	498-0258.07	78	87	2,500	2,500	2,000	789	---	650	---	561
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,100	---	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,500	2,500	8,755	5,710	3,082	2,750	1,630	2,361
GRANTS					2,500	2,500	8,755	5,710	3,082	2,750	1,630	2,361
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	2,394	2,301	360	200	470	---
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	C	---	---	6,294	6,058	---	---	---	---
ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0258.01			---	---	1,555	1,195	---	---	---	---
ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	498-0258.04	79	84	1,925	3,425	1,775	680	---	600	---	495
ASEAN ISEAS FELLOWSHIPS	G	498-0258.10	79	82	245	245	245	---	---	---	---	---
ASIAN AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	498-0263	80	C	---	---	20,300	15,720	4,100	4,500	4,100	4,000
ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	• G	498-0287	86	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	100

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

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,170	6,670	32,563	25,954	4,460	5,300	5,570	4,595
GRANTS					2,170	6,670	32,563	25,954	4,460	5,300	5,570	4,595
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	5,662	5,166	719	500	845	700
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	C	---	---	5,248	4,648	547	600	300	450
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTER	G	498-0253	79	85	5,600	5,600	4,510	2,854	550	1,000	---	---
ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0258.01			---	---	1,340	803	---	---	---	---
ASEAN ENERGY ACTIVITIES	G	498-0258.12	78	85	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---
ASEAN-ENERGY COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0272	82	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	581	---	---	---	---
ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT	G	498-0277	84	85	3,075	3,350	3,075	111	125	800	---	1,200
HUMAN RIGHTS	G	498-0280	85	C	---	---	---	---	247	150	600	650
ASEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	498-0281	85	C	---	---	---	---	100	50	400	200
ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT	• G	498-0285	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	1,875	500	2,100	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,175	15,450	20,835	14,163	4,163	3,600	4,245	4,700
GRANTS					10,175	15,450	20,835	14,163	4,163	3,600	4,245	4,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					36,695	56,220	111,365	83,942	22,494	22,090	19,500	23,048
GRANTS					36,695	56,220	111,365	83,942	22,494	22,090	19,500	23,048
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1984								
Loans	423,238	100,239	-	13,655	10,518	35,026	132,500	131,300
Grants	486,176	54,364	14,086	13,465	25,703	28,214	331,616	18,728
Total	909,414	154,603	14,086	27,120	36,221	63,240	464,116	150,028*
1985								
Loans	250,424	77,900	-	17,525	26,508	34,810	87,500	6,181
Grants	1,234,171	95,171	27,227	58,494	87,948	75,009	879,532	10,790
Total	1,484,595	173,071	27,227	76,019	114,456	109,819	967,032	16,971**
1986								
Loans	321,540	73,680	1,000	10,800	14,500	41,560	180,000	-
Grants	972,320	115,022	24,517	35,338	78,491	65,952	653,000	-
Total	1,293,860	188,702	25,517	46,138	92,991	107,512	833,000	-

*International Disaster Assistance funded from prior year deobligations.
**Includes $13.971 million of International Disaster Assistance funded from prior year deobligations, and $3.0 million of FY 1985 Child Survival Funds.

FY 1986
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- For the Latin America and Caribbean Region a total of $460.9 million of Development Assistance, $833 million of Economic Support Funds, $257.3 million in P.L. 480 assistance, and $25 million in Housing Guaranties are proposed.
- For FY 1986 $600.5 million of ESF, $268.6 million of DA, and $110.8 million of P.L. 480 assistance is proposed for the Central American countries.
- For FY 1986 $160.3 milion of ESF, $110.1 million of DA, and $87.9 million of P.L. 480 assistance is proposed for the Caribbean countries.
- For FY 1986 $70 million of ESF is proposed for the three South American recipient countries: Peru ($45 million), Ecuador (15 million), and Bolivia ($10 million).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

Introduction

Economic and political crises in the hemisphere threaten to undermine progress made in the last few years toward the building and strengthening of democratic institutions. The substantial economic and social progress achieved during the 1960s and 1970s has been halted, and a number of socioeconomic indicators have become less favorable during the 1980s. Declining living standards, and the difficulties of reversing these trends in an unfavorable international economic environment, have contributed to growing social unrest and threaten the stability of democratically elected governments in key countries of the region.

Achieving sustained economic recovery and improvements in equity and protecting U.S. interests in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region will require a high level of U.S. assistance for the near future. The Congress already has recognized this with the passage of the Caribbean Basin Recovery Act in 1983, the appropriation of significantly higher levels of resources through the FY 1984 Supplemental and FY 1985 Continuing Resolution appropriations in response to the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA), and the authorization to use deobligations from around the world to meet the problems of the Andean region. The level of support for the region reached $1,149.8 million in FY 1984 and is planned at $1,751.4 million in FY 1985. The problems of the LAC countries are so deep-seated that even with relatively favorable developments in the world economy, greater reliance on the private sector rather than on central planning, and a return to domestic political/security tranquility, at least this level of official development assistance from the United States and significant amounts from other donors will be necessary throughout the 1980s to achieve a rate of economic growth sufficient to bring about a broad-based recovery of living standards.

Even after taking into account resources available from other donors, our development assistance and balance-of-payments support alone cannot bring about a sustained, equitable economic recovery and protect our fundamental interests in the region. It is imperative that the LAC countries themselves play a major role in the accomplishment of these objectives by undertaking appropriate economic policy reforms (such as eliminating barriers to private investment and reducing the role of central planning), creating more favorable environments for democratic institutions, and assisting lower-income groups in coping with the temporary adverse effects of necessary economic adjustment measures. Steps in these directions have been taken, but much more remains to be done.

U.S. Interests

The United States has major economic and security interests in Latin America and the Caribbean. By 1981 the region had become our second largest export market, purchasing $42.2 billion of U.S. exports. However, foreign exchange shortages associated with the current economic crisis reduced our exports to the region to $25.8 billion in 1983, thus eliminating some 400,000 jobs in our economy. Although our exports to the LAC countries in the first ten months of 1984 rose at an annual rate of 14%, they are still well below their 1981 peak in real terms. U.S. investment in the LAC region amounts to 58% of all U.S. direct investment in developing countries. Its profitability has declined, and the financial position of many U.S. banks has been threatened by the inability of LAC countries to keep current on debt servicing. The economic crisis in the LAC region also has increased illegal migration to the United States.

Our major security interests in the LAC region include access to Mexican and Venezuelan petroleum, to other industrial raw materials, and to the unimpeded use of the sea lanes adjacent to North America and the Panama Canal. The region is also important to our efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, the operations of international terrorist groups, and the seizure of power by hostile forces. It has been a focus of our concern for improving respect for human rights and the strengthening of democratic institutions. The creation of eight newly independent nations in the Caribbean Basin since 1974 has heightened that concern, and has made it more important that the countries of the region share our views on issues arising in hemispheric organizations and international fora. Our security interests have required the U.S. Government to make strong responses to critical situations in Central America and Grenada in the last few years. There has been a strong trend toward the adoption of civilian democratic governments in the region. However, the difficulties that the LAC countries face in overcoming the current economic crisis pose serious threats to our security interests and require a response that must be sustained for at least the rest of the decade. As the Bipartisan Commission has made clear, the threats to our security interests are especially strong in Central America.

Economic and Social Progress, 1960-1980

In the 1960s and 1970s the LAC region experienced an unprecedented period of economic growth. From 1960 to 1973 the region's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 5.9% a year, and from 1973 to 1980 the annual GDP growth rate was 5.4%. Despite a record high population growth rate, the per capita GDP growth rate of 2.8% was also unprecedented.

Impressive gains were also achieved in various dimensions of social welfare. Between 1960 and 1980 for the region as a whole, life expectancy increased from 56 to 64 years; infant mortality fell from 109 deaths per thousand to 64; and the median primary school enrollment ratio rose from 88% to 102% of the primary-aged population (the figure exceeds 100% because of the presence of signficant numbers of over-age students). The population growth rate, 2.8% a year during the 1960s, slowed to 2.3% after 1977. The percentage of the region's population living in poverty fell from 51% in 1960 to 33% in 1977.

The Continuing Economic Crisis of the 1980s

The progress achieved during the 1960s and 1970s has been halted during the last four years. The LAC countries have undergone an economic decline whose length and severity now rival the experience of the 1930s. Per capita GDP in the region fell for three consecutive years -- 1981 through 1983 -- and rose by a scant 0.2% in 1984. Last year's figure was 9% below the 1980 peak. With the region's labor force growing by about 3% annually, unemployment and underemployment problems are worsening. Declines in real budget revenues and the need for fiscal austerity to achieve economic stabilization have resulted in a sharp drop in government investment expenditures, which are important both to long-term economic growth and social sectors such as health and education.

The requirements for servicing the region's huge external debt -- estimated at $371 billion for all LAC countries at the end of 1984 -- will act as a powerful damper on economic growth possibilities during the 1980s. This will be so particularly if interest rates remain relatively high. Debt reschedulings will provide only partial relief from this burden. Since prospects for the rest of the decade are not encouraging for the prices of the region's traditional commodity exports, foreign exchange receipts from other sources need to be maximized. Export diversification, foreign investment, a return of flight capital, and new commercial loans and credits can all play important roles in this respect. Their contributions, however, will depend on the degree to which countries adopt economic policy reforms and solve the political/security problems inhibiting private investment and participation by the full population in political life.

Major Development Problems

Recovery from the present crisis will be difficult, and in many countries it is likely to be slow. A resumption of rapid economic growth will depend both on major economic policy reforms in the LAC countries themselves and on a strong world economy that resists protectionist pressures. Even with such favorable developments, progress in reducing the incidence of poverty will not be easy. The principal socioeconomic problems confronting the LAC countries are described briefly below.

Financial Disequilibrium. Expansionist government policies in the 1970s, combined with unfavorable external economic events in the 1980s, produced large fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits in many LAC countries. The recession in the industrial economies in 1980-1982 drove down sharply the prices of the region's primary export commodities and lowered the demand for its actual and potential industrial exports. The second oil price shock of 1979-1980 sharply increased foreign exchange outlays for the oil-importing countries, while the oil-exporting countries have suffered in the last two years as oil prices have turned downward. Higher debt-servicing requirements had to be met by drawing down foreign exchange reserves, and a number of countries adopted or expanded import controls. High rates of inflation,

overvalued exchange rates, interest rate ceilings, and political uncertainties led residents of many LAC countries to send money abroad, further aggravating balance-of-payments problems. Banks and other private lenders significantly reduced their loans and credits to the region because of their concern with its economic and political problems as well as their own relative portfolio exposure in LAC countries.

As the depth of the economic crisis became evident, countries in the region began to recognize that economic stabilization measures were necessary to restore internal and external equilibrium and lay a foundation on which sustained economic growth could occur. In late 1984, 12 LAC countries were operating under stabilization programs supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other countries hope to obtain IMF assistance in the near future.

A.I.D. has supported stabilization programs in a number of countries in the region in the 1980s by increasing significantly the flow of ESF resources in response to the need of the LAC countries for substantially greater balance-of- payments assistance. The success of Mexico's stabilization efforts has received much attention. Less well known are the achievements under Costa Rica's 1983 program: a reduction in the fiscal deficit from more than 14% of the GDP in 1981 to 4.5% in 1983, a lowering of the inflation rate from 82% to 11%; a rescheduling of debts to public and private external creditors; relative exchange-rate stability; and conversion of a short-term capital outflow into a short-term inflow. Costa Rica is expected to have a positive rate of growth of per capita GDP in 1984. Jamaica has also implemented significant stabilization measures, and Ecuador has made good progress. Most other countries, however, are finding it more difficult to meet the objectives of their stabilization programs. In part this is due to factors beyond their control, but often countries have been reluctant to undertake the politically difficult measures needed for stabilization and reform. Without such measures, financial disequilibria are likely to become more acute, and economic recovery will be delayed.

Unemployment and Underemployment. Four consecutive years of falling per capita GDP in the region have taken a significant toll in the form of higher rates of unemployment and underemployment. Double-digit open unemployment rates are commonplace. In El Salvador the figure is estimated to be 30% or more. With labor forces growing by about 3% a year in the Central American and Andean countries, it takes a significant positive rate of economic growth -- probably close to 5% a year -- just to provide full-time productive employment to new labor force entrants. Reducing unemployment and under-employment rates requires even faster growth.

External Debt Burdens. In an effort to maintain economic growth after the first oil price shock of 1973-1974, many oil-importing LAC countries borrowed heavily abroad in commercial markets. Oil-exporting countries also borrowed heavily to accelerate their rates of economic and social development. These borrowings continued in the 1980s in response to the second oil price shock of 1979-1980 and the decline in export earnings that occurred during the world

recession of 1980-1982. However, the LAC countries did not foresee the depth and duration of the world recession or the steep rise in world interest rates that would add to their debt service burdens. For the LAC region as a whole, the public external debt was an estimated $268 billion at the end of 1984, and the private debt was another $103 billion. In the last few years there have been many debt reschedulings with public and private creditors, who have required that IMF-supported stabilization programs be adopted. Additional reschedulings will be necessary during the remainder of the 1980s.

Poor Prospects for Major Exports. During 1981-1983 coffee, bananas, and sugar accounted for 50% of Central America's commodity export earnings. Coffee is also a major foreign exchange earner in Haiti, as is sugar in the Dominican Republic, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Barbados, and bananas in Ecuador and the Windward Islands. Price prospects for all three of these commodities are poor for the rest of the decade, thus constituting a major impediment to economic recovery in countries that depend heavily on them. Similarly, the outlook is not good for bauxite, the principal export of Jamaica, Guyana, and Suriname. In the short run, a discouraging sign for commodity prices generally has been a drop of 12% between March and December 1984 in the IMF's index of commodity prices, ending a 16-month rise during which commodity prices partially regained ground lost during their steep decline at the beginning of the decade.

Structural Barriers to Export Diversification. The poor prospects for a number of traditional exports, combined with continued high debt-servicing requirements, makes rapid and sustained economic recovery in the LAC region more dependent on the development or expansion of nontraditional exports and particularly on agro-industrial products and other manufactures. During the 1960s and 1970s most LAC countries chose not to follow an export-oriented pattern of development but rather to pursue an import-substitution strategy, either individually or within the context of regional arrangements such as the Central American Common Market (CACM), the Caribbean Community and Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM), and the Andean Group. Even when this strategy was successful (as in Central America during the 1960s), the gains were relatively modest. By the 1970s new import-substitution opportunities were limited by the small size of the domestic or regional markets. This was particularly true in the Caribbean. Many existing import-substitution industries remained relatively inefficient but continued to operate profitably because they were protected by a high tariff wall. They were unable, however, to produce competitively for export markets. This remains a serious problem today.

Other barriers to exporting to markets outside the LAC region include tax incentive structures that favor import substitution, lack of access to foreign exchange for exporters who need imported materials, insufficient access to credit, onerous paperwork requirements, and investment climates that discourage foreign entrepreneurs. In some countries, an overvalued exchange rate is the greatest single obstacle to export expansion and diversification.

Inadequate Spread of the Benefits of Growth. Progress in broadening the availability of education, health services, and housing was substantial in the 1960s and 1970s. The economic crisis of the 1980s, however, has halted much

of this progress, leaving large segments of the LAC countries' populations still untouched. Health, nutrition, and educational services have almost certainly deteriorated in LAC countries that have been hit hard by the current economic crisis. Given fiscal constraints, the resumption of progress in these areas will require major improvements in the efficiency of service delivery. Substantial technical assistance and training will be necessary to achieve this. In addition, there will have to be a larger role for private sector channels in providing these services.

Infrastructure Problems. Recent natural and man-made disasters have caused serious infrastructure losses in a number of LAC countries. Rural areas in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru were ravaged by floods which destroyed or damaged bridges, roads, irrigation systems, and other structures. Hurricanes struck a number of Caribbean countries, causing the greatest relative damage in Dominica. In El Salvador, guerrillas have destroyed bridges, blown up power lines, and damaged other infrastructure in their efforts to overthrow the democratically elected government.

These obvious losses, however, account for only part of the problem. Because of foreign exchange shortages, infrastructure that has deteriorated from normal wear and tear has not been repaired or replaced. Furthermore, capital budgets have been slashed sharply in many countries as part of the effort to reduce fiscal deficits. Because of all these losses, large investments in infrastructure -- with a considerable foreign-exchange cost -- will be necessary to sustain the process of economic recovery. The multilateral banks will help finance these costs, but the magnitude of the problem -- which has grown as the recession has lengthened -- will require our assistance as well. Much of this assistance will be provided from local currency counterpart generated by ESF and PL 480 programs. In some cases -- e.g., El Salvador and the Eastern Caribbean -- infrastructure construction and reconstruction will be directly supported by DA and ESF project funding.

Rapid Population Growth. Although the LAC population growth rate has been reduced from 2.8% in the 1960s to about 2.3% at present, the average growth rate is higher in the poorer countries which are being assisted by A.I.D. Combined with economic policies that have failed to achieve sulf-sustaining growth, this has made it especially difficult for countries to meet objectives in health, education, nutrition, and other dimensions of welfare during a period of economic decline. In addition, greater population pressures without proper techniques for management of limited natural resources have contributed to soil erosion and other environmental degradation.

Weakness of Democratic Institutions. Unrepresentative political systems, lack of respect for human rights, indigenous and foreign-sponsored violence by anti-democratic elements, and ill-defined legal norms inhibit economic growth and development by restricting economic opportunities for disadvantaged groups and by creating uncertainties for potential investors, both domestic and foreign. Progress in these areas has been made, but continued efforts must be made to consolidate and expand the gains achieved to date. Costa Rica and the English-speaking Caribbean have well-established democratic traditions, but

other countries have less experience with free elections, other forms of democratic participation, and clear and equitable legal processes. Representative political systems, respect for human rights, and equitable legal systems cannot be established overnight, nor can they be imposed from outside. But outside assistance can be effective in supporting indigenous efforts in these areas. We have been encouraged by recent progress toward the institutionalization of democratic institutions in Central America and the Andean countries, the return of participatory democracy in Grenada, and the consolidation of democracy in the Dominican Republic. Continued support for these efforts will improve their chances for long-run success.

Strategy and Goals

A. Overview

A.I.D.'s strategy for addressing the problems outlined above is to support four broad approaches: (1) economic stabilization efforts in the near term, (2) basic structural reforms to permit a sustained economic recovery along more efficient lines, (3) efforts to overcome key constraints in the principal sectors in which A.I.D. is supporting programs promoting greater equity, and (4) programs to strengthen democratic institutions and human rights.

These approaches place more emphasis on policy reforms and management improvements than was the case of our programs in the 1970s. They also require more program assistance than project assistance in the short run. In addition, they involve more direct assistance to the private sector, both because the public sector's ability to absorb project assistance is limited by fiscal constraints, and because many private sector investments will be more productive in the short and medium terms. Still, the overall program is largely targeted on the needs of less advantaged populations, particularly by emphasizing productive employment opportunities as well as access to health care, education, and other social services. It is a growth-with-equity strategy designed to bring about broad-based national development and to strengthen support for democratic institutions.

Given the increasing magnitude of the assistance to the region over the last several years, A.I.D. has reviewed its capacity to manage, and the region's capacity to absorb, the increased level of resources. The review has concluded that the program does not currently exceed absorptive capacity. A comparison of levels of undisbured balances under A.I.D. programs indicates that the "pipeline" of undisbursed funds has actually fallen significantly in relation to annual disbursements. This improvement in part reflects an increase in the importance of more rapid-disbursing assistance to the private sector.

1. Stabilization. A.I.D. continues to encourage LAC governments to correct their macroeconomic disequilibria through stabilization programs. Most have adopted such programs, and we are encouraged by the success with which some of them have been implemented. Under these programs A.I.D. has cooperated with the IMF to provide foreign exchange to help cushion declines in economic

activity while countries are laying the groundwork for economic recovery. These programs also make it possible for countries to reschedule their external debts, thus further relieving their balance-of-payments constraints. A.I.D.'s support for stabilization efforts has been made available through ESF assistance, which provides both an incentive for countries to take action (through appropriate conditionality) and a means to do so without incurring unsustainable social and political stress. Our goal is to have the LAC countries managing their external sectors on a current basis by eliminating arrearages and the need for further debt reschedulings and by restoring government fiscal equilibrium. Some countries may not be able to achieve effective stabilization until 1986. Meanwhile, the need for stabilization assistance continues to be great. Indeed, significant amounts of such assistance are essential for preventing a further general decline in living standards. Increased stabilization assistance, unlike increases in project assistance of the same magnitude, will not create serious absorptive capacity problems.

2. Structural Reforms. Economic growth will be faster, more employment-intensive, and more equitable for countries following a development strategy based on exports to external markets rather than one built around import substitution in highly protected domestic or regional markets. Export expansion provides the foreign exchange needed for imported materials and capital goods that generate higher productivity and increased living standards. Small economies with limited markets and narrow resource bases are especially dependent on imports, and most of the LAC countries we are assisting are in this category.

The enactment by Congress of the trade provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) in 1983 has provided increased export opportunities to this area, but expansion of nontraditional exports also requires structural reforms to correct overvalued exchange rates, eliminate tariff structures that promote inefficiency and saddle potential exporters with high-cost inputs, and change policies that artificially overprice labor and underprice capital. Legal and institutional reforms are also needed to encourage investment. Better policies and a stable political environment could generate a real growth rate of nontraditional exports of 20% a year by the end of the decade. That growth would significantly increase job opportunities and generate revenues needed to extend the coverage of social services and to rebuild and expand the infrastructure required to sustain rapid economic growth.

The main elements of our strategy for achieving export growth and the associated increases in income and employment are:

-- continuing our dialogue with cooperating countries on needed policy reforms and conditioning our assistance on appropriate structural adjustment;
-- supporting the greater commercialization of agriculture, the sector employing the greatest number of people, particularly for small farmers;
-- increasing the availability of credit for production in agriculture and industry, particularly small industry, and for exporting;

-- providing technical assistance and training for small business operators;
-- assisting investment and export promotion and strengthening private-sector organizations;
-- assisting in the development of free zones, industrial parks, and other mechanisms which simplify infrastructure and administrative problems facing private entrepreneurs; and
-- financing infrastructure construction and improvements, especially for stimulating small-farmer production.

3. Overcoming Sectoral Constraints to More Equitable Development. The labor-intensive pattern of economic growth to be fostered through structural reforms will help the rural and urban poor through the creation of jobs. However, targeted programs also are needed to ensure that the benefits of growth will be widespread. Opportunities for the rural poor can be increased by providing them with greater access to productive resources, including land and credit, as well as by eliminating price controls and other disincentives to production. Improved access to education and health care in both urban and rural areas, and greater efficiency in the provision of these services, would enable the poor to take better advantage of employment opportunities. Over the long term a reduction of population growth rates would make it easier for countries to meet their goals of reducing unemployment and raising living standards.

To address these sectoral constraints, A.I.D. will support programs to:

-- provide access to primary education for at least 90% of all school-age children, male and female, in those A.I.D.-assisted countries where this has not been achieved (Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, and Guatemala);

-- expand skills training, vocational training, and higher education programs to relieve key manpower bottlenecks to increased production and thus create more jobs both directly and indirectly;

-- improve health conditions, especially in rural areas, through malaria control efforts, dissemination of oral rehydration therapy, training of nurses and other health workers, and technical assistance and educational programs in the field of nutrition, thus lowering infant mortality rates to 75 per thousand or less and child death rates to less than 7 per thousand by 1988 in all A.I.D.-assisted countries where this has not been achieved (Haiti, Bolivia, Honduras, Peru, and Ecuador);

-- expand access to family planning information and contraceptive supplies, particularly through private institutions, to help bring about a reduction of the regional population growth rate from the 1982 level of 2.3% to 1.9% by 1988;

-- improve the access of poor rural families to land through support for colonization, legal reforms to provide secure land titles, and financing for land purchases;

-- provide better housing for low- and moderate-income families through technical assistance and Housing Guaranty loans; and

-- assist refugees and displaced persons through programs that provide health services, educational opportunities, and productive employment.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Economic growth will best support U.S. interests in the LAC region if it occurs in an environment in which governments permit their people to participate freely in local and national political processes; to form labor unions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations; and to have recourse to a judicial system that will administer justice fairly and speedily. Although the U.S. Government cannot dictate to governments how they should structure their political institutions and processes, we can provide our moral and financial support to those countries upholding democratic institutions and respecting human rights. A key element in U.S. economic assistance decisions in each country of the LAC region will be the degree of commitment of that country to free elections, independence of the judiciary, and respect for individual rights.

In support of this element of our strategy, A.I.D. will seek to strengthen the administration of justice through technical assistance, training, and material support for court systems, criminal investigative agencies, public prosecutors and defenders, justice ministries, law schools, and bar associations. A.I.D. will also provide assistance to improve the administration of elections. In addition, activities with a large number of private voluntary agencies will support the development of democratic institutions and processes by providing assistance to labor unions, cooperatives, women's organizations, and other participatory groups.

The process of democratization in the LAC region will also be supported by a major new training initiative, the Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP), which will provide scholarships for study in the United States and in the region itself to approximately 7,830 individuals. Of this number, 7,063 participants are expected to be trained under the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS) over the next five years, a direct response to the NBCCA recommendation that more Central Americans be provided training opportunities in the United States. An additional 3,000 or so participants will be funded under U.S.I.A. programs, bringing the total to more than 10,000. Training will focus on priority economic, social, and political development needs.

FY 1986 Highlights

A program level of $1,293.9 million is proposed for FY 1986 in support of our objectives in the LAC region. Of this total $869.1 million is destined for Central America, $270.4 million for the Caribbean, $127.4 million for South America, and $27.0 million for LAC Regional programs. The paragraphs below summarize the distribution of these resources among functional categories of assistance and provide examples of new initiatives proposed for FY 1986.

To contribute to the objectives of economic stabilization and structural reforms, ESF resources of $833.0 million are requested, primarily for balance-of-payments support to assist countries in overcoming continuing foreign exchange shortages, which are due largely to unfavorable market conditions for their major exports and to their reduced access to private capital markets. ESF assistance is being requested for all twelve countries and three regional

programs, a reflection of the depth and persistence of the current economic crisis in the LAC region. The foreign exchange provided by ESF will help sustain the flow of imports of raw materials and other inputs needed for productive business enterprises to maintain and eventually increase their levels of production and employment. Local currency generations will support the credit requirements of these enterprises, finance key public service and infrastructure projects, and bolster the efforts of private voluntary organizations, cooperatives and similar groups to meet basic needs.

In the Development Assistance (DA) program, for which a total of $460.86 million is proposed, agriculture, rural development, and nutrition activities account for 41% of the regional total. The twin objectives of our strategy in this sector continue to be increasing production and generating the income needed by poor rural families to meet their basic requirements for food and other needs. To carry out this strategy our project activities are concentrated in four program areas: (1) improving agricultural productivity and diversification through research and technology transfer; (2) stimulating private sector investment in agribusiness and marketing; (3) expanding access to resources and influence through commercial land markets and farmer organizations; and (4) managing natural resources for sustained yields of water, crop production, forest products and grazing. All program resources provide a backdrop for a continued policy dialogue directed toward achievement of a competitive agricultural economy, regulated by market forces, that stimulates increased productivity by small commercial or potentially commercial farmers served by and supplying a thriving private agribusiness system.

New activities in FY 1986 include agricultural extension projects in Bolivia, Panama, and the Caribbean Region; support for the financing of land purchases by small farmers in El Salvador and Guatemala; agricultural marketing projects in Bolivia and Ecuador; small-scale irrigation projects in Haiti and Honduras; an agricultural sector recapitalization project in Peru; food crop and nontraditional export crop production projects in the Dominican Republic; and support for export-oriented agribusiness activities in Central America through the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation (LAAD), which since 1970 has been successfully expanding production and job opportunities for small farmers and landless workers in the region.

Our population planning programs ($25.5 million, or 5.5% of the DA program) emphasize the use of private sector mechanisms. About 70% of our resources are planned for private sector programs, both commercial and voluntary. Our activities stress improved management capacity and enhanced self-reliance. New activities in FY 1986 include expansion of family planning services in Jamaica, particularly through contraceptive sales and private sector involvement, consistent with the country's population policy.

In health ($46.9 million, or 10.2% of the DA program), A.I.D. is concentrating on assisting countries to expand basic health services by improving the efficiency of health services delivery through management improvements and cost recovery for services provided. We are also assisting in the development

of private sector channels for health services delivery. In addition, LAC regional and Central America regional projects focus on the extension of cost-effective health technologies and provide support to A.I.D. Mission initiatives in analyses of alternative financing mechanisms for health services, improved resource allocation, and the supply and distribution of essential drugs. A new Health Services Management Improvement project will be initiated in El Salvador, and in Guatemala we will support the establishment of a self-financing private sector organization that will provide quality primary health care to poor rural residents. An immunization project will be initiated in the Dominican Republic, and a new malaria control project will begin in Haiti.

Our efforts in education and human resources development ($92.3 million, or 20% of the DA program) include partial funding for the major new regional training initiative (CLASP) described above. In countries where literacy rates are still low, we will also emphasize the expansion and improvement of primary education. Elsewhere priority will be given to productive skills training, management training, and the development of cost-effective outreach mechanisms. Projects to improve the quality, management and cost-effectiveness of primary education will be initiated in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Honduras. Skills training and management training projects will begin in Jamaica, Panama, Ecuador, Honduras, and the Caribbean Region.

New selected development activities ($107.5 million, or 23.3% of the DA program) will include support for export development programs in Belize, Bolivia, Peru, and the Central American region; a second loan to the Caribbean Financial Services Corporation to finance new private sector enterprises and the expansion of existing ones; and small business development projects in Belize and Ecuador.

Other U.S. resources which provide support for our objectives in the LAC region will be made available under the P.L. 480 program, which will provide much-needed foreign exchange to help the balance of payments. Local currency generations from the sale of P.L. 480-financed foodstuffs are integrated with our overall DA activities and are used as tools in our policy dialogue on macroeconomic and sectoral policies. The FY 1986 request for P.L. 480 resources is $257.3 million, of which $216 million is for Title I/III and $41.3 million is for Title II.

Special Concerns

1. Women in Development (WID). An important aspect of A.I.D.'s assistance program in the LAC region is the policy of assuring that women are included in the development process by taking into account the actual and potential impact on women of our country strategies and programs. In this regard, the LAC Bureau of A.I.D. has developed a Women in Development (WID) Action Plan to

strengthen the emphasis on women's issues related to development. This plan includes sensitivity training for A.I.D. personnel, project design/review guidelines related to WID, an assessment of the impact of WID activities in the LAC region over the last few years, and a review of the specific program initiatives required to carry out the increased emphasis on WID concerns.

2. Evaluation. In FY 1984 the LAC Bureau received 79 evaluations from the field. In FY 1985 the Bureau proposes that 136 evaluations be performed by the A.I.D. Missions and to carry out itself a number of selected sectoral and inter-country impact assessments/analyses. Among these evaluations will be that of a major private sector effort in Haiti begun in FY 1982. In the Caribbean Regional program, an assessment of the private sector development plan will continue. In Peru A.I.D. will evaluate its efforts to promote private sector growth in agriculture. The Agency's efforts to promote policy reforms will be evaluated by many of the missions. In several countries -- Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica -- missions will be carrying out evaluations within the context of the CBI. All these evaluations will test and analyze the validity of A.I.D.'s efforts to effect needed policy reforms through project activity. The Bureau's backstopping efforts will concentrate on the following priority tasks: improving communication and guidance to the field; advising missions of lessons learned from earlier evaluations; providing logistical support for mission evaluations, as needed; and improving the ratio between evaluations planned and evaluations actually carried out.

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGION , COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICA									
BELIZE									
1983	16,697	6,440	---	---	---	---	257	10,000	---
1984	3,875	3,230	---	240	---	---	405	---	---
1985	21,450	3,090	50	1,900	---	2,050	360	14,000	---
1986	10,800	3,500	---	1,225	---	625	1,450	4,000	---
COSTA RICA									
1983	184,159	15,650	975	5,988	---	600	3,946	157,000	---
1984	145,400	2,482	475	4,402	---	966	7,075	130,000	---
1985	179,596	2,850	1,525	50	---	3,796	11,375	160,000	---
1986	164,350	1,125	1,025	50	---	150	12,000	150,000	---
EL SALVADOR									
1983	198,785	35,529	1,850	17,014	---	272	4,120	140,000	---
1984	161,295	30,744	1,925	6,084	---	175	2,133	120,234	---
1985	378,000	31,000	6,225	14,875	---	15,425	25,475	285,000	---
1986	299,800	41,875	5,700	12,300	---	8,325	21,600	210,000	---
GUATEMALA									
1983	22,216	8,862	1,933	171	---	750	500	10,000	---
1984	4,375	2,252	1,273	550	---	200	100	---	---
1985	69,171	22,400	2,650	9,900	---	18,171	3,550	12,500	---
1986	58,000	16,500	2,803	7,400	---	5,100	1,197	25,000	---
HONDURAS									
1983	87,226	23,780	1,689	4,022	---	1,275	460	56,000	---
1984	70,995	21,140	1,700	2,150	---	1,905	4,100	40,000	---
1985	196,312	16,600	2,600	11,200	---	10,162	8,250	147,500	---
1986	125,000	26,950	2,300	2,900	---	8,625	4,225	80,000	---
PANAMA									
1983	6,230	600	213	---	---	589	4,828	---	---
1984	10,720	6,350	370	---	---	210	3,790	---	---
1985	74,000	10,950	760	---	---	2,970	9,320	50,000	---
1986	62,600	13,150	60	---	---	3,000	6,390	40,000	---
ROCAP									
1983	19,399	3,584	---	---	---	2,150	13,665	---	---
1984	15,458	10,291	---	20	---	1,100	4,047	---	---
1985	158,905	15,305	---	13,350	---	18,500	13,750	98,000	---
1986	148,500	11,950	---	7,475	---	25,700	11,875	91,500	---

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SUBTOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA									
1983	534,712	94,445	6,660	27,195	---	5,636	27,776	373,000	---
1984	412,118	76,489	5,743	13,446	---	4,556	21,650	290,234	---
1985	1,077,434	102,195	13,810	51,275	---	71,074	72,080	767,000	---
1986	869,050	115,050	11,888	31,350	---	51,525	58,737	600,500	---
CARIBBEAN									
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									
1983	34,526	20,633	318	577	---	2,500	2,488	8,000	10
1984	64,346	16,830	50	4,924	---	7,140	1,402	34,000	---
1985	122,000	11,100	650	3,951	---	7,419	3,880	95,000	---
1986	80,000	15,180	1,350	2,070	---	4,700	6,700	50,000	---
HAITI									
1983	27,323	9,793	1,530	4,651	---	587	724	10,000	38
1984	25,738	10,228	2,820	6,179	---	490	925	5,096	---
1985	30,700	12,039	3,004	5,170	3,000	1,000	1,487	5,000	---
1986	30,300	14,232	1,880	4,108	---	1,400	3,380	5,300	---
GRENADA									
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	46,966	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,966	---
1985	8,032	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,032	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAMAICA									
1983	81,531	5,781	1,322	668	---	8,605	5,805	59,350	---
1984	87,639	11,349	1,530	406	---	7,034	12,320	55,000	---
1985	95,500	8,005	1,638	244	---	7,048	8,565	70,000	---
1986	94,000	5,750	3,539	40	---	6,071	8,600	70,000	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL									
1983	58,178	2,349	625	1,465	---	4,223	14,516	35,000	---
1984	56,003	3,218	1,050	940	---	2,057	17,918	30,820	---
1985	47,744	7,994	2,015	3,450	---	6,300	7,985	20,000	---
1986	66,100	6,100	2,600	1,500	---	8,800	12,100	35,000	---
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN									
1983	201,558	38,556	3,795	7,361	---	15,915	23,533	112,350	48
1984	280,692	41,625	5,450	12,449	---	16,721	32,565	171,882	---
1985	303,976	39,138	7,307	12,815	3,000	21,767	21,917	198,032	---
1986	270,400	41,262	9,369	7,718	---	20,971	30,780	160,300	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGION, COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SOUTH AMERICA									
BOLIVIA									
1983	11,383	9,255	10	392	---	1,001	725	---	---
1984	52,320	10,565	5	612	---	779	1,059	---	39,300
1985	10,550	6,850	10	655	---	1,300	1,735	---	---
1986	17,850	4,865	10	120	---	1,050	1,805	10,000	---
ECUADOR									
1983	21,543	4,546	1,520	150	---	1,303	1,761	---	12,263
1984	22,468	7,527	839	302	---	1,089	1,711	---	11,000
1985	26,067	9,110	550	7,754	---	4,060	4,593	---	---
1986	40,000	10,600	1,550	4,550	---	3,300	5,000	15,000	---
PARAGUAY									
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	180	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PERU									
1983	35,493	17,823	1,548	520	---	681	8,500	---	6,421
1984	118,673	15,387	1,749	125	---	390	1,294	---	99,728
1985	38,217	13,002	4,100	2,570	---	2,615	1,959	---	13,971
1986	69,560	14,925	650	800	---	2,325	5,860	45,000	---
SUBTOTAL SOUTH AMERICA									
1983	68,419	31,624	3,078	1,062	---	2,985	10,986	---	18,684
1984	193,641	33,659	2,593	1,039	---	2,258	4,064	---	150,028*
1985	74,834	28,962	4,660	10,979	---	7,975	8,287	---	13,971*
1986	127,410	30,390	2,210	5,470	---	6,675	12,665	70,000	---
LAC REGIONAL									
1983	36,917	4,071	655	95	---	12,483	4,603	15,010	---
1984	22,963	2,830	300	186	---	12,686	4,961	2,000	---
1985	28,351	2,776	1,450	950	---	13,640	7,535	2,000	---
1986	27,000	2,000	2,050	1,600	---	13,820	5,330	2,200	---
GRAND TOTAL									
1983	841,606	168,696	14,188	35,713	---	37,019	66,898	500,360	18,732
1984	909,414	154,603	14,086	27,120	---	36,221	63,240	464,116	150,028*
1985	1,484,595	173,071	27,227	76,019	3,000	114,456	109,819	967,032	13,971*
1986	1,293,860	188,702	25,517	46,138	---	92,991	107,512	833,000	---

*International Disaster Assistance funded from prior year deobligations.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1984								
Loans	117,081	54,400	-	9,655	-	12,026	41,000	
Grants	295,037	22,089	5,743	3,791	4,556	9,624	249,234	
Total	412,118	76,489	5,743	13,446	4,556	21,650	290,234	
1985								
Loans	142,004	58,400	-	15,025	21,504	24,575	22,500	
Grants	935,430	43,795	13,810	36,250	49,570	47,505	744,500	
Total	1,077,434	102,195	13,810	51,275	71,074	72,080	767,000	
1986								
Loans	130,750	44,950	-	8,300	10,000	22,500	45,000	
Grants	738,300	70,100	11,888	23,050	41,525	36,237	555,500	
Total	869,050	115,050	11,888	31,350	51,525	58,737	600,500	

FY 1986
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued implementation of the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Emphasis on four priorities: economic stabilization, creation of a basis for long-term growth, promotion of equity, and strengthened democratic institutions and respect for human rights.
- In FY 1986, the request consists of: $600.5 million of ESF, $268.55 million of DA, and $110.8 million in P.L. 480 commodities.
- In FY 1985, obligation of $230.5 million of ESF and $67.65 million of DA appropriated for Central America by the FY 1984 Supplemental Appropriation.
- In FY 1984, obligation of $60 million of ESF and $350,000 of DA under the supplemental appropriation.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INITIATIVE FOR DEMOCRACY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The crisis in Central America continues to pose a threat to U.S. interests, but the U.S. assistance initiative has begun to have a positive impact, and the direction of change is now favorable. For the first time in six years, none of six Central American countries receiving U.S. assistance had negative economic growth in 1984. Costa Rica's GDP is showing a modest upturn, and a fragile economic stabilization has been achieved by the government. The downward spirals of employment and production have been halted in El Salvador, and total output during 1984 increased by an estimated 1.5% -- the first upturn in five years. Honduras is also likely to show positive growth in GDP during 1984. Without U.S. assistance, these gains would have been virtually impossible.

Nevertheless, the region's economic, social and political problems have not yet been resolved. Unemployment and underemployment have grown. The debt burden is enormous. Export revenues depend upon only a few basic commodities. Large public sector deficits are commonplace. Levels of infant mortality and illiteracy are unacceptably high. In short, the crisis continues. Its economic dimension is still both cause and effect of social unrest, political instability, and the violence which prevails or threatens throughout the area. The program recommended by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) to address the problems of stabilization, growth, equity and democratization can bring about sustained social, economic and political progress. We propose to pursue its goals with vigor and determination.

I. STRATEGY

Based on the recommendations in the NBCCA report and the strategy set forth in the FY 1985 Congressional Presentation, the A.I.D. program focuses on four major areas. First, major balance-of-payments assistance is being provided to arrest the spiraling decline in incomes, employment, and economic activity that characterized the region during the 1979-83 period. Second, we are helping to establish the basis for long-term economic growth through improvements in economic policy and in economic infrastructure. Third, we are supporting a major effort to assure the widest possible distribution of the benefits of economic growth in the region through assistance aimed at improving the education, health, and social conditions of the poorest groups in Central American society. Finally, in fostering democratic institutions we are supporting improvements in democratic processes and institutions, and in the administraton of justice as well as activities to expose more Central Americans to U.S. values through increased access to U.S. higher education.

Funding for the Central America Initiative -- a total of $8.4 billion -- is to cover a five-year period, FY 1985-89, including emergency assistance of $358 million included in an FY 1984 Supplemental Appropriation. In addition to DA,

ESF, and PL 480 resources totalling $6.4 billion, this program will draw on several guarantee and insurance programs, including the newly-authorized Trade Credit Insurance Program. The latter will use a $60 million guaranty fund in FY 1985 to support private trade credits of $300 million.

II. U.S. GOALS

Our specific goals over the course of the five-year program for Central America include the following:

- to end the decline in per capita production by the end of 1985, a goal which already has been achieved in several countries;

- to achieve an annual economic growth rate of at least 6% in the region within six years, producing more than 250,000 jobs annually through export-led growth;

- to increase agricultural production by 4% per year by 1989, generating 80,000 jobs per year and increasing both food availability and agroindustrial exports;

- to expand participation of all sectors of the Central American population in the benefits of economic growth, including:

  - an increase in primary school enrollments to 95% of the school-aged population by 1989 from the current 84%;

  - a reduction in the rate of the primary-level grade repeaters by 50% in all countries, and an increase in the primary-level completion rates from 40% to 80% in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and from 80% to 95% in Costa Rica, Panama, and Belize by 1990;

  - a reduction in infant mortality from the current rate of 65 per thousand to 50 per thousand by 1989;

  - provision of modern family planning services to almost 600,000 couples, increasing contraceptive usage by 45% by 1989 and reducing birth rates by 15%;

  - an increase of 25% in the rate of construction of low-income housing by 1989; and

  - a 25% increase in the coverage of water and sewerage services by 1989.

- to strengthen democratic institutions in countries where they already exist, and achieve substantial progress toward participatory democracy and legal systems that respect individual human rights in the others.

III. A.I.D. RESPONSE TO DATE

AID has streamlined its mechanisms and increased the resources devoted to managing implementation of the new Central America Initiative. Staffing levels in U.S. Missions and the AID/W Office of Central America have been increased by 25% as recommended by an assessment of needs. An accelerated program has been undertaken to develop and process program and project documentation which includes, inter alia, the designation of Central America as one of AID's two top priorities and the delegation of increased authorities to our field missions. A.I.D. has recently reviewed the assistance portfolio for the region to assure that missions and host countries can adequately implement the growing program. The results were encouraging, for they indicated no unexpected buildup of undisbursed balances.

As of December 31, 1984, $205 million, or 57% of the total of $358 million provided in development assistance and economic support funds from the Supplemental Appropriation approved in August, has been obligated under agreements with Central American Governments; the remainder will be obligated before March 31, 1985. This has included balance-of-payments support which responds to policy reforms adopted in El Salvador, Panama, and Costa Rica.

A.I.D. also has moved quickly to establish new programs recommended by the NBCCA report. For example, A.I.D. and the United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) are cooperating on the implementation of a program to provide 10,000 scholarships to Central America. A.I.D. is programming mainly graduate-level training in the United States (2,000 scholarships) and shorter technical programs (5,000 scholarships) both in the United States and in the region. U.S.I.A. will concentrate primarily on undergraduate education to increase understanding of the United States. The scholarship program has now been designed and approved. It is anticipated that the first 400 students will have been selected and entered into educational institutions in the United States by September, 1985.

Support for improved administration of justice has moved ahead quickly. A bilateral project in El Salvador has been approved, and activities in each of the countries have been identified for funding under a region-wide project. A Trade Credit Insurance Program Agreement was concluded with the Export-Import Bank in December, 1984, and the program has been initiated in Costa Rica. Options for strengthening the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) have been analyzed, and A.I.D. is preparing an assistance project to be funded during FY 1985.

While Congress did not act on A.I.D.'s request for authority to create a Central American Development Office (CADO), as recommended by the Bipartisan Commission, A.I.D. has again proposed creation of an organization to provide a vehicle for regionwide consultation and coordination. Once approved, A.I.D. intends to undertake formal talks with prospective members to establish that organization.

IV. ADDRESSING PROGRAM GOALS

Under the FY 1984 and FY 1985 programs, progress is being made toward achievement of the goals established in each of the four key elements of A.I.D.'s strategy in Central America:

-- Economic Stabilization: This is the first step in the economic recovery process -- and essential for achieving the other goals. For Central America as a whole the decline in GDP has been halted. GDP grew by 1.2% during 1984, a major turnaround from the 3.3% decline in 1982, and the 0.7% decline in 1983. Growth was positive in all the countries of the region, although only in Costa Rica was the growth rate positive in per capita terms. Costa Rica sharply improved its fiscal and balance-of-payments position. Panama has made progress under a stabilization program supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Belize has taken major steps to reduce its fiscal deficit. Progress has been slower in the other countries, but positive steps include increased incentives to exports through parallel exchange market actions in both El Salvador and Guatemala. In Costa Rica and Panama, our assistance has supported the efforts of the government to deal with its severe external debt problem. We have assisted the Government of Costa Rica in reaching bilateral rescheduling of official debts within Paris Club principles. Based on the progress to date, commercial banks are expected to provide $75 million in additional lending during 1985.

-- Laying the Basis for Long-Term Growth: The second phase of our strategy focuses on the structural economic adjustment the countries need to make to move toward labor-intensive, export led growth. There have been a number of important policy adjustments made over the past year. Belize has liberalized prices and taken other steps to encourage livestock exports; other reforms are expected to follow from the recently-completed agricultural sector assessment. Costa Rica has continued to adjust its exchange rate to maintain export competitiveness, and is well advanced in its negotiations with the World Bank for a Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL). It has also enacted a currency law reform, expanding opportunities for private banks. El Salvador is encouraging non-traditional exports through activities supported by ESF assistance. The Government of El Salvador has also improved incentives to exporters by permitting them to sell their earnings on the parallel exchange market, where the value is determined by market forces, rather than on the lower official exchange market. El Salvador has also made great progress in improving its overall foreign exchange management.

In Guatemala the recent legalization of a parallel exchange market to improve incentives for exporters without an official devaluation is an important measure for stimulating export diversification. Honduras, with A.I.D. support, has formed a Honduras-U.S. Joint Economic Working Group to formulate an economic stabilization program, and in mid-1984 the government enacted a package of measures to reduce the fiscal deficit. It is also implementing an A.I.D.-supported program to boost non-traditional exports. Panama, supported by a World Bank SAL, has removed price controls on some commodities; introduced a tariff reform; and sold some public enterprises to private

groups. The recently-elected government has committed itself to politically difficult economic reform measures which will reduce the fiscal deficit, help manage its large external debt burden, and stimulate more rapid growth in employment and production.

-- Equity and Broad Participation in Development: While the growth in labor-intensive production discussed above will have positive equity results, A.I.D. is also addressing the equity element of our strategy through targeted assistance projects. Belize is now developing a housing policy, the implementation of which would benefit low-income groups both by providing new or improved housing solutions and by creating new job opportunities. Costa Rica, with the help of A.I.D.-financed project assistance, has taken steps to improve the efficiency of its health services system. El Salvador is taking steps to strengthen the agrarian reform program and to increase productivity on reform landholdings. A.I.D. is also greatly expanding its service program for displaced persons under A.I.D.-supported programs, including food rations, health services, and productive employment opportunities. Guatemala is assisting the poor, largely Indian population of the highlands through programs in agricultural development, health services, and bilingual education. In Honduras, A.I.D.-supported projects have made significant progress in legalizing land titles for low-income families, boosting coffee production on small landholdings, and providing improved rural health services. In Panama a program supported by A.I.D. Housing Guaranty (HG) resources provided 2,000 housing solutions for relatively poor beneficiaries during FY 1984, creating some 1,000 jobs directly and indirectly.

-- Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The final element of our program is support for progress towards democratic institutions and respect for human rights. The presidential elections in El Salvador and the constituent assembly elections in Guatemala were important milestones toward the institutionalization of democratic processes in those two countries. Democratically-elected governments are now in place in Costa Rica, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador and Panama. With A.I.D. financing, the Government of El Salvador is implementing a project to revise the legal code, strengthen the administrative capabilities of the courts, and assure security for the judiciary and the judical process. A regional project is being developed to assist countries in the region to strengthen judicial processes, to provide administrative and technical support for the training of lawyers, and to assist professional law associations and other related institutions. A.I.D. assistance is also promoting development and strengthening of cooperatives, democratic labor unions, and private voluntary agencies.

V. FY 1986 PROGRAM

The FY 1986 program in Central America will require $268.55 million in DA funding, $600.5 million of ESF resources, and $110.8 million under P.L. 480. The ESF program will continue to provide balance-of-payments financing in support of stabilization and structural adjustment programs. A.I.D. anticipates that this support will enable all countries in the region to return to positive rates of economic growth by the end of 1985, and to achieve

more rapid growth during 1986. Export earnings from non-traditional exports, supported by the policy reforms we are seeking, are targeted to increase by 20% in 1985, providing new employment opportunities for the unemployed labor force.

To stimulate economic recovery and growth, the Central American regional program will consider providing major financial support in three areas: to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration for an industrial recovery and expansion program; to the Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund for revitalization of Central American trade; and to two institutions, the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation and the Latin American Export Bank, for credit and services to boost exports of non-traditional products. In Costa Rica A.I.D. will help finance an industrial restructuring and modernization program, to be carried out by a private intermediate credit institution. A.I.D. plans agricultural credit programs in both El Salvador and Guatemala, particularly to increase the productivity and earnings of cooperatives and small landholders. The Honduras program will place emphasis on increasing rural productivity, through infrastructure construction (rural access roads and small-scale irrigation systems), improved natural resource management, and cultivation of high-value cash crops. In El Salvador, A.I.D. will also direct resources to reconstruction and economic revitalization of former conflict zones as security conditions are improved.

To promote equity and improved standards of living, A.I.D. will help finance improvements in the coverage, quality, and management of rural health care systems in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. A.I.D. support for financing of commercial land sales in Guatemala and El Salvador will improve economic opportunity for thousands of campesinos who are currently landless or land-poor. A.I.D. will continue humanitarian assistance to the large population of displaced persons in El Salvador in the form of work opportunities on public works, improved nutrition, and health care. Finally in Honduras, A.I.D. will help finance improvement of basic education programs.

Efforts to promote democratic institutions will continue in FY 1986 with implementation of the regional project of support for improved administration of justice, and with increased funding for scholarships, support for democratic labor unions, cooperatives and private voluntary agencies.

While the FY 1986 program is aimed at the long-run structural problems of the region, it is important to recognize that this year's program is only a first step in a long process. The transformation of the region on all fronts -- economic, social, and poltical -- will require a 10-15 year effort in some of the countries. In this effort, our aid is temporarily expanding the capacity of governments in the region to carry out development programs beyond their capacity to finance such programs themselves. As a result, it is important to emphasize the need for sustained U.S. support. Failure to provide U.S. resources over the longer term will not only mean that the ambitious goals of the program cannot be achieved. It will also mean that governments in the region may find themselves overcommitted with development expenditures -- both infrastructure investment and current spending that promotes development, such as teachers' salaries -- and be forced to cut back their programs from levels already achieved.

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

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	270	159	200	150	150	150
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	G	505-0006	83	84	1,350	1,350	1,350	15	---	500	---	500
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	L	505-0006	83	84	1,900	1,900	1,900	159	---	500	---	500
RURAL ACCESS ROADS AND BRIDGES (PC)	G	505-0007	83	85	6,150	6,150	5,950	2,485	200	1,600	---	1,400
AG. PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION	G	505-0008	85	86	---	2,500	---	---	500	---	2,000	500
AG. PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION	L	505-0008	85	86	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	750	---	250
FARMING SYSTEMS FOR MILPA FARMERS	G	505-0016	85	87	---	850	---	---	775	100	---	250
FARMING SYSTEMS FOR MILPA FARMERS	L	505-0016	85	87	---	1,150	---	---	---	---	1,150	350
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	505-9999	83	C	---	---	200	---	415	200	200	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,400	14,900	9,670	2,818	3,090	3,800	3,500	4,200
GRANTS					7,500	10,850	7,770	2,659	2,090	2,550	2,350	3,100
LOANS					1,900	4,050	1,900	159	1,000	1,250	1,150	1,100
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	---	---	50	25	---	25
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	50	25	---	25
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	50	25	---	25
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	---	---	50	25	25	25

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY WITH BETTER HEALTH	G	505-0018	85	88	---	7,000	---	---	1,500	500	1,000	1,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	505-9999	83	C	---	---	200	---	350	325	200	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	7,000	200	---	1,900	850	1,225	1,325
GRANTS					---	7,000	200	---	1,900	850	1,225	1,325
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	---	---	50	50	25	25
TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT	G	505-0020	85	88	---	4,200	---	---	2,000	500	500	1,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	505-9999	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	4,200	---	---	2,050	550	625	1,125
GRANTS					---	4,200	---	---	2,050	550	625	1,125
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	265	138	235	100	100	100
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FUND	G	505-0010	84	C	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	* G	505-0019	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	250
EXPORT PROMOTION	* G	505-0027	86	88	---	1,700	---	---	---	---	500	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	505-9999	83	C	---	---	347	117	75	211	300	269
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,700	612	255	360	361	1,450	669
GRANTS					---	2,700	612	255	360	361	1,450	669
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT	G	505-0003	83	83	400	400	400	195	---	103	---	102
COUNTERPART FUND	L	505-0004	83	C	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	---	---	---	---
CREDIT REDISCOUNT FUND	L	505-0005	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,500
COUNTERPART FUND II	G	505-0012	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
COUNTERPART FUND II	L	505-0012	85	85	---	13,000	---	---	13,000	9,000	---	4,000
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	* L	505-0019	86	86	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
ENERGY SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	* L	505-0028	86	86	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,000	24,000	10,000	4,795	14,000	11,103	4,000	8,102
GRANTS					400	1,400	400	195	1,000	603	---	602
LOANS					9,600	22,600	9,600	4,600	13,000	10,500	4,000	7,500
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					19,400	52,800	20,482	7,868	21,450	16,689	10,800	15,446
GRANTS					7,900	26,150	8,982	3,109	7,450	4,939	5,650	6,846
LOANS					11,500	26,650	11,500	4,759	14,000	11,750	5,150	8,600

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	6,099	5,866	350	580	375	420
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	L	515-0145	79	80	8,000	8,000	8,000	2,161	---	1,200	---	2,150
AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	G	515-0143	80	81	500	500	500	335	---	165	---	---
AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	L	515-0143	80	81	9,500	9,500	9,500	3,894	---	2,000	---	2,200
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY	L	515-0176	81	81	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT	L	515-0187	82	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,772	---	228	---	---
NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	515-0191	83	83	500	500	500	90	---	120	---	140
NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	L	515-0191	83	83	14,200	14,200	14,200	78	---	2,700	---	5,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	L	515-0204	84	87	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	2,000	1,000	---	1,500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	515-9999	78	C	---	---	1,500	1,026	500	974	750	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,900	41,900	46,499	17,442	2,850	8,967	1,125	12,160
GRANTS					1,000	1,000	8,599	7,317	850	1,839	1,125	1,310
LOANS					40,900	40,900	37,900	10,125	2,000	7,128	---	10,850
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	147	140	25	38	25	20
FAMILY PLANNING SELF-RELIANCE	G	515-0168	83	86	2,500	3,900	1,400	340	1,500	500	1,000	550
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,500	3,900	1,547	480	1,525	538	1,025	570
GRANTS					2,500	3,900	1,547	480	1,525	538	1,025	570
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	132	82	50	95	50	50
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	G	515-0203	83	84	250	250	250	13	---	62	---	60
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	L	515-0203	83	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	3,000	---	3,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,250	10,250	10,382	95	50	3,157	50	3,610
GRANTS					250	250	382	95	50	157	50	110
LOANS					10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	3,000	---	3,500
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	468	453	75	85	150	150
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	515-0138	79	79	2,000	2,000	2,000	666	---	700	---	634
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.	G	515-0190	83	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	---	250	---	250
TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	515-0212	84	85	5,000	4,000	350	---	3,650	843	---	1,278
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	515-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	71	71	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,000	7,000	3,818	1,193	3,796	1,949	150	2,312
GRANTS					6,000	5,000	1,818	527	3,796	1,249	150	1,678
LOANS					2,000	2,000	2,000	666	---	700	---	634
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	1,422	1,333	625	670	400	420
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY FUND	G	515-0133	77	C	---	---	651	646	100	100	100	100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	515-0138	79	79	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,317	---	183	---	---
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	L	515-0145	79	80	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---	300	---	50

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	515-0175	81	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	440	---	560	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY	L	515-0176	81	81	7,800	7,800	7,800	1,286	---	2,500	---	2,500
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT	L	515-0187	82	83	8,000	8,000	8,000	280	---	4,000	---	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR LOW-COST SHELTER	G	515-0188	83	83	300	300	300	64	---	120	---	116
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.	G	515-0190	83	85	3,500	3,500	3,300	1,066	200	735	---	750
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	G	515-0204	84	87	1,000	1,000	75	---	925	200	---	300
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	L	515-0204	84	87	6,050	15,000	6,050	---	7,950	2,300	---	3,700
INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION	• L	515-0223	86	87	---	12,500	---	---	---	---	10,500	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	515-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	1,575	1,000	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					31,950	53,400	32,898	7,432	11,375	12,668	12,000	12,636
GRANTS					5,800	5,800	6,748	3,549	3,425	3,385	1,500	2,886
LOANS					26,150	47,600	26,150	3,883	7,950	9,283	10,500	9,750
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COOP BANKING SERVICES AND CREDIT	G	515-0178	83	83	500	500	500	174	---	326	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY III	G	515-0192	84	84	95,000	95,000	95,000	35,000	---	60,000	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IV	G	515-0194	85	85	---	160,000	---	---	160,000	160,000	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY V	* G	515-0222	86	86	---	150,000	---	---	---	---	150,000	150,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	515-9999	78	84	---	---	250	108	---	142	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					95,500	405,500	95,750	35,282	160,000	220,468	150,000	150,000
GRANTS					95,500	405,500	95,750	35,282	160,000	220,468	150,000	150,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					190,100	521,950	190,894	61,924	179,596	247,747	164,350	181,288
GRANTS					111,050	421,450	114,344	47,250	169,646	227,636	153,850	156,554
LOANS					79,050	100,500	76,050	14,674	9,950	20,111	10,500	24,734

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

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - ARDN	G	519-0167	74	C	---	---	1,552	1,394	550	658	375	300
SMALL FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	L	519-0184	78	78	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,264	---	1,036	---	---
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G	519-0229	80	83	750	750	750	456	---	294	---	---
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	L	519-0229	80	83	9,000	6,000	6,000	5,446	---	554	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM ORGANIZATION	L	519-0262	80	83	11,750	11,750	11,750	10,783	---	967	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	G	519-0263	80	86	2,225	4,325	2,125	1,478	2,200	2,700	---	147
AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	L	519-0263	80	86	73,400	81,500	70,000	46,174	11,500	35,326	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	G	519-0265	83	87	4,900	9,900	3,200	1,264	4,000	2,500	2,700	3,000
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	L	519-0265	83	87	30,000	30,000	16,000	5,608	6,000	14,000	7,400	9,792
IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY	G	519-0287	34	86	---	4,500	---	---	---	---	4,500	2,000
WATER MANAGEMENT	G	519-0303	35	87	---	10,000	---	---	3,500	2,500	5,500	3,000
AGRIC. LAND FINANCING	* G	519-0306	86	88	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	3,000
RURAL FINANCIAL MKTS.	* G	519-0307	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	8,000
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	* G	519-9999	79	C	---	---	3,473	1,774	3,250	4,550	2,400	2,499
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					134,325	216,025	117,150	75,641	31,000	65,085	41,875	31,738
GRANTS					7,875	84,475	11,100	6,366	13,500	13,202	34,475	21,946
LOANS					126,450	131,550	106,050	69,275	17,500	51,883	7,400	9,792
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - POP	G	519-0181	74	C	---	---	220	103	200	275	200	230
POPULATION DYNAMICS	G	519-0210	85	87	---	10,000	---	---	3,525	---	3,500	3,000

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

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	*	G	519-9999	79	C	---	---	3,583	1,424	2,500	2,000	2,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	10,000	3,803	1,527	6,225	2,275	5,700	6,230
GRANTS						---	10,000	3,803	1,527	6,225	2,275	5,700	6,230
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - HE		G	519-0178	74	C	---	---	527	452	1,020	930	300	395
RURAL POTABLE WATER DELIVERY		G	519-0209	79	79	390	390	390	337	---	53	---	---
HEALTH AND JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES		G	519-0281	82	86	---	1,025	---	---	1,025	1,025	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION		G	519-0291	83	85	2,000	12,225	1,920	84	10,305	4,141	---	4,000
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION		L	519-0291	83	85	23,400	23,380	20,855	1,302	2,525	9,000	---	5,000
HLTH SYSTS MGT. IMPROVE.	*	G	519-0308	86	86	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						25,790	49,020	23,692	2,175	14,875	15,149	12,300	14,395
GRANTS						2,390	25,640	2,837	873	12,350	6,149	12,300	9,395
LOANS						23,400	23,380	20,855	1,302	2,525	9,000	---	5,000
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - EHR		G	519-0168	73	C	---	---	677	669	400	395	350	350
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION		G	519-0295	84	87	---	34,000	---	---	15,025	6,000	7,975	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	34,000	677	669	15,425	6,395	8,325	10,350
GRANTS						---	34,000	677	669	15,425	6,395	8,325	10,350
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES		G	519-0094	70	C	---	---	1,116	793	350	573	350	385

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

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - SDA	G	519-0177	74	C	---	---	1,553	1,147	965	1,225	600	635
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	G	519-0256	80	80	955	955	955	241	---	475	---	239
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	L	519-0256	80	80	28,430	28,430	28,430	28,185	---	245	---	---
REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING	G	519-0260	80	87	3,385	5,700	3,200	1,083	---	2,000	1,500	1,617
HEALTH AND JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES	G	519-0281	82	86	2,275	33,750	2,275	2,130	19,185	11,651	12,290	16,825
DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	519-0305	85	86	---	24,000	---	---	3,475	2,100	6,060	6,000
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	* G	519-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	1,500	350	800	1,055
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					35,045	92,835	37,529	33,579	25,475	18,619	21,600	26,756
GRANTS					6,615	64,405	9,099	5,394	25,475	18,374	21,600	26,756
LOANS					28,430	28,430	28,430	28,185	---	245	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G	519-0229	80	85	9,000	9,000	4,000	---	5,000	6,000	---	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT I	G	519-0267	81	86	340,000	747,000	340,000	315,000	225,000	200,000	182,000	210,000
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION	G	519-0279	82	86	34,600	64,600	19,600	10,928	25,000	29,672	20,000	24,000
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION	L	519-0279	82	86	13,400	13,400	13,400	11,661	---	1,739	---	---
HEALTH AND JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES	G	519-0281	82	86	3,000	28,500	3,000	10	17,500	20,000	8,000	6,790
IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY	G	519-0287	84	86	9,460	9,500	3,000	---	6,500	3,000	---	3,500
SALVADORAN ELECTIONS PROGRAM	G	519-0293	83	83	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,122	---	278	---	---
JUDICIAL REFORM	G	519-0296	84	85	9,030	9,234	3,234	361	6,000	2,884	---	4,793
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	* G	519-9999	79	C	---	---	2,000	576	---	1,424	---	---

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

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					421,860	884,634	391,634	341,658	285,000	264,997	210,000	252,083
GRANTS					408,460	871,234	378,234	329,997	285,000	263,258	210,000	252,083
LOANS					13,400	13,400	13,400	11,661	---	1,739	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					617,020	1,286,514	574,485	455,249	378,000	372,520	299,800	341,552
GRANTS					425,340	1,089,754	405,750	344,826	357,975	309,653	292,400	326,760
LOANS					191,680	196,760	168,735	110,423	20,025	62,867	7,400	14,792

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

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	7,379	7,131	500	438	500	475
SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0233	76	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,687	---	313	---	---
SMALL FARMER MARKETING SYSTEMS	L	520-0238	78	81	3,400	3,400	3,400	437	---	2,600	---	363
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0245	79	83	1,170	850	850	470	---	380	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0245	79	83	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,401	---	1,150	---	3,449
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	520-0248	79	83	10,600	10,600	10,600	6,108	---	4,000	---	492
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS	G	520-0255	81	85	2,600	3,696	1,696	432	2,000	500	---	500
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS	L	520-0255	81	85	5,500	5,500	5,500	969	---	1,700	---	1,700
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0274	83	85	500	1,500	500	---	1,000	700	---	800
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0274	83	85	10,500	10,500	2,500	---	8,000	1,000	---	1,500
COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS	• G	520-0278	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	400
COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS	• L	520-0278	86	88	---	17,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000
AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	520-0286	86	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT	• L	520-0286	86	87	---	17,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	3,000
PILOT COMMERCIAL LAND MARKET	G	520-0330	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	520	---	400
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS	G	520-0332	85	87	---	1,500	---	---	900	100	---	400
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS	L	520-0332	85	87	---	9,000	---	---	9,000	500	---	2,500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	520-9999	84	79	---	---	1,553	575	1,000	1,056	500	622

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					57,270	109,546	56,978	33,210	22,400	14,957	16,500	18,301
GRANTS					5,270	14,546	12,978	8,608	5,400	3,694	4,500	4,297
LOANS					52,000	95,000	44,000	24,602	17,000	11,263	12,000	14,004
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	275	224	50	75	100	98
INTEGRATED FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	520-0263	80	83	2,376	2,365	2,365	2,064	---	301	---	---
EXPANSION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	520-0288	82	86	8,686	8,686	3,383	1,358	2,600	2,595	2,703	2,110
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,062	11,051	6,023	3,646	2,650	2,971	2,803	2,208
GRANTS					11,062	11,051	6,023	3,646	2,650	2,971	2,803	2,208
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
	G	-			---	3,000	---	---	3,000	500	---	1,750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	434	391	400	356	400	398
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS	G	520-0251	80	85	800	1,274	774	410	500	364	---	500
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS	L	520-0251	80	85	5,000	9,500	5,000	1,424	4,500	3,576	---	4,000
IMPROVED HEALTH OUTREACH	* G	520-0279	86	86	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
IMPROVED HEALTH OUTREACH	* L	520-0279	86	86	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	700
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	520-9999	79	79	---	---	500	144	1,500	456	---	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,800	20,774	6,708	2,369	9,900	5,252	7,400	8,148
GRANTS					800	5,274	1,708	945	5,400	1,676	1,400	3,448
LOANS					5,000	15,500	5,000	1,424	4,500	3,576	6,000	4,700
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	586	579	400	367	500	455
BILINGUAL EDUCATION	G	520-0258	79	84	1,940	1,871	1,871	1,764	---	107	---	---
INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	520-0281	82	85	850	850	433	89	417	195	---	210
INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	L	520-0281	82	85	3,500	3,504	3,000	115	504	675	---	895
RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	520-0282	85	85	---	3,300	---	---	3,300	200	---	600
RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	L	520-0282	85	85	---	8,700	---	---	8,700	800	---	1,200
PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT	G	520-0320	85	87	---	4,000	---	---	1,550	200	2,100	650
PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT	L	520-0320	85	87	---	6,000	---	---	3,300	---	2,000	800
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	520-9999	79	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	110
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,290	28,225	5,890	2,547	13,171	2,544	5,100	4,920
GRANTS					2,790	10,021	2,890	2,432	5,667	1,069	3,100	2,025
LOANS					3,500	18,204	3,000	115	12,504	1,475	2,000	2,895
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	446	340	350	146	497	450
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	520-0145	63	C	---	---	1,268	1,258	200	160	200	185
VILLAGE SOCIAL SERVICE RECONSTRUCTION	G	520-0334	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	520-9999	79	79	---	---	---	---	2,000	450	500	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,000	1,714	1,598	3,550	1,256	1,197	2,835
GRANTS					---	1,000	1,714	1,598	3,550	1,256	1,197	2,835
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0276	85	85	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	200	---	900
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0276	85	85	9,500	9,500	---	---	9,500	100	---	3,000
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION	L	520-0308	83	86	10,000	35,000	---	---	---	---	25,000	25,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,500	47,500	---	---	12,500	300	25,000	28,900
GRANTS					3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	200	---	900
LOANS					19,500	44,500	---	---	9,500	100	25,000	28,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					132,922	218,096	77,313	43,370	69,171	27,280	58,000	65,312
GRANTS					22,922	44,892	25,313	17,229	25,667	10,866	13,000	15,713
LOANS					80,000	173,204	52,000	26,141	43,504	16,414	45,000	49,599

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

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	522-0138	78	83	11,500	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	522-0139	78	83	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,481	---	269	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	G	522-0150	79	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,210	---	790	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	L	522-0150	79	83	21,000	21,000	21,000	18,089	---	2,911	---	---
RURAL TECHNOLOGIES	G	522-0157	79	86	5,000	8,950	5,550	4,628	1,500	1,312	1,900	1,162
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	G	522-0164	80	84	730	730	430	199	250	205	---	286
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	L	522-0164	80	84	20,970	20,970	20,970	11,032	---	5,500	---	4,438
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	522-0168	80	86	2,743	2,700	2,000	1,354	700	550	---	650
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	522-0168	80	86	12,252	12,300	7,000	3,405	---	1,600	5,300	1,600
RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	G	522-0171	81	84	200	200	200	96	---	45	---	59
RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	L	522-0171	81	84	3,300	3,300	3,300	1,025	---	840	---	1,435
SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	G	522-0173	82	85	2,500	2,500	2,000	612	500	600	---	500
SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	L	522-0173	82	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,660	---	1,750	---	2,250
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT	G	522-0176	81	85	550	1,250	550	422	700	385	---	415
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT	L	522-0176	81	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,054	---	1,933	---	1,013
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	G	522-0178	82	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	735	---	265	---	---
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	522-0207	84	87	250	2,400	250	---	750	200	1,000	300
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	522-0207	84	87	7,000	7,200	7,000	---	---	2,900	200	3,900
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK	G	522-0209	83	86	3,000	3,000	2,000	79	---	460	1,000	780
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK	L	522-0209	83	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	64	---	3,367	---	3,062

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GLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II	G	522-0214	85	90	---	3,000	---	---	200	---	1,350	685
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II	L	522-0214	85	90	---	20,000	---	---	5,300	---	5,000	2,475
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	• G	522-0247	86	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION	G	522-0249	84	92	---	20,000	230	---	2,500	1,500	1,500	2,000
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING	G	522-0252	85	90	---	15,000	---	---	2,550	500	2,000	500
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	• G	522-0268	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	* L	522-0268	86	89	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	4,500	2,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9103	73	C	---	6,150	4,380	3,709	920	950	850	900
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	• G	522-9999	73	C	---	---	1,283	731	730	822	350	410
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					127,745	225,900	114,943	59,585	16,600	29,654	26,950	31,520
GRANTS					22,723	80,630	26,673	18,256	11,300	8,853	11,950	9,347
LOANS					105,022	145,270	88,270	41,329	5,300	20,801	15,000	22,173
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH SECTOR I	G	522-0153	80	87	1,312	2,500	825	417	550	470	525	500
FAMILY PLAN. SERV DEL SUPPORT	G	522-0225	84	84	755	775	775	346	---	310	---	119
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9104	73	86	---	---	---	---	100	54	50	50
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	522-9999	78	87	---	---	2,525	1,539	1,950	1,240	1,725	846
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,067	3,275	4,125	2,302	2,600	2,074	2,300	1,515
GRANTS					2,067	3,275	4,125	2,302	2,600	2,074	2,300	1,515
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 86

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HEALTH SECTOR I		G	522-0153	80	87	4,589	8,039	4,589	2,830	2,000	1,400	---	1,500
HEALTH SECTOR I		L	522-0153	80	87	10,965	19,965	10,965	5,223	4,687	3,465	---	1,785
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II		L	522-0165	80	83	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,896	---	937	---	167
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION		G	522-0166	80	87	1,000	1,200	1,000	486	200	300	---	400
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION		L	522-0166	80	87	19,500	19,500	13,800	6,902	3,313	3,700	2,300	5,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	522-9109	73	C	---	1,271	---	---	300	271	300	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	•	G	522-9999	73	87	---	---	245	180	700	365	300	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						39,054	52,975	33,599	17,517	11,200	10,438	2,900	9,552
GRANTS						5,589	10,510	5,834	3,496	3,200	2,336	600	2,600
LOANS						33,465	42,465	27,765	14,021	8,000	8,102	2,300	6,952
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION		G	522-0167	80	85	2,250	2,550	2,250	1,167	300	1,083	---	300
RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION		L	522-0167	80	85	13,850	16,850	13,850	3,976	3,000	6,374	---	6,500
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION		G	522-0174	82	85	2,500	2,800	2,500	1,241	300	750	---	809
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT		G	522-0248	85	88	---	1,000	---	---	362	150	178	200
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT		L	522-0248	85	88	---	30,000	---	---	5,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	*	G	522-0273	86	87	---	6,400	---	---	---	---	500	100
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	*	L	522-0273	86	87	---	8,500	---	---	---	---	3,000	150
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	522-9105	73	C	---	2,407	1,985	1,803	300	425	122	179
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	522-9999	78	86	---	---	725	299	900	912	825	866

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

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,600	70,507	21,310	8,486	10,162	11,694	8,625	13,104
GRANTS					4,750	15,157	7,460	4,510	2,162	3,320	1,625	2,454
LOANS					13,850	55,350	13,850	3,976	8,000	8,374	7,000	10,650
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	L	522-0165	80	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	678	---	322	---	---
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	522-0169	81	C	---	---	300	207	100	95	100	100
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	522-0205	84	84	600	600	600	---	---	283	---	220
SHELTER FOR THE URBAN POOR II	G	522-0206	85	85	---	700	---	---	700	366	---	201
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	522-0207	84	89	3,600	5,100	200	---	1,800	450	500	550
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	522-0207	84	89	2,500	7,500	2,500	---	3,500	1,000	1,000	1,500
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	522-0269	85	87	---	5,000	---	---	1,100	250	1,500	1,750
SHELTER SECTOR I	* G	522-0270	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	300	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9106	73	C	---	2,447	1,347	1,176	650	407	450	400
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	522-9999	73	C	---	---	450	190	400	344	375	225
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,700	23,347	6,397	2,251	8,250	3,517	4,225	4,996
GRANTS					4,200	14,847	2,897	1,573	4,750	2,195	3,225	3,496
LOANS					3,500	8,500	3,500	678	3,500	1,322	1,000	1,500
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
TEGUCIGALPA POWER RESTORATION	G	522-0226	82	82	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,206	---	594	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM II	G	522-0230	82	86	79,050	306,550	79,050	70,550	147,500	1,275	80,000	100,000

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM II	L	522-0230	32	36	51,950	51,950	51,950	50,450	---	1,500	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					132,800	360,300	132,800	122,206	147,500	3,369	80,000	100,000
GRANTS					80,850	308,350	80,850	71,756	147,500	1,869	80,000	100,000
LOANS					51,950	51,950	51,950	50,450	---	1,500	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					327,966	736,304	313,174	212,347	196,312	60,746	125,000	160,687
GRANTS					120,179	432,769	127,839	101,893	171,512	20,647	99,700	119,412
LOANS					207,787	303,535	185,335	110,454	24,800	40,099	25,300	41,275

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NICARAGUA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LAND REFORM	G	524-0180	80	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
NICARAGUA RECOVERY PROGRAM I	G	524-0188	80	80	4,581	4,581	4,581	4,435	---	---	---	---
NICARAGUA RECOVERY PROGRAM III	G	524-0202	82	83	5,100	5,100	1,132	941	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,681	9,681	5,713	5,376	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					9,681	9,681	5,713	5,376	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,681	9,681	5,713	5,376	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					9,681	9,681	5,713	5,376	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0130	79	87	2,200	2,200	1,400	786	600	650	200	764
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0130	79	87	9,000	9,000	6,000	4,047	---	1,500	1,400	1,500
RURAL GROWTH & SERVICE CENTERS	L	525-0135	78	78	10,000	8,900	8,900	6,199	---	2,701	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0136	77	77	9,700	9,700	9,700	3,868	---	3,000	---	2,832
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0137	64	C	---	---	2,592	2,122	450	650	400	400
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	525-0191	79	79	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,272	---	1,728	---	---
RURAL ACCESS ROADS	L	525-0192	78	78	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,851	---	149	---	---
MANAGED FISH PRODUCTION	G	525-0216	80	84	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,070	---	72	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	G	525-0222	84	88	2,300	4,600	500	---	500	800	600	600
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	L	525-0222	84	88	5,900	11,800	3,500	---	2,400	1,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	525-0227	82	85	1,500	1,500	1,000	82	500	200	---	280
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	525-0227	82	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	333	---	1,200	---	1,400
AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0246	85	87	---	500	---	---	500	200	---	200
AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0246	85	87	---	6,000	---	---	1,500	500	1,500	1,000
AG. POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT	G	525-0247	84	87	---	5,000	300	---	1,400	1,000	1,400	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	525-0248	85	87	---	2,000	---	---	500	300	1,000	600
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L	525-0248	85	87	---	8,000	---	---	1,700	1,000	1,000	1,000
RURAL ROADS UPGRADING AND MAINTENANCE	• G	525-0264	86	90	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	250

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
RURAL ROADS UPGRADING AND MAINTENANCE	*	L	525-0264	86	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000
PRIV. SECTOR INDUST. REFORESTATION	*	G	525-0265	86	90	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	300
PRIV. SECTOR INDUST. REFORESTATION	*	L	525-0265	86	90	---	8,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
NATIONAL AGRIC. EXT.	*	G	525-0266	86	90	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	750	300
NATIONAL AGRIC. EXT.	*	L	525-0266	86	90	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	525-9999	84	85	---	---	650	33	900	332	400	780
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						67,742	124,342	61,734	36,668	10,950	17,482	13,150	17,706
GRANTS						7,142	20,942	7,634	4,098	5,350	4,204	5,750	5,474
LOANS						60,600	103,900	54,100	32,570	5,600	13,278	7,400	12,232
POPULATION PLANNING													
POPULATION II		G	525-0204	79	85	3,250	3,442	2,732	1,775	710	850	---	623
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	525-0226	64	C	---	---	59	35	50	50	60	60
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						3,250	3,442	2,791	1,813	760	900	60	683
GRANTS						3,250	3,442	2,791	1,813	760	900	60	683
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	525-0139	64	C	---	---	887	857	770	350	400	500
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION		L	525-0209	81	82	3,500	3,500	3,500	251	---	1,500	---	1,749
EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	525-0219	81	82	490	490	490	402	---	88	---	---
SKILLS TRAINING	*	G	525-0267	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	500	300
PVT SECTOR PROD IMPROV.		G	525-0272	85	87	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	400

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PVT SECTOR PROD IMPROV.	L	525-0272	85	87	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	400	1,000	800
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	525-9999	84	87	---	---	1,463	1,088	1,200	775	600	850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,990	11,490	6,340	2,598	2,970	3,113	3,000	4,599
GRANTS					490	4,990	2,840	2,347	1,970	1,213	2,000	2,050
LOANS					3,500	6,500	3,500	251	1,000	1,900	1,000	2,549
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	525-0101	64	C	---	---	892	879	50	50	50	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0190	64	C	---	---	12,419	11,879	550	700	420	650
EMPLOYMENT PLANNING AND GENERATION	G	525-0221	81	83	975	975	975	277	---	698	---	---
EMPLOYMENT PLANNING AND GENERATION	L	525-0221	81	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,243	---	1,757	---	---
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	G	525-0239	83	83	200	200	200	61	---	139	---	---
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	L	525-0239	83	83	3,773	3,773	3,773	265	---	1,500	---	1,500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0240	84	88	3,000	3,000	500	---	1,500	2,000	---	500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0240	84	88	6,625	6,625	1,500	---	4,125	1,000	1,000	2,500
EXPORT SECTOR SUPPORT	G	525-0249	85	87	---	1,500	---	---	1,140	200	---	740
DEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDIES	G	525-0250	85	87	---	3,000	---	---	825	500	750	1,000
SHELTER AND URBAN PLANNING	G	525-0252	84	86	250	500	250	2	130	100	120	200
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE	G	525-0261	85	88	---	2,000	---	---	500	300	750	500
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE	L	525-0261	85	88	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500
URBAN DEVELOP. POLICY AND PLANNING	* G	525-0268	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR LOW-COST HOUSING		G	525-0274	85	85	---	500	---	---	500	100	---	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	*	G	525-9999	86	87	---	---	750	---	---	600	300	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						19,823	40,073	26,259	16,606	9,320	9,644	6,390	10,340
GRANTS						4,425	16,675	15,986	13,098	5,195	5,387	3,390	4,840
LOANS						15,398	23,398	10,273	3,508	4,125	4,257	3,000	5,500
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
FIN. STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY		G	525-0255	85	86	---	100,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	100,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
GRANTS						---	100,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						94,805	279,847	97,174	57,685	74,000	81,139	62,600	73,328
GRANTS						15,307	146,049	29,301	21,356	63,275	61,704	51,200	53,047
LOANS						79,498	133,798	67,873	36,329	10,725	19,435	11,400	20,281

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ROCAP

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 596-0000	75	75	---	---	3,615	5,523	200	200	200	200
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION SYSTEMS	G 596-0063	79	84	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,320	---	680	---	---
FUELWOOD AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G 596-0039	79	85	7,500	8,800	6,745	5,729	2,055	1,500	---	1,571
COFFEE RUST AND PEST CONTROL	G 596-0090	81	85	3,500	3,500	3,150	1,242	350	1,000	---	1,000
CENTRAL AMERICAN AG SECRETARIAT	G 596-0094	81	83	850	850	850	228	---	622	---	---
REGIONAL NUTRITION TECH OUTREACH	G 596-0104	81	82	792	792	792	532	---	260	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUPPORT	G 596-0108	85	89	---	8,000	---	---	1,000	500	2,100	1,000
PEST MANAGEMENT	G 596-0110	84	88	6,750	6,750	600	---	1,100	1,000	1,550	1,500
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	L 596-0114	85	85	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	1,900	---	7,000
TREE CROPPING AND FUELWOOD PROD.	G 596-0117	85	89	---	8,000	---	---	600	400	1,400	1,000
AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANANYSIS *	G 596-0122	86	86	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	700
EXPORT AGRIBUS DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION *	L 596-0123	86	87	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
REG. AGRIC. RESEARCH NETWORKS *	G 596-0127	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,200	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,392	76,192	28,755	23,579	15,305	8,062	11,950	16,571
GRANTS				27,392	56,192	28,755	23,579	5,305	6,162	7,950	7,571
LOANS				---	20,000	---	---	10,000	1,900	4,000	9,000
HEALTH											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 596-0000	84	75	---	---	20	---	100	50	75	75

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ROCAP

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ORT. GROWTH MONITORING AND EDUCATION	G	596-0115	85	85	8,000	8,000	---	---	8,000	1,500	---	3,000
FOOD ASSISTANCE SUPPORT	G	596-0116	85	86	---	5,650	---	---	3,250	500	2,400	2,000
ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MALARIA	G	596-0136	85	86	---	7,000	---	---	2,000	---	5,000	2,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,000	20,650	20	---	13,350	2,050	7,475	7,375
GRANTS					8,000	20,650	20	---	13,350	2,050	7,475	7,375
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
INCAE EXPANSION	G	596-0113	82	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,479	---	521	---	---
TRNG AND REG. EXPORT PROMOTION	* G	596-0124	86	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	700	500
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	596-0130	85	90	144,000	144,000	---	---	18,500	1,850	25,000	7,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					148,000	150,000	4,000	3,479	18,500	2,371	25,700	7,500
GRANTS					148,000	150,000	4,000	3,479	18,500	2,371	25,700	7,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	75	75	---	---	679	566	1,270	770	475	350
REGIONAL INDUST ENERGY EFFICIENCY	G	596-0095	82	87	6,000	6,000	2,800	1,280	1,300	1,500	1,000	1,000
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	596-0106	83	87	6,000	6,000	1,700	---	1,400	1,200	1,400	1,300
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	596-0114	85	85	---	780	---	---	780	---	---	600
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	L	596-0114	85	85	---	9,000	---	---	9,000	3,000	---	5,000
EXPORT PROMOTION FUND II	* L	596-0125	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	8,000	7,000
IND. TECH, QUALITY CONTROL AND MGT.	* G	596-0126	86	90	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ROCAP

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,000	57,780	5,179	1,846	13,750	6,470	11,875	15,450
GRANTS					12,000	18,780	5,179	1,846	4,750	3,470	3,875	3,450
LOANS					---	39,000	---	---	9,000	3,000	8,000	12,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	85	75	---	---	---	---	1,800	300	1,000	1,500
CACM TRADE REVITALIZATION	• L	596-0119	86	90	---	188,000	---	---	---	---	16,000	5,000
CABEI EXPANSION - INDUST REVITALIZATION	* G	596-0126	86	90	---	200,000	---	---	---	---	12,500	10,000
REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC	G	596-0129	85	88	---	32,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	12,000	4,000
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	596-0130	85	90	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	1,500	---	500
COOPERATIVE HOUSING INITIATIVE	G	596-0131	85	85	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	1,500	---	4,200
PVO/STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY	G	596-0132	85	88	---	20,000	---	---	5,000	500	5,000	4,800
REG. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	596-0133	85	88	---	25,000	---	---	10,000	2,700	5,000	5,300
CENTRAL AMERICA ENERGY RESOURCES	G	596-0134	85	85	---	5,200	---	---	5,200	1,300	---	3,000
TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE	G	596-0135	85	86	60,000	100,000	---	---	60,000	2,000	40,000	8,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,000	582,200	---	---	98,000	11,800	91,500	46,300
GRANTS					62,000	394,200	---	---	98,000	11,800	75,500	41,300
LOANS					---	188,000	---	---	---	---	16,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					257,392	886,822	37,954	28,904	158,905	30,753	148,500	93,196
GRANTS					257,392	639,822	37,954	28,904	139,905	25,853	120,500	67,196
LOANS					---	247,000	---	---	19,000	4,900	28,000	26,000

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1984								
Loans	145,157	23,639	-	4,000	10,518	23,000	84,000	-
Grants	135,535	17,986	5,450	8,449	6,203	9,565	87,882	-
Total	280,692	41,625	5,450	12,449	16,721	32,565	171,882	
1985								
Loans	88,539	9,300	-	-	5,004	9,235	65,000	-
Grants	215,437	29,838	7,307	12,815	16,763	12,682	133,032	3,000
Total	303,976	39,138	7,307	12,815	21,767	21,917	198,032	3,000*
1986								
Loans	96,660	12,880	1,000	-	4,500	13,280	65,000	-
Grants	173,740	28,382	8,369	7,718	16,471	17,500	95,300	-
Total	270,400	41,262	9,369	7,718	20,971	30,780	160,300	

* Child Survival Fund

FY 1986
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- A.I.D will continue to support (1) economic stabilization and recovery programs in the Caribbean Basin countries, (2) basic structural reforms to permit a resumption of economic growth, and (3) efforts to overcome key constraints in the principal sectors of agriculture, health, population planning, education and human resource development.
- For FY 1986, $160.3 million of Economic Support Funds, $110.1 million of Development Assistsnce, $78 million of P.L. 480 Title I, and $9.9 million of P.L. 480 Title II is proposed for the Caribbean countries.

THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

Economic conditions in the Caribbean between 1980 and 1983 did not deteriorate as much as those in Central America and the Andean countries, and in general the political life of the region was more stable. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 8% in Barbados, 7% in Haiti, and 1% in the Dominican Republic, but rose by 1% in Jamaica and by somewhat more than this in the less developed Eastern Caribbean countries as a group. Nevertheless, the countries of the region have very serious unemployment problems and need to make major structural adjustments to achieve sustained economic growth over the long term. Jamaica has the highest ratio of debt to GDP (232%) in the entire LAC region. The Dominican Republic also has a serious external debt problem.

Our specific goals in the sub-region vary from country to country given the great diversity within the region in indicators of socioeconomic progress. In general terms, we seek to:

-- end the decline in production in 1985 in those countries where this has not already occurred;

-- achieve a sustained rate of growth in per capita GDP of at least 2% a year by 1988;

-- achieve significant increases in agricultural production for both domestic consumption and export;

-- increase exports of nontraditional products by at least 15% a year from 1985 through 1988;

-- achieve in Haiti, by 1988, access to primary education for at least 90% of the school-age population of both sexes, a reduction of the infant mortality rate to 75 per thousand or less, and a drop in the child mortality rate to less than 7 per thousand;

-- reduce open unemployment rates in all countries of the region by 1987;

-- expand access to family planning information and contraceptive supplies; and

-- support efforts to strengthen democratic processes and respect for human rights and to uphold democratic traditions in those countries where they have been long-established.

Since all the Caribbean countries have small domestic markets, economic growth will depend to a high degree on success in stimulating the private sector to increase export earnings. Given the poor medium-term price prospects for sugar (especially important in the Dominican Republic, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Barbados), coffee (Haiti), and bauxite (Jamaica), export diversification needs to be given a high priority. The trade provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative have opened up new export opportunities, but the Caribbean

countries have been generally slow to take advantage of them by improving the climate for private investment. The specific problems vary from country to country, but the most significant obstacles to investment in new export industries include overvalued exchange rates, exchange controls and other government regulations, insufficient supporting infrastructure, and for some industries a lack of specialized labor skills.

The slow or negative growth of the Caribbean economies over the last few years has exacerbated an unemployment problem that had become serious even before the present crisis. Unemployment rates in a number of countries in the region now exceed 20% and are significantly higher for young people. Rates of emigration, both legal and illegal, tend to be high. The influx of illegal Haitian migrants to the United States is the most obvious manifestation of how a lack of economic opportunities in the Caribbean affects the U.S. economy, but there are also significant flows of migrants to the United States from other Caribbean countries. Without sustained economic growth, the pressures for migration from the Caribbean to the United States will become even greater.

Sustained economic growth is also important for preventing the kind of social unrest that gave rise to a regime in Grenada which endangered the safety of U.S. citizens and created a serious threat to U.S. security interests. During 1984 both Haiti and the Dominican Republic experienced brief but serious outbreaks of violence in response to deteriorating economic conditions, and in early 1985 violence erupted in Jamaica. Such incidents threaten progress toward the consolidation of democratic institutions and improvements in human rights, necessary steps for protecting our interests in the region.

In support of our objectives in the Caribbean, we are requesting in FY 1986 Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources of $160.3 million, Development Assistance (DA) of $110.1 million, and P.L. 480 funding of $87.93 million. In the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, these resources will be provided as balance-of-payments assistance in support of economic policy reforms. In Haiti, ESF resources will continue to support the development activities of nongovernmental organizations. In the smaller countries of the Eastern Caribbean, the emphasis will be on infrastructure revitalization, especially in Grenada, and on agricultural structural adjustment in Antigua and Dominica. New DA projects will emphasize activities in agriculture and rural development. New health projects will be initiated in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and new education projects will begin in the Dominican Republic and the Eastern Caribbean. A second loan will be made to the Caribbean Financial Services Corporation (CFSC) to finance the establishment and expansion of private enterprises.

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

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	8,957	8,809	500	350	500	350
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	517-0126	81	84	500	500	500	366	---	100	---	34
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	517-0126	81	84	10,500	10,500	10,500	1,893	---	2,500	---	1,500
RURAL FEEDER ROADS	L	517-0130	79	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,664	---	336	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	G	517-0144	82	84	3,114	3,114	3,114	886	---	1,000	---	1,000
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	L	517-0144	82	84	5,268	5,268	5,268	695	---	1,000	---	1,500
SMALL INDUSTRY	G	517-0150	82	84	595	595	595	94	---	150	---	150
SMALL INDUSTRY	L	517-0150	82	84	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,136	---	1,500	---	864
AGRICULTURE POLICY ANALYSIS	G	517-0156	83	84	500	500	500	---	---	200	---	300
ON - FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	L	517-0159	83	84	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	1,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L	517-0160	83	83	3,450	3,450	3,450	---	---	250	---	600
FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	G	517-0173	84	85	1,950	1,950	---	---	1,950	---	---	300
FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	L	517-0173	84	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	300	---	900
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE II - (PVO)	L	517-0177	83	87	15,000	15,000	10,650	100	2,150	5,000	---	4,000
SAVINGS MOBILIZATION I	G	517-0179	83	84	500	500	500	51	---	300	---	149
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	517-0180	85	88	---	8,000	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	750
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	G	517-0186	85	88	---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	200
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	L	517-0186	85	88	---	3,500	---	---	2,700	---	2,800	500
FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION	* G	517-0213	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION	* L	517-0213	86	87	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	2,880	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
RIVERBASIN COMMERCIAL FARMING	* G	517-0214	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
RIVERBASIN COMMERCIAL FARMING	* L	517-0214	86	87	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	1,376	882	---	687	---	239
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					72,877	109,177	76,910	24,576	11,100	15,173	15,180	15,836
GRANTS					7,159	18,959	15,542	11,088	6,250	2,787	5,500	3,472
LOANS					65,718	90,218	61,368	13,488	4,850	12,386	9,680	12,364
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	72	41	150	80	150	100
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	407	243	500	120	1,200	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	479	284	650	200	1,350	250
GRANTS					---	---	479	284	650	200	1,350	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	---	---	200	150	200	150
HEALTH SECTOR II	L	517-0120	79	79	8,000	8,000	8,000	6,410	---	1,590	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	517-0153	84	85	4,000	4,000	679	---	3,321	200	---	600
HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	L	517-0153	84	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	200	---	750
IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM	* G	517-0215	86	86	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	100
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	910	391	430	400	370	450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,000	17,500	13,589	6,801	3,951	2,540	2,070	2,050
GRANTS					4,000	5,500	1,589	391	3,951	750	2,070	1,300
LOANS					12,000	12,000	12,000	6,410	---	1,790	---	750

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	586	586	300	175	200	175
EDUCATION SECTOR LOAN	L	517-0119	79	79	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,421	---	79	---	---
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	517-0127	81	81	750	750	750	593	---	157	---	---
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	517-0127	81	81	4,250	4,250	4,250	707	---	625	---	750
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	517-0157	83	85	5,000	5,000	2,230	729	2,770	750	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L	517-0160	83	83	1,550	1,550	1,550	---	---	150	---	250
RURAL EDUCATION	G	517-0172	84	85	---	2,000	187	---	1,813	300	---	575
RURAL EDUCATION	L	517-0172	84	85	---	6,000	4,964	---	1,036	1,500	---	1,500
POLICY ANALYSIS TRAINING	G	517-0188	85	87	---	2,500	---	---	1,000	150	1,000	300
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	517-0216	85	87	---	6,000	---	---	500	---	500	150
EDUCATION MANAGEMENT	* G	517-0217	86	88	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
EDUCATION MANAGEMENT	* L	517-0217	86	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	425	146	---	150	---	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,050	46,550	22,442	10,182	7,419	4,036	4,700	4,790
GRANTS					5,750	17,250	4,178	2,054	6,383	1,682	2,700	2,290
LOANS					13,300	29,300	18,264	8,128	1,036	2,354	2,000	2,500
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	935	729	299	500	750	600
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	517-0050	62	C	---	---	1,050	1,048	50	52	50	50
ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	517-0143	80	81	770	770	770	697	---	73	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	G	517-0144	82	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	673	---	327	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	L	517-0144	82	84	6,550	6,550	6,550	---	---	600	---	1,000
SMALL INDUSTRY	G	517-0150	82	84	255	255	255	100	---	100	---	55
SMALL INDUSTRY	L	517-0150	82	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	500	---	1,000
MINERAL EXPORT PROMOTION	G	517-0183	85	88	---	5,000	---	---	500	---	1,000	250
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	517-0190	85	88	---	4,000	---	---	500	50	500	200
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	L	517-0190	85	88	---	8,000	---	---	2,200	---	4,400	750
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	1,114	385	331	100	---	625
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,075	27,075	13,174	3,632	3,880	2,302	6,700	4,530
GRANTS					2,025	11,025	5,124	3,632	1,680	1,202	2,300	1,780
LOANS					8,050	16,050	8,050	---	2,200	1,100	4,400	2,750
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	517-0171	82	90	---	161,000	---	---	95,000	75,000	50,000	70,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	517-0171	82	90	83,000	244,000	83,000	75,000	---	8,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					83,000	405,000	83,000	75,000	95,000	83,000	50,000	70,000
GRANTS					---	161,000	---	---	95,000	75,000	50,000	70,000
LOANS					83,000	244,000	83,000	75,000	---	8,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					201,002	605,302	209,594	120,475	122,000	107,251	80,000	97,456
GRANTS					18,934	213,734	26,912	17,449	113,914	81,621	63,920	79,092
LOANS					182,068	391,568	182,682	103,026	8,086	25,630	16,080	18,364

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GRENADA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROG DEVELOP AND SUPPORT	G	543-0000	84	85	793	1,700	793	542	907	616	---	542
ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	543-0001	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	---	3,000	---	---
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	543-0002	84	85	470	870	406	139	464	452	---	279
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE	G	543-0003	84	85	1,530	1,729	1,529	459	200	1,100	---	170
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	543-0004	84	84	300	300	300	225	---	75	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR REVITALIZATION	G	543-0005	84	84	1,964	1,964	1,964	400	---	1,244	---	320
POINT SALINES AIRPORT	G	543-0006	84	84	19,000	19,000	19,000	5,376	---	10,900	---	2,724
EMERGENCY ROAD REPAIR	G	543-0007	84	84	500	500	500	45	---	455	---	---
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION	G	543-0008	84	84	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	4,000	---	2,000
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	543-0009	84	85	500	1,500	500	---	1,000	1,300	---	200
RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION	G	543-0010	84	85	9,100	9,100	5,150	2,430	3,950	5,136	---	1,534
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	543-0011	85	85	---	300	---	---	300	300	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	543-0013	84	84	724	724	724	---	---	424	---	256
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	543-0014	84	85	200	200	100	11	100	159	---	30
POLICY ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	543-0015	85	85	---	1,111	---	---	1,111	1,027	---	84
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					51,031	54,998	46,966	16,627	8,032	30,188	---	8,139
GRANTS					51,031	54,998	46,966	16,627	8,032	30,188	---	8,139
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					51,031	54,998	46,966	16,627	8,032	30,188	---	8,139
GRANTS					51,031	54,998	46,966	16,627	8,032	30,188	---	8,139
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C *Level of effort activity*

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

PROGRAM: GUYANA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RICE MODERNIZATION II	G 504-0072	78	82	1,500	1,250	1,250	846	---	404	---	---
WEANING FOODS DEVELOPMENT	G 504-0073	75	82	1,175	1,175	1,175	526	---	647	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR PLANNING	L 504-0077	80	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	596	---	404	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,675	3,425	3,425	1,970	---	1,455	---	---
GRANTS				2,675	2,425	2,425	1,374	---	1,051	---	---
LOANS				1,000	1,000	1,000	596	---	404	---	---
HEALTH											
RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS	G 504-0066	79	79	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,322	---	1,322	---	---
RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS	L 504-0066	79	79	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,605	---	1,605	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,700	4,700	4,700	2,927	---	2,927	---	---
GRANTS				1,800	1,800	1,800	1,322	---	1,322	---	---
LOANS				2,900	2,900	2,900	1,605	---	1,605	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				8,375	8,125	8,125	4,897	---	4,382	---	---
GRANTS				4,475	4,225	4,225	2,696	---	2,373	---	---
LOANS				3,900	3,900	3,900	2,201	---	2,009	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	2,986	2,573	300	671	249	256
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0078	76	85	9,300	9,300	8,215	7,156	1,085	1,006	---	1,138
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	521-0078	76	85	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,087	---	1,713	---	---
SMALL FARMER MARKETING	G	521-0083	77	84	1,200	1,200	1,200	469	---	731	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	521-0092	78	86	3,800	3,800	1,600	235	862	1,553	950	1,205
STRENGTHENING RURAL CREDIT SERVICES	G	521-0121	81	87	4,600	6,600	2,650	2,283	1,000	1,282	800	828
AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH - PVO	G	521-0122	81	86	8,000	11,500	5,967	4,355	3,000	3,732	2,633	2,728
SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0149	83	87	12,500	12,500	6,050	1,152	2,400	3,506	2,000	4,067
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0155	84	87	6,000	6,000	618	8	1,269	738	2,000	1,418
LOCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0156	85	89	---	12,000	---	---	1,000	300	---	400
INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION	G	521-0170	83	84	3,000	3,803	3,200	760	603	1,585	---	1,458
COFFEE AND CACAO PRODUCTION	G	521-0173	85	89	---	4,000	---	---	500	450	1,550	1,445
AG DEVELOPMENT FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES	* G	521-0179	86	88	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	800	400
RURAL INFO. SYSTEMS FOR POLICY ANALYSIS	* G	521-0184	86	90	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	750	500
AGRICULTURAL OUTREACH DEVELOPMENT	* G	521-0187	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	700
CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT	* G	521-0191	86	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	900
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	521-9999	75	C	---	---	791	690	---	101	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of *final obligation is based on a planned date.*

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

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						51,200	91,503	35,977	20,768	12,039	17,368	14,232	17,443
GRANTS						48,400	88,703	33,177	19,681	12,039	15,655	14,232	17,443
LOANS						2,800	2,800	2,800	1,087	---	1,713	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	144	118	40	58	82	49
FAMILY PLANNING OUTREACH		G	521-0124	81	87	9,615	9,615	6,626	4,588	2,464	2,097	498	1,000
POPULATION FOR DEVELOPMENT		G	521-0189	85	89	---	800	---	---	500	450	300	320
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	•	G	521-9999	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						9,615	10,415	6,770	4,706	3,004	2,605	1,880	1,869
GRANTS						9,615	10,415	6,770	4,706	3,004	2,605	1,880	1,869
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	354	288	50	106	45	46
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM		G	521-0091	79	85	17,500	18,750	16,209	11,533	2,541	3,593	---	2,374
MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA		G	521-0143	82	86	8,000	8,000	4,410	3,110	1,390	2,642	1,700	1,755
TARGETED COMMUNITY HEALTH OUTREACH	*	G	521-0172	86	89	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	750
EXPANDED MALARIA CONTROL	•	G	521-0188	86	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	400	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	*	G	521-9999	75	C	---	---	569	166	689	1,000	713	408
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						25,500	49,750	21,542	15,097	5,170	7,341	4,108	5,633
GRANTS						25,500	49,750	21,542	15,097	5,170	7,341	4,108	5,633
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	521-9999	75	C	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	---	1,500
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	542	439	165	238	150	153
RESOURCES TRAINING CENTER	G	521-0104	80	87	1,600	2,350	1,600	1,532	---	---	250	250
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT CENTER	G	521-0183	85	88	---	2,500	---	---	450	200	---	200
INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUCATION	* G	521-0190	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	875
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	521-9999	75	C	---	---	1,912	1,912	385	250	---	135
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,600	14,850	4,054	3,883	1,000	688	1,400	1,613
GRANTS					1,600	14,850	4,054	3,883	1,000	688	1,400	1,613
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	1,334	898	337	705	300	313
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	521-0062	68	C	---	---	1,613	1,557	200	250	200	200
NONTRADITIONAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0179	85	88	---	2,500	---	---	200	140	1,000	800
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT CENTER	G	521-0183	85	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	465
INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	G	521-0186	85	89	---	2,500	---	---	750	500	880	600

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	7,500	2,997	2,455	1,487	1,595	3,380	2,378
GRANTS					---	7,500	2,997	2,455	1,487	1,595	3,380	2,378
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION	G	521-0154	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,381	---	2,000	---	1,619
HAITIAN MORTGAGE BANK	G	521-0163	84	86	---	1,750	500	---	600	1,100	650	400
TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING	G	521-0167	83	86	1,000	2,000	1,000	546	1,000	994	---	460
NGO SUPPORT I	G	521-0169	83	83	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,483	---	1,517	---	---
NGO SUPPORT II	G	521-0181	84	84	---	4,500	4,500	249	---	3,000	---	1,251
NGO SUPPORT III	G	521-0182	85	85	---	3,400	---	---	3,400	1,900	---	1,500
NGO SUPPORT IV	G	521-0185	86	86	---	9,350	---	---	---	---	4,650	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,000	30,000	15,000	4,659	5,000	10,511	5,300	8,230
GRANTS					10,000	30,000	15,000	4,659	5,000	10,511	5,300	8,230
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					97,915	204,018	86,340	51,568	30,700	41,608	30,300	38,666
GRANTS					95,115	201,218	83,540	50,481	30,700	39,895	30,300	38,666
LOANS					2,800	2,800	2,800	1,087	---	1,713	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	532-0046	77	80	10,690	10,690	10,690	9,987	---	703	---	---
FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0059	79	82	1,175	1,175	1,175	832	---	343	---	---
FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	L	532-0059	79	82	2,240	2,240	2,240	1,496	---	744	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	L	532-0060	81	82	13,800	13,800	13,800	2,749	---	3,000	---	2,800
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G	532-0061	79	84	2,878	2,878	2,878	2,344	---	118	---	416
AGROINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	L	532-0081	82	84	10,489	10,489	10,489	616	---	3,200	---	3,800
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	532-0082	84	85	3,000	3,000	300	---	2,700	266	---	494
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	532-0082	84	85	9,500	9,500	8,350	---	1,150	740	---	2,593
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0085	83	86	575	575	400	---	175	200	---	200
HILLSIDE AGRICULTURAL RESTRUCTURING *	G	532-0101	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
HILLSIDE AGRICULTURAL RESTRUCTURING *	L	532-0101	86	87	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	3,200	400
JAFD TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT	G	532-0105	85	85	---	1,300	---	---	1,300	150	---	400
JAFD TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT	L	532-0105	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	150	---	600
HILLSIDE ASSESMENT	G	532-0113	85	85	---	600	---	---	600	600	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9103	56	C	---	---	939	711	500	728	300	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S *	G	532-9999	77	C	---	---	530	204	580	455	250	353
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					54,347	67,247	51,791	18,939	8,005	11,397	5,750	12,556
GRANTS					7,628	11,528	6,222	4,091	5,855	2,860	2,550	2,363
LOANS					46,719	55,719	45,569	14,848	2,150	8,537	3,200	10,193

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	532-0069	82	85	5,000	5,211	3,898	2,045	1,311	2,000	---	500
POPULATION POLICY SUPPORT	* G	532-0114	86	87	---	5,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,200
POPULATION POLICY SUPPORT	* L	532-0114	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	800
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9104	56	C	---	---	87	82	127	127	39	39
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	532-9999	77	C	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	12,711	3,985	2,127	1,638	2,227	3,539	2,639
GRANTS					5,000	10,711	3,985	2,127	1,638	2,227	2,539	1,839
LOANS					---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	800
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	532-0064	81	83	1,017	1,017	1,017	93	---	350	---	450
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	L	532-0064	81	83	8,554	8,554	8,554	2,464	---	3,335	---	2,000
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0085	83	86	575	574	380	---	194	190	---	190
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9108	56	C	---	---	270	250	50	50	40	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,146	10,145	10,221	2,807	244	3,925	40	2,680
GRANTS					1,592	1,591	1,667	343	244	590	40	680
LOANS					8,554	8,554	8,554	2,464	---	3,335	---	2,000
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
RURAL EDUCATION SECTOR	L	532-0009	76	78	---	---	10,529	10,502	---	---	---	---
BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	G	532-0083	83	87	4,900	4,900	1,750	1	1,000	1,000	1,200	2,500
BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	L	532-0083	83	87	8,500	11,500	8,150	13	3,350	800	---	3,000
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	532-0034	85	88	---	4,000	---	---	600	300	1,000	1,200

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

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	532-0085	83	86	1,621	1,621	900	72	500	600	221	200
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE		L	532-0095	83	84	3,554	4,552	3,904	1,274	618	1,000	---	2,248
REGIONAL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT	*	G	532-0115	86	89	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
EDUCATIONAL DATA ANAL. & POLICY FORM.	*	G	532-0116	86	86	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	800
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	532-9105	56	C	---	---	2,579	2,429	550	450	300	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	*	G	532-9999	77	C	---	---	1,000	469	430	812	350	330
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						18,575	39,573	28,812	14,760	7,048	4,962	6,071	11,578
GRANTS						6,521	23,521	6,229	2,971	3,080	3,162	6,071	6,330
LOANS						12,054	16,052	22,583	11,789	3,968	1,800	---	5,248
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES		G	532-0029	66	C	---	---	1,069	908	150	150	150	150
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE		G	532-0065	81	85	---	300	---	---	300	100	---	100
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE		L	532-0065	81	85	13,400	13,400	13,400	1,632	---	3,150	---	4,150
LOW-COST SHELTER DEVELOPMENT		G	532-0067	82	85	750	985	750	435	235	300	---	250
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING		G	532-0079	79	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	686	---	314	---	---
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	532-0085	83	86	230	230	120	---	110	60	---	60
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK		G	532-0091	84	87	---	1,200	---	---	800	225	350	450
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK		L	532-0091	84	87	---	20,000	10,000	---	4,000	5,000	3,000	12,000
URBAN SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		G	532-0117	85	86	---	750	---	---	500	350	250	400
INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION	*	G	532-0120	86	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	200	---

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

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION	*	L	532-0120	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
SHELTER SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	*	G	532-0121	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	250	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	532-9106	56	C	---	---	1,434	1,120	500	814	500	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	*	G	532-9999	77	C	---	---	750	674	1,970	1,125	900	1,410
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						15,380	49,865	28,523	5,455	8,565	11,588	8,600	19,520
GRANTS						1,980	11,465	5,123	3,823	4,565	3,438	2,600	3,370
LOANS						13,400	38,400	23,400	1,632	4,000	8,150	6,000	16,150
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING		G	532-0079	79	86	12,960	22,960	12,960	5,418	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,500
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT V		L	532-0100	85	85	---	65,000	---	---	65,000	65,000	---	---
JAMAICA YOUTH CONFERENCE		G	532-0110	84	84	500	500	500	100	---	400	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VI	*	L	532-0111	86	86	---	65,000	---	---	---	---	65,000	65,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						13,460	153,460	13,460	5,518	70,000	68,400	70,000	68,500
GRANTS						13,460	23,460	13,460	5,518	5,000	3,400	5,000	3,500
LOANS						---	130,000	---	---	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						116,908	333,001	136,792	49,606	95,500	102,499	94,000	117,473
GRANTS						36,181	82,276	36,686	18,873	20,382	15,677	18,300	18,082
LOANS						80,727	250,725	100,106	30,733	75,118	86,822	75,200	99,391

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

PROGRAM: SURINAME

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	G	508-0019	82	82	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[C] Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	2,272	1,819	400	350	400	370
REGIONAL AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	538-0010	77	77	---	6,500	6,500	6,018	---	482	---	---
AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION	L	538-0057	80	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,440	---	2,560	---	---
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION II	G	538-0068	82	85	5,400	5,930	4,260	2,500	1,670	1,500	---	930
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.	G	538-0080	82	82	225	225	225	61	---	53	---	111
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.	L	538-0080	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	115	---	793	---	1,275
E. CARIBBEAN FARM SYSTEMS RESCH AND DEV	G	538-0099	83	87	7,000	7,000	2,236	930	1,314	1,250	1,320	1,250
ANTIGUA LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	G	538-0112	84	85	530	530	264	103	266	100	---	175
MARICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	* G	538-0125	86	87	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION - III	* G	538-0132	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0133	35	87	---	1,694	---	---	1,694	500	---	500
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	L	538-0133	85	87	---	2,300	---	---	2,300	300	---	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	538-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	350	200	380	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					23,155	43,179	25,757	14,986	7,994	8,088	6,100	6,361
GRANTS					13,155	24,379	9,257	5,413	5,694	3,953	6,100	4,586
LOANS					10,000	18,800	16,500	9,573	2,300	4,135	---	1,775
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	266	230	50	45	50	45

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0039	82	86	3,500	4,700	1,800	1,303	1,650	500	1,250	600
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	538-9999	78	C	---	---	273	130	315	300	1,300	531
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,500	4,700	2,339	1,663	2,015	845	2,600	1,176
GRANTS					3,500	4,700	2,339	1,663	2,015	845	2,600	1,176
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	564	369	250	200	50	45
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRNG	G	538-0027	79	83	2,185	2,185	2,185	1,681	---	504	---	---
HEALTH SECTOR RESOURCE MGMT.	G	538-0069	85	87	---	3,800	---	---	600	200	800	900
REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS MANAGEMENT	G	538-0134	85	86	---	2,600	---	---	2,200	600	400	400
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	538-9999	78	C	---	---	1,753	913	400	654	250	381
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,185	8,585	4,502	2,963	3,450	2,158	1,500	1,726
GRANTS					2,185	8,585	4,502	2,963	3,450	2,158	1,500	1,726
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	540	460	300	90	100	100
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEV TRAINING	G	538-0014	79	85	4,000	4,000	3,689	3,292	311	400	---	308
CARIBBEAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0029	79	83	9,958	9,958	9,958	3,949	---	2,009	---	---
REGIONAL YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING	G	538-0073	82	86	872	4,389	872	456	2,750	1,000	767	916
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	538-0087	83	86	5,000	6,500	2,405	74	1,462	1,500	2,633	1,350

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	G	538-0094	85	88	---	5,500	---	---	977	1,400	1,000	1,400
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT	L	538-0094	85	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	538-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	500	357	1,800	1,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,830	32,847	17,464	13,231	6,300	6,756	8,800	6,154
GRANTS					19,830	30,347	17,464	13,231	6,300	6,756	6,300	5,154
LOANS					---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	2,557	2,096	500	285	500	290
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	538-0005	75	C	---	---	1,355	1,664	300	320	300	285
CARIBBEAN INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0016	78	83	1,840	1,840	1,840	1,275	---	565	---	---
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II	G	538-0018	79	83	1,400	1,400	1,400	964	---	436	---	---
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II	L	538-0018	79	83	8,400	8,400	8,400	5,625	---	2,775	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS	G	538-0032	79	84	6,939	6,939	6,939	4,609	---	1,864	---	466
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	538-0042	81	84	6,387	6,387	6,387	6,090	---	296	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ASST PROGRAM	G	538-0043	81	87	3,600	3,600	2,000	1,738	500	700	800	500
HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTEE ASSISTANCE	G	538-0081	82	83	320	320	320	146	---	174	---	---
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	G	538-0084	83	83	400	400	400	---	---	200	---	200
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	538-0084	83	83	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---	1,000	---	3,000

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR INDUST INFRASTRUCTURE	L	538-0088	84	84	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,500
INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION	G	538-0089	82	85	676	676	676	394	---	282	---	---
INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVEL.	G	538-0119	84	86	6,324	6,324	1,324	---	2,500	2,000	2,500	1,500
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES CORP. II	• L	538-0126	86	88	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	6,100	1,000
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0133	85	87	---	2,400	---	---	610	---	1,400	400
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	L	533-0133	85	87	---	5,500	---	---	3,035	1,000	---	1,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	538-9999	78	C	---	---	2,056	1,631	540	666	500	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					56,286	79,186	56,154	26,232	7,985	13,563	12,100	11,891
GRANTS					27,886	30,286	27,754	20,607	4,950	7,788	6,000	4,391
LOANS					28,400	48,900	28,400	5,625	3,035	5,775	6,100	7,500
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	342	---	250	400	300	450
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	538-0005	75	C	---	---	599	214	450	500	300	400
ACCELERATED PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	538-0060	82	85	1,500	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	175	---	175
DOMINICA ROAD REHABILITIATION	G	538-0076	82	85	14,900	14,900	9,600	3,200	5,300	3,500	---	3,500
PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION	G	538-0082	82	83	11,650	11,650	11,650	8,956	---	2,694	---	---
BANANA INDUSTRY REHABILITATION	G	538-0083	82	82	1,750	1,750	1,750	516	---	750	---	484
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	538-0084	83	83	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,000
INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION	G	538-0089	82	85	---	300	---	---	300	150	---	150

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ST. LUCIA SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	G	538-0090	83	83	9,500	9,500	9,500	745	---	2,500	---	2,500
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	G	533-0091	84	84	500	500	500	---	---	300	---	200
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	L	538-0091	84	84	7,500	7,500	7,500	---	---	1,500	---	2,500
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT POLICY PLANNING	G	538-0096	85	89	---	15,000	---	---	4,500	850	3,500	1,000
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY	G	538-0098	83	84	3,225	3,225	3,225	397	---	1,800	---	1,026
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY	L	538-0098	83	83	6,625	6,625	6,625	118	---	2,500	---	2,400
ST. VINCENT AGRICULTURAL DEVEL PROGRAM	G	538-0101	83	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	800	---	700
BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND	G	538-0103	84	84	12,700	12,700	12,700	---	---	1,400	---	2,730
PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION	G	538-0107	83	85	4,828	17,328	4,828	---	2,500	---	---	1,000
ST. KITTS/NEVIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	538-0108	84	85	2,000	2,000	1,000	---	1,000	500	---	800
ENERGY STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT II	G	538-0109	85	85	---	500	---	---	500	250	---	250
PROD. INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION III	* G	538-0127	86	86	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	14,000	---
AGRI. SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT II	* G	538-0128	86	86	---	6,900	---	---	---	---	6,900	1,500
GRENADA INFRASTRUCTURE	* G	538-0129	86	86	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	3,000
DOMINICA ELECTRIC	G	538-0130	85	85	---	4,700	---	---	4,700	1,000	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					82,678	147,078	76,819	15,146	20,000	22,569	35,000	27,765
GRANTS					64,553	128,953	58,694	15,028	20,000	17,569	35,000	20,865
LOANS					18,125	18,125	18,125	118	---	5,000	---	6,900
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					187,634	315,575	183,035	74,221	47,744	53,979	66,100	55,073
GRANTS					131,109	227,250	120,010	58,905	42,409	39,069	57,500	37,898
LOANS					56,525	88,325	63,025	15,316	5,335	14,910	8,600	17,175

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1984								
Loans	153,500	22,200	-	-	-	-	-	131,300
Grants	40,141	11,459	2,593	1,039	2,258	4,064	-	18,728
Total	193,641	33,659	2,593	1,039	2,258	4,064		150,028*
1985								
Loans	19,881	10,200	-	2,500	-	1,000	-	6,181
Grants	54,953	18,762	4,660	8,479	7,975	7,287	-	7,790
Total	74,834	28,962	4,660	10,979	7,975	8,287		13,971*
1986								
Loans	90,910	15,850	-	2,500	-	2,560	70,000	-
Grants	36,500	14,540	2,210	2,970	6,675	10,105	-	-
Total	127,410	30,390	2,210	5,470	6,675	12,665	70,000	-

* International Disaster Assistance funded from prior year deobligations.

FY 1986
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- For the South American countries, $57.4 million of Development Assistance, $70 million of Economic Support Funds, and $58.6 million in P.L. 480 assistance is requested.
- A.I.D. will continue to support (1) economic stabilization and recovery programs in the South American countries, (2) basic structural reforms to permit a resumption of economic growth, and (3) efforts to overcome key constraints in the principle sectors of agriculture, health, population planning, education, and human resource development.

SOUTH AMERICA

Overview

For the first time in modern history all Andean countries have constitutional, democratic governments. In response, we propose a significant economic assistance program for the Andean countries, which are strongly oriented toward the United States, their largest trading partner and by far their largest source of foreign investment. The United States looks to the Andean countries for petroleum, other industrial raw materials, and agricultural products.

Unfortunately, the Andean countries of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru are suffering not only from the adverse international environment affecting the rest of the LAC region but also from the effects of the extraordinary flooding and drought in 1982-1984. These natural disasters resulted in economic losses estimated to have exceeded $2 billion. Furthermore, the democratic governments of Bolivia and Peru have had difficulty in adopting economic adjustment programs and sustaining narcotics control programs in the face of political tensions which include the violence perpetrated by the Sendero Luminoso guerrillas in Peru. Between 1980 and 1983 per capita gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 23% in Bolivia and by 15% in Peru. In Ecuador, which benefited from higher prices for its petroleum exports after 1979, and which has followed relatively sound economic policies in the last few years, the drop in per capita GDP was held to 6%. All three countries experienced further declines in per capita GDP in 1984. Their combined external debt at the end of 1984 was $24 billion. Export diversification is needed in all three countries to provide the foreign exchange required for servicing this debt. The economic policy environment continues to improve in Ecuador, but it is deteriorating in Peru and Bolivia. The annual inflation rate in Peru now exceeds 100%, and in Bolivia it is more than 1,500%. Bolivia's fiscal deficit may well be 20% or more of the GDP. Only Ecuador has been able to complete its scheduled drawings under International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreements.

If economic conditions in the Andean region continue to deteriorate, popular unrest is likely to spread, and the risks of extra-legal changes in government will grow. This is a situation which forces hostile to U.S. interests would seek to exploit. In Peru and Bolivia, the two main sources of the raw coca which ends up as cocaine in the United States, political instability and poverty weigh heavily against the combined efforts of the U.S. and Andean governments to deal with the coca production problem.

Our general goals for the Andean subregion are to:

-- halt the economic decline and achieve stabilization by 1985 by providing Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance and encouraging countries to reach agreements with the IMF to provide additional balance-of-payments support;

-- bring inflation under control;

-- help the countries of the region achieve an annual economic growth rate of at least 3% by 1986 and 4.5% by 1988;

-- increase agricultural production for food consumption and agroindustrial exports;

-- contribute to coca control by direct assistance to crop substitution and narcotics awareness efforts;

-- expand participation of all sectors of the population in the benefits of economic growth;

-- expand the role and participation of the private sector in economic development; and

-- strengthen democratic institutions.

In support of these goals the Congress already has responded by making available, through deobligation-reobligation authority, significant amounts of disaster assistance to help those affected most adversely by drought and flooding and to restore their ability to produce and market their products. A.I.D. is requesting $70 million of ESF assistance for Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru in FY 1986 to provide an incentive to these countries to pursue the policy reforms needed to halt the economic decline and create an environment in which a sustained economic recovery can occur.

The DA program, for which $57.4 million is requested, will give high priority to new efforts to improve agricultural production and marketing. New projects to stimulate exports will be undertaken in Bolivia and Peru. Projects to promote small business development and to provide technical skills training will be initiated in Ecuador.

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	10,862	10,721	250	270	261	250
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	L	511-0059	78	78	11,300	11,300	11,300	8,392	---	2,000	---	908
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS I	G	511-0452	75	81	4,129	4,129	4,129	4,091	---	38	---	---
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS I	L	511-0452	75	81	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,268	---	232	---	---
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	G	511-0466	78	79	300	300	300	27	---	115	---	158
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	L	511-0466	78	79	9,042	9,042	9,042	82	---	6,200	---	2,700
AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY	G	511-0472	77	87	1,200	1,200	800	343	400	400	---	400
AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY	L	511-0472	77	87	16,200	16,200	9,200	6,009	---	2,250	2,400	2,500
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION	G	511-0481	78	84	3,060	3,060	3,060	2,812	---	200	---	48
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0499	78	79	300	300	300	198	---	102	---	---
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	L	511-0499	78	79	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,485	---	515	---	---
DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L	511-0511	79	79	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---	2,500	---	4,498
CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0543	83	86	4,400	4,400	641	48	1,900	1,100	1,859	1,100
CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	511-0543	83	86	12,500	12,500	10,000	111	2,500	3,200	---	3,200
DISASTER RECOVERY	L	511-0581	84	85	6,200	5,700	4,200	---	1,500	2,000	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR AGR. RESEARCH AND EXT.	* G	511-0585	86	88	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	345	100
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	511-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	300	100	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					86,131	89,131	81,334	42,587	6,850	21,222	4,865	18,062
GRANTS					13,389	16,889	20,092	18,240	2,850	2,325	2,465	2,256
LOANS					72,742	72,242	61,242	24,347	4,000	18,897	2,400	15,806
POPULATION PLANNING												

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	19	15	10	8	10	8
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	19	15	10	8	10	8
GRANTS					---	---	19	15	10	8	10	8
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	408	393	115	125	120	120
RURAL SANITATION	G	511-0458	77	80	310	310	---	---	---	100	---	100
RURAL SANITATION	L	511-0458	77	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,031	---	1,500	---	1,450
SELF FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	511-0569	83	85	1,100	1,100	560	67	540	700	---	333
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	511-9999	79	C	---	---	300	104	---	148	---	48
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,410	5,410	5,268	1,595	655	2,573	120	2,051
GRANTS					1,410	1,410	1,268	564	655	1,073	120	601
LOANS					4,000	4,000	4,000	1,031	---	1,500	---	1,450
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	520	512	50	48	50	50
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	511-0471	73	84	3,950	3,950	3,950	2,713	---	950	---	287
RURAL EDUCATION II	G	511-0482	77	84	2,129	2,129	2,129	1,709	---	390	---	30
RURAL EDUCATION II	L	511-0482	77	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,282	---	4,800	---	1,918
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	511-0580	85	87	---	2,000	---	---	800	400	800	400
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0584	85	88	---	1,400	---	---	200	150	200	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	511-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	100

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,079	19,479	16,599	8,216	1,300	6,838	1,050	2,985
GRANTS					6,079	9,479	6,599	4,934	1,300	2,038	1,050	1,067
LOANS					10,000	10,000	10,000	3,282	---	4,800	---	1,918
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	381	279	135	165	155	130
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	511-0412	64	C	---	---	1,067	975	150	160	150	175
DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L	511-0511	79	79	3,000	3,000	3,000	2	---	2,000	---	998
LOW-COST SHELTER THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR	G	511-0567	83	85	550	550	500	6	50	100	---	100
POLICY REFORM	G	511-0571	83	85	1,200	1,200	800	169	400	500	---	531
EXPORT PROMOTION - TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	• G	511-0575	86	88	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	500	150
HANDICRAFT EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0583	85	87	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	360	1,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,250	7,750	5,748	1,431	1,735	3,285	1,805	2,684
GRANTS					3,250	4,750	2,748	1,429	1,735	1,285	1,805	1,686
LOANS					3,000	3,000	3,000	2	---	2,000	---	998
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RECOVERY	G	511-0581	84	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	3,475	---	3,000	---	2,525
DISASTER RECOVERY	L	511-0581	84	85	37,800	30,300	30,300	419	---	25,000	---	4,881
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,800	39,300	39,300	3,894	---	28,000	---	7,406
GRANTS					9,000	9,000	9,000	3,475	---	3,000	---	2,525
LOANS					37,800	30,300	30,300	419	---	25,000	---	4,881
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
DIVESTITURE OF PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES	• L	511-0570	86	86	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	8,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	8,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	8,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					160,670	171,070	149,268	57,738	10,550	61,926	17,850	41,196
GRANTS					33,128	41,528	39,726	28,657	6,550	9,729	5,450	8,143
LOANS					127,542	129,542	108,542	29,081	4,000	52,197	12,400	33,053

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[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - FN	G	518-0005	79	C	---	---	1,164	534	1,129	830	600	900
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE	G	518-0012	80	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	812	---	600	---	510
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE	L	518-0012	80	84	9,800	9,800	9,800	2,816	---	3,300	---	3,300
NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	G	518-0019	84	87	2,400	2,400	500	---	600	700	600	750
NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	L	518-0019	84	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,100	---	2,000
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0023	82	85	1,600	1,600	1,250	174	350	450	---	450
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	518-0023	82	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	465	---	1,000	---	3,000
RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM	G	518-0032	82	87	5,300	5,300	3,469	1,737	231	1,200	1,000	1,700
RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM	L	518-0032	82	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	113	---	1,500	---	2,000
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REORIENTATION PROG.	G	518-0051	85	87	---	6,000	---	---	2,400	800	2,000	1,100
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REORIENTATION PROG.	L	518-0051	85	87	---	6,000	---	---	3,500	800	1,000	1,700
CACAO REHABILITATION	* G	518-0053	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
CACAO REHABILITATION	* L	518-0053	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
AGRICULTURAL MARKET IMPROVEMENT SUPPORT	* G	518-0054	86	89	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
AGRICULTURAL MARKET IMPROVEMENT SUPPORT	* L	518-0054	86	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	1,159	668	900	700	400	600

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,600	68,600	34,842	7,319	9,110	12,980	10,600	19,310
GRANTS					11,300	26,800	9,542	3,925	5,610	5,280	6,600	6,510
LOANS					25,300	41,800	25,300	3,394	3,500	7,700	4,000	12,800
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - PN	G	518-0013	79	C	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING	G	518-0026	81	88	5,600	5,600	3,570	1,513	500	1,625	1,500	1,388
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,600	5,600	3,570	1,513	550	1,675	1,550	1,438
GRANTS					5,600	5,600	3,570	1,513	550	1,675	1,550	1,438
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - HE	G	518-0009	79	C	---	---	454	277	224	190	250	200
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	518-0015	81	85	1,130	4,130	1,000	315	3,130	1,250	---	1,300
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	L	518-0015	81	85	7,235	7,235	7,235	2,958	---	1,450	---	1,700
MALARIA CONTROL	G	518-0049	85	87	3,000	3,000	---	---	1,500	500	1,500	700
MALARIA CONTROL	L	518-0049	85	87	6,500	6,500	---	---	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	264	245	400	230	300	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,865	20,865	9,953	3,795	7,754	5,620	4,550	6,600
GRANTS					4,130	7,130	1,718	837	5,254	2,170	2,050	2,400
LOANS					13,735	13,735	7,235	2,958	2,500	3,450	2,500	4,200
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - EH	G	518-0016	79	C	---	---	513	252	470	380	230	250
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0017	80	86	1,300	1,300	930	138	---	650	370	400

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	518-0035	85	89	---	7,000	---	---	2,500	---	1,500	750
REVENUE GENERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0036	83	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	310	---	690	---	---
TECHNICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	* G	518-0055	86	88	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,200	350
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	1,162	179	1,090	799	---	620
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,300	12,800	3,605	879	4,060	2,519	3,300	2,370
GRANTS					2,300	12,800	3,605	879	4,060	2,519	3,300	2,370
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	518-0004	79	C	---	---	457	449	100	100	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - SD	G	518-0011	79	C	---	---	1,759	1,005	707	600	500	400
INTEGRATED SHELTER AND URBAN DEV	G	518-0022	82	85	330	330	130	8	200	100	---	100
NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	G	518-0028	83	85	300	300	235	77	65	65	---	100
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G	518-0029	81	84	800	800	800	227	---	250	---	250
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	L	518-0029	81	84	1,900	1,900	1,900	188	---	700	---	850
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0042	85	87	4,800	4,800	---	---	1,500	1,000	2,000	1,500
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	L	518-0042	85	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,000	400	---	400
MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS	G	518-0050	84	87	1,300	1,300	538	---	362	400	---	400
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	* G	518-0056	86	87	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	1,500	400
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - HOUSING	* G	518-0057	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	150

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	908	291	659	565	400	572
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,430	15,630	6,727	2,245	4,593	4,180	5,000	5,222
GRANTS					7,530	11,730	4,827	2,057	3,593	3,080	5,000	3,972
LOANS					3,900	3,900	1,900	188	1,000	1,100	---	1,250
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RELIEF REHAB AND RECONSTR	G	518-0046	83	84	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,878	---	3,122	---	---
DISASTER RELIEF REHAB AND RECONSTR	L	518-0046	83	84	16,000	16,000	16,000	---	---	7,500	---	8,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					23,000	23,000	23,000	3,878	---	10,622	---	8,000
GRANTS					7,000	7,000	7,000	3,878	---	3,122	---	---
LOANS					16,000	16,000	16,000	---	---	7,500	---	8,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM	* L	518-0058	86	86	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	10,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					96,795	161,495	80,697	19,629	26,067	37,596	40,000	52,940
GRANTS					37,860	71,060	30,262	13,089	19,067	17,846	18,500	16,690
LOANS					58,935	90,435	50,435	6,540	7,000	19,750	21,500	36,250

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

PROGRAM: PARAGUAY

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT	G	526-0000	79	C	---	---	180	---	---	120	---	60
SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY	G	526-0109	79	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	884	---	98	---	---
SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY	L	526-0109	79	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,170	---	1,799	---	---
MINIFUNDIA CROP INTENSIFICATION	G	526-0118	79	81	2,250	2,250	2,000	1,362	---	680	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,250	8,250	8,180	5,416	---	2,697	---	60
GRANTS					3,250	3,250	3,180	2,246	---	898	---	60
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	3,170	---	1,799	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					8,250	8,250	8,180	5,416	---	2,697	---	60
GRANTS					3,250	3,250	3,180	2,246	---	898	---	60
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	3,170	---	1,799	---	---

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SIERRA WATER AND LAND USE	L 527-0136	76	76	11,000	11,000	11,000	8,338	---	2,360	---	302
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 527-0166	74	C	---	---	4,100	3,371	1,377	1,700	575	907
INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G 527-0178	79	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,421	---	170	---	8
INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L 527-0178	79	83	15,000	15,000	15,000	8,790	---	6,000	---	210
AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	G 527-0192	80	86	4,300	4,050	2,100	1,846	1,950	1,000	---	1,100
AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	L 527-0192	80	86	9,000	12,900	9,000	4,304	2,200	4,000	1,700	3,500
LAND USE INVENTORY AND ENV PLANNING/ONER	G 527-0202	80	85	1,500	1,600	1,150	969	450	167	---	373
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	G 527-0219	79	85	1,100	1,100	---	---	1,100	600	---	500
SOIL CONSERVATION	G 527-0220	80	85	1,400	1,400	1,000	844	400	456	---	100
SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	G 527-0226	81	85	1,000	1,000	750	230	250	328	---	343
SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	L 527-0226	81	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	659	---	4,588	---	3,500
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	G 527-0238	83	85	6,000	4,480	2,300	250	2,180	1,000	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	L 527-0238	83	85	11,000	11,000	10,500	800	500	3,000	---	3,000
CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G 527-0240	82	87	4,000	4,000	2,850	547	---	1,500	850	1,250
CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L 527-0240	82	87	18,000	18,000	18,000	1,071	---	4,040	---	3,000
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	G 527-0244	81	85	3,000	3,000	2,000	904	1,000	1,200	---	695

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	L	527-0244	81	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,033	---	4,800	---	3,167
PRIVATE SECTOR AG INVESTMENT PROMOTION	L	527-0265	83	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,299	---	4,000	---	4,701
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	83	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,287	---	713	---	---
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR RECAPITALIZATION	* G	527-0282	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR RECAPITALIZATION	* L	527-0282	86	90	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	5,750	1,500
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORTS/INVESTMENT	* G	527-0286	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORTS/INVESTMENT	* L	527-0286	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	• G	527-9999	79	C	---	---	1,625	866	1,595	1,320	1,050	1,529
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					123,900	188,030	118,975	44,829	13,002	42,942	14,925	32,185
GRANTS					25,900	41,730	21,475	12,535	10,302	10,154	5,475	8,805
LOANS					98,000	146,900	97,500	32,294	2,700	32,788	9,450	23,380
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0203	74	C	---	---	200	183	50	55	50	55
INT. HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (NUTRITION	G	527-0230	81	86	10,900	10,818	6,168	2,115	4,050	3,000	600	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,900	10,818	6,368	2,298	4,100	3,055	650	1,755
GRANTS					10,900	10,818	6,368	2,298	4,100	3,055	650	1,755
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0167	74	C	---	---	770	511	1,470	1,300	500	550

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	G	527-0219	79	85	800	1,300	800	437	500	450	---	212
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	L	527-0219	79	85	5,800	5,800	5,800	2,274	---	3,000	---	526
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION	G	527-0221	81	85	1,000	1,000	800	241	200	200	---	300
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION	L	527-0221	81	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,492	---	2,500	---	3,000
SUR MEDIO HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	G	527-0224	80	80	800	800	800	637	---	163	---	---
INT. HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (NUTRITION	L	527-0230	81	86	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,284	---	1,716	---	1,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	527-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	400	250	300	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,400	22,900	22,970	7,876	2,570	9,579	800	5,938
GRANTS					2,600	3,100	3,170	1,826	2,570	2,363	800	1,412
LOANS					19,800	19,800	19,800	6,050	---	7,216	---	4,526
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PRE-SCHOOL ED AS A CATALYST FOR COMM DEV	G	527-0161	79	84	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,278	---	522	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0168	74	C	---	---	599	442	510	621	100	135
PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	527-0272	85	88	---	5,500	---	---	1,500	300	1,500	1,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	527-9999	78	C	---	---	630	460	605	427	725	823
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,800	7,300	3,029	2,180	2,615	1,870	2,325	1,958
GRANTS					1,800	7,300	3,029	2,180	2,615	1,870	2,325	1,958
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	527-0061	63	C	---	---	1,502	1,456	100	110	100	130
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0169	74	C	---	---	1,600	985	845	1,127	450	579
URBAN SMALL ENT. DEV.	L	527-0241	82	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,482	---	3,000	---	4,000
HOUSING SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	527-0259	86	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	300	250
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	L	527-0277	83	83	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,615	---	1,385	---	---
DECENTRALIZED PLANNING AND INVESTMENT	* G	527-0284	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORTS/INVESTMENT	* G	527-0286	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORTS/INVESTMENT	* L	527-0286	86	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,560	500
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	527-9999	78	C	---	---	200	---	1,014	725	450	815
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,000	32,500	16,302	6,538	1,959	6,347	5,860	7,074
GRANTS					---	9,500	3,302	2,441	1,959	1,962	3,300	2,574
LOANS					13,000	23,000	13,000	4,097	---	4,385	2,560	4,500
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	84	83	16,518	16,518	8,728	1,289	7,790	11,922	---	3,000
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	L	527-0277	84	83	37,131	37,181	31,000	10,820	6,181	16,861	---	9,500
DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	L	527-0278	84	84	60,000	60,000	60,000	30,000	---	30,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					113,699	113,699	99,728	42,109	13,971	58,783	---	12,500
GRANTS					16,518	16,518	8,728	1,289	7,790	11,922	---	3,000
LOANS					97,181	97,131	91,000	40,820	6,181	46,861	---	9,500
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	83	83	6,301	6,301	6,301	1,777	---	3,024	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,301	6,301	6,301	1,777	---	3,024	---	1,500
GRANTS					6,301	6,301	6,301	1,777	---	3,024	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
POLICY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ASSISTANCE	* L	527-0283	86	86	---	45,000	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	45,000	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	45,000	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					292,000	427,148	273,673	107,607	38,217	125,600	69,560	107,910
GRANTS					64,019	95,267	32,373	24,346	29,336	34,350	12,550	21,004
LOANS					227,981	331,881	221,300	83,261	8,881	91,250	57,010	86,906

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

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	4,150	3,636	697	1,000	950	1,000
LATIN AMERICA CROP INSURANCE SYSTEM	G	598-0579	78	84	5,305	5,189	5,189	4,910	---	279	---	---
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL WOMEN	G	598-0600	79	85	687	687	587	460	100	171	---	50
DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	598-0605	79	C	---	---	1,318	891	1,009	1,200	400	550
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	---	---	260	200	100	150
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G	598-0622	82	85	5,500	4,866	4,866	1,844	---	2,000	---	2,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	598-0625	83	C	---	---	760	455	400	500	400	500
TENURE SECURITY AND LAND MARKET RESEARCH	* G	598-0638	86	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	50
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	598-0640	85	87	310	310	---	---	310	100	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,802	11,052	16,870	12,196	2,776	5,450	2,000	4,500
GRANTS					11,802	11,052	16,870	12,196	2,776	5,450	2,000	4,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	604	301	150	300	150	200
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	---	---	300	100	750	400
POPULATION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	G	598-0631	85	89	---	5,000	---	---	500	300	650	500
LAC POPULATION INITIATIVES	G	598-0641	85	89	---	5,000	---	---	500	300	500	500

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

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	10,000	604	301	1,450	1,000	2,050	1,600
GRANTS					---	10,000	604	301	1,450	1,000	2,050	1,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	367	170	100	175	100	150
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200
TECHNOLOGY DEV AND TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G	598-0632	85	88	---	8,000	---	---	850	450	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	8,000	367	170	950	625	1,600	1,550
GRANTS					---	8,000	367	170	950	625	1,600	1,550
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	250	189	120	140	120	150
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	598-0101	62	C	---	---	76,820	70,171	8,000	12,500	8,000	9,500
RURAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G	598-0581	79	83	2,039	2,039	2,039	1,789	---	250	---	---
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	598-0588	79	83	5,075	4,707	4,707	4,018	---	689	---	---
EDUCATION RESEARCH NETWORKS	G	598-0589	80	84	---	---	840	835	---	---	---	---
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	---	---	500	150	500	500
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G	598-0622	82	85	10,544	10,544	10,294	4,517	250	1,510	---	2,500
LAC EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK	G	598-0635	84	87	983	983	---	---	200	200	200	200
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	598-0640	85	87	14,690	14,690	---	---	4,240	1,000	5,000	3,000

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

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 86

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PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	598-9999	78	C	---	---	879	703	330	300	---	206
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					33,331	32,963	95,829	82,222	13,640	16,739	13,820	16,056
GRANTS					33,331	32,963	95,829	82,222	13,640	16,739	13,820	16,056
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	686	591	304	200	300	300
CONSULTANTS AND SEMINARS	G	598-0044	68	C	---	---	2,972	2,902	---	70	---	---
PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)	G	598-0436	65	C	---	---	6,877	5,726	915	950	900	900
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFO TRANSFER	G	598-0572	77	87	5,473	5,473	2,773	2,268	600	500	600	550
SOLIDARIDOS (PVO)	G	598-0587	78	85	4,000	4,000	3,600	3,596	400	404	---	---
HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	598-0591	78	C	---	---	4,959	3,500	750	1,700	500	950
DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	598-0605	79	C	---	---	2,810	2,124	500	800	500	500
ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	598-0606	79	C	---	---	1,691	1,531	150	200	150	150
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	---	---	1,340	600	800	700
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES	G	598-0619	82	C	---	---	2,502	1,767	1,900	2,450	930	1,000
PVO SECTOR POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN	G	598-0634	85	87	---	450	---	---	150	75	75	50
LAC STATISTICS TRAINING CTR.	G	598-0636	85	87	---	1,500	---	---	446	400	500	400
LAC WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	* G	598-0639	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	50
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	598-9999	78	C	---	---	401	317	80	60	---	20

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

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 86

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,473	11,423	29,271	24,322	7,535	8,409	5,330	5,570
GRANTS					9,473	11,423	29,271	24,322	7,535	8,409	5,330	5,570
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	598-0101	62	C	---	---	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	598-0591	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	150
CARIBBEAN BASIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND	G	598-0626	83	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	2,645	---	4,855	---	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	598-9999	78	C	---	---	2,300	1,144	---	1,156	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,500	7,500	13,800	5,789	2,000	8,011	2,200	2,150
GRANTS					7,500	7,500	13,800	5,789	2,000	8,011	2,200	2,150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					62,106	80,938	156,741	125,000	28,351	40,234	27,000	31,426
GRANTS					62,106	80,938	156,741	125,000	28,351	40,234	27,000	31,426
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars) (rounded)

		FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
MIDDLE EAST				
Egypt	ESF	853.0 1/	815.0 3/	815.0
Israel	ESF	910.0	1,200.0	--- 7/
Jordan	ESF	20.0	20.0	20.0
Lebanon	ESF	27.8 2/	78.2 4/	10.0
Morocco	ESF	7.0	15.0	22.5
	DA	19.4 12/	19.2 5/	19.0 8/
Oman	ESF	15.0	20.0	20.0
Tunisia	ESF	1.5	20.0	22.5
	DA	.04	.04	0 8/
Yemen	DA	27.4 13/	29.0	29.0 8/
Sub-total ME	Total	1,881.1	2,216.5	958.0 11/
	ESF	1,834.3	2,168.2	910.0 11/
	DA	46.8	48.2	48.0
EUROPE				
Cyprus	ESF	15.0	15.0	3.0
Italy	ESF	10.0 14/	0	0
Poland	ESF	0	4.0	0
	DA	0	5.0 6/	(5.0) 6/
Portugal	ESF	40.0	80.0	80.0
Spain 9/	ESF	12.0	12.0	12.0
Turkey	ESF	138.5	175.0	150.0
Sub-total Europe	Total	215.5	291.0	245.0
	ESF	215.5	286.0	245.0
	DA	0	5.0	(5.0)
REGIONAL				
DA Reg. Activities		5.0	5.2	4.2
ESF Reg. Activities		14.0	15.0	22.0
(West Bank/Gaza)		(8.5)	(9.0)	(10.0)
(Regional Coop)		(3.6)	(5.0)	(5.8)
(AUB)		(0)	(0)	(5.0)
(Others, incl PD&S)		(1.9)	(1.0)	(1.2)
TOTAL - NEAR EAST 10/	Total	2,115.5	2,527.8	1,229.1 11/
	ESF	2,063.7	2,469.2	1,177.0 11/
	DA	51.8	58.6	52.2

1/ Figure includes $102,949 mil. in reobligations. 2/ $27.2 mil. from FY 1983 no-year funds carried over. Figure includes $557,000 in reobligations. 3/ Figure excludes planned reobligations. 4/ $73.2 mil. from FY 1983 no-year funds; 5.0 mil. from FY 1985 Appropriation. 5/ Figure excludes $150,000 in planned reobligation. 6/ The FY 1985 continuing resolution earmarked $10 mil. for Poland, of which not more than $5 mil. can be obligated in FY 1985; the remaining $5 mil. will be obligated in FY 1986. 7/ To be determined. 8/ Does not include Peace Corps small projects to be transferred from NE Regional DA funds during the FY. 9/ No country narrative. 10/ Does not include disaster relief: FY 1984, Lebanon, $285,000; FY 1985, Lebanon $1,107,000; Italy $1,655,781. 11/ Does not include Israel. 12/ Figure includes $460,000 in reobligations. 13/ Figure includes $1,399,000 in reobligations. 14/ From 1984 Syria deobligation.

NEAR EAST REGIONAL OVERVIEW

For FY 1986, A.I.D. is requesting $1,177 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and $52.2 million in Development Assistance (DA) for bilateral and regional aid activities in the Middle East (excluding Israel) and Europe. A supplemental amount will be requested for Israel. As in past years, the overriding objective of our assistance is to help bring peace to the Middle East and to help resolve some of the economic problems faced by countries in the region. By supporting long-term social and economic development, as well as shorter term economic stabilization and reconstruction where required, A.I.D. helps governments meet the reasonable expectations of their people that peace will bring greater prosperity and an improved quality of life. The continued unrest and strife, particularly in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, underscore the urgency of maintaining our efforts to promote security and peace in the Middle East. U.S. assistance contributes to the stability and longer term economic development of the region and meets the basic human needs of the people in this crisis-torn area. A.I.D. thereby seeks to strengthen the groundwork for achievement of peace in the region.

In addition to the Middle East, the requested program addresses important economic and security needs in the less-developed countries of Europe. For Turkey, $150 million is requested for balance of payments support, and $80 million is requested for economic assistance to Portugal (especially the Azores) related to a military facility arrangement there.

Middle East

For Egypt, A.I.D. requests $815 million in ESF and $222.1 million in PL 480 Titles I and II. Of the $815 million ESF, $200 million is requested to finance U.S. imports in such categories as machinery, equipment, spare parts, industrial raw materials, grains, and semi-finished goods through the Commodity Import Program, and $100 million is requested as a cash transfer. The balance of $515 million ESF will: assist new and continuing initiatives in water and sewerage projects and related activities such as the rehabilitation of the Aswan Dam turbines; assist in the development of local infrastructure and enhance popular participation in local government processes through the decentralization program; continue support to the agricultural and private sectors; support training and technical assistance that will strengthen Egyptian technical and management capabilities; and begin new projects in health and basic education.

For Israel, an undetermined amount will be requested for a cash transfer to help Israel meet short-term balance of payments requirements, maintain essential foreign exchange expenditures, and carry out an economic reform program. A.I.D.'s assistance will directly support Israel's civilian economy and help restore economic stability.

For Jordan, $20 million is requested to support increased agricultural production in the rainfed highlands, to promote growth in urban industrial areas, to exploit and assess groundwater resources, for participant training programs, and to continue technology transfer and technical assistance activities.

For Lebanon, $10 million is requested to improve health delivery services to displaced families and injured people in the Greater Beirut area, continue reconstruction and rehabilitation of housing and other small-scale infrastructure activities through PVOs, and assist the Government of Lebanon to improve its capacity to plan and implement reconstruction activities.

For Morocco, $19 million in DA funds, $22.5 million in ESF, and $44.9 million in PL 480 Titles I and II commodities are requested to support the Government's efforts to alleviate substantial economic difficulties caused by severe droughts and other factors, and to meet the basic needs of the poor majority of the population. The $22.5 million ESF will complete funding of two ongoing projects (conventional energy and winter snow pack augmentation) and finance a major new initiative in private sector development and export promotion. The $19 million in DA will finance ongoing projects in agriculture, population, energy, and human resources development. PL 480 Title I ($40 million) will help to meet grain import needs and provide local currency financing of development projects. PL 480 Title II ($4.9 million) commodities will assist the Government in meeting basic nutritional needs of children of impoverished families.

For Oman, $20 million is requested to continue supporting the operations of the United States-Oman Joint Commission for technical assistance and training, and for construction of public schools throughout the country.

For Tunisia, $22.5 million in ESF and $2.5 million in PL 480 Title I are requested. The reversal of the Administration's decision to discontinue bilateral economic assistance to Tunisia was prompted by a reassessment of United States' role after civil disturbances broke out in January 1984. ESF funds will support activities in the private sector and projects in agriculture, rural development and population. PL 480 commodities will help meet grain import needs while supporting policy reform in agriculture and promoting private sector and farm cooperative distribution of nitrogen fertilizer.

For Yemen, $29.0 million in DA funds are requested. A.I.D. assistance to Yemen is focused on helping the Government develop the human resources and institutional capabilities needed to achieve broad-based and sustained development that will meet the basic human needs of the least developed country in the region. The $29 million will principally support agricultural development, basic education, family health services, primary health care and improved water systems, and a new initiative in municipal planning and management. Proceeds from the sale of a requested $5 million in PL 480 Title I food assistance will probably be used to fund part of the costs of establishing a faculty of Agriculture at the University of Sanaa.

NEAR EAST REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Europe

For Cyprus, $3 million is requested to continue the scholarship program initiated in FY 1981.

For Portugal, $80 million is requested for economic and social development of the Azores and other parts of Portugal in support of an expanded security relationship.

For Spain, $12 million is requested to continue educational, cultural and scientific exchange programs administered by the Department of State and the United States Information Agency.

For Turkey, $150 million is requested to continue support of Turkish economic reform and stabilization efforts. Turkey is a close, valued NATO ally located in an area of strategic importance to the United States. It is in the United States' interest to encourage and support the growth, development and stability of this democratic, Western-oriented country. The assistance funds will support the Government of Turkey in its continued efforts to develop the private sector, increase exports, and enhance the climate for foreign investment.

Regional Activities

In FY 1986, a total of $26.2 million is requested for regional activities: $22.0 million in Economic Funds and $4.2 million in Development Assistance funds. ESF totalling $10.0 million will be used for development projects in the West Bank and Gaza, such as health and sanitation, land reclamation and agricultural development, water storage and distribution, community and rural development, and vocational and higher education. A total of $5.8 million will fund scientific and technical Regional Cooperation activities in such areas as the marine sciences, infectious diseases, agriculture technology exchange, and arid land use. Budget support totaling $5.0 million in ESF will be provided to the American University of Beirut to repair war-damaged facilities and to offset income loss from declining tuition receipts. ESF funds totalling $1.2 million will also be provided to supplement other regional programs in population/family planning activities, legal education and training, and for studies, technical assistance, and other activities related to project development and support in the Near East.

In addition, DA funds (totalling $4.2 million) will support six other regional activities in: environmental activities; science and technology information transfer; private enterprise stimulation; small projects administered by the Peace Corps in Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen; dryland agricultural research network; and energy development. The last project will receive initial funding in FY 1986.

NEAR EAST REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Terminating Programs:

In accordance with the provisions of the Second Continuing Resolution of FY 1984 and the Department of State Authorization Act enacted in November 1983, all funds provided to Syria under the Foreign Assistance Act have been deobligated. Out of the total amount that was deobligated $10 million was provided to Italy in FY 1984 to provide additional support to its earthquake reconstruction program, which began in FY 1981. Ongoing activities, such as school reconstruction and PVO-supported rehabilitation work, will be continued in FY 1985, along with a seismic detection project and a fellowship program.

The Congress, in its omnibus supplemental appropriation bill for FY 1984, authorized $10 million in ESF to provide equipment and furnishings to the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility at the American Hospital in Krakow and medical supplies for private hospitals in Poland. Of that amount, the NE Bureau plans to make a grant to Project Hope of $4 million to provide the needed medical supplies. The balance of funding will come from the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program. For FY 1985 and FY 1986, Congress earmarked $10 million in DA funds to provide support to the Catholic Church Foundation of Poland to carry out pilot agricultural projects in selected parts of the country. Half of the funds will be obligated in FY 1985 and the other half in FY 1986, as stipulated in the legislation. PL 480 Title II resources are also used to provide humanitarian assistance to Poland. For FY 1986, $13.2 million in Title II is requested for the Catholic Relief Services to continue its direct distribution program aimed at the unemployed, families of detained individuals, invalids, low-income families and other needy individuals in Poland.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CYPRUS									
1983	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1984	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1985	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EGYPT									
1983	750,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	750,000	---
1984	852,949 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	852,949	---
1985	815,000 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
1986	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
ISRAEL									
1983	785,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	785,000	---
1984	910,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	910,000	---
1985	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
1986	--- 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY									
1983	13,168	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,168
1984	10,000 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	1,655	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,655
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JORDAN									
1983	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1984	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1985	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1986	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
LEBANON									
1983	55,167	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,560	45,607
1984	28,063	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,778 5/	285
1985	79,338	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,231	1,107
1986	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
MOROCCO									
1983	11,227	6,857	1,150	1,000	---	2,220	---	---	---
1984	26,435	9,900	5,260 6/	---	---	3,105 7/	1,170	7,000	---
1985	34,245	9,975	3,500 8/	500	---	1,800	3,470	15,000	---
1986	41,500	13,499	2,000	---	---	1,901	1,600	22,500	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
OMAN									
1983	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1984	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1985	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1986	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
POLAND									
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	9,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PORTUGAL									
1983	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
1986	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
SPAIN									
1983	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1984	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
TUNISIA									
1983	5,026	---	---	---	---	10	---	5,000	16
1984	1,550	---	---	---	---	---	40	1,500	10
1985	20,040	---	---	---	---	---	40	20,000	---
1986	22,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,500	---
TURKEY									
1983	285,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	285,000	---
1984	138,503	---	---	---	---	---	---	138,500	3
1985	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
1986	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	150,000	---
YEMEN									
1983	28,082	15,135	---	5,079	---	7,868	---	---	---
1984	27,392	10,932 9/	---	8,461 10/	---	7,959	40	---	---
1985	29,074	12,195	1,500	5,500	---	9,839	40	---	---
1986	29,000	12,600	2,500	3,657	---	9,243	1,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA									
1983	4,404	352	550	78	---	3,200	224	---	---
1984	4,973	495	1,655	448	---	1,817	558	---	---
1985	5,217	1,310	1,500	300	---	1,337	770	---	---
1986	4,168	610	1,500	375	---	553	1,130	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL - ESF									
1983	12,480	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,480	---
1984	13,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,990	---
1985	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1986	22,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	---
TOTAL									
1983	2,031,554	22,344	1,700	6,157	---	13,298	224	1,929,040	58,791
1984	2,115,855	21,327	6,915	8,909	---	12,881	1,808	2,063,717	298
1985	2,530,569	28,480	6,500	6,300	---	12,976	4,320	2,469,231	2,762
1986	1,229,168	26,709	6,000	4,032	---	11,697	3,730	1,177,000	---

1/ Figure includes $102,949 in reobligations.
2/ Figure excludes planned reobligations for the balance of FY 1985.
3/ To be determined.
4/ From FY 1984 Syria deobligations.
5/ Figure includes $557 in reobligations.
6/ Figure includes $290 in reobligations.
7/ Figure includes $170 in reobligations.
8/ Figure excludes planned reobligations for the balance of FY 1985.
9/ Figure includes $41 in reobligations.
10/ Figure includes $1,358 in reobligations.

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

PROGRAM: CYPRUS

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES	G	233-0001	75	85	152,500	160,000	152,500	118,738	7,500	5,000	---	5,000
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	233-0002	81	86	24,000	34,500	24,000	1,160	7,500	2,500	3,000	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					176,500	194,500	176,500	119,898	15,000	7,500	3,000	9,000
GRANTS					176,500	194,500	176,500	119,898	15,000	7,500	3,000	9,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					176,500	194,500	176,500	119,898	15,000	7,500	3,000	9,000
GRANTS					176,500	194,500	176,500	119,898	15,000	7,500	3,000	9,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VIII	L	263-K052	79	79	250,000	248,575	250,000	247,374	---	1,200	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IX	L	263-K053	80	80	30,000	29,579	30,000	29,479	---	100	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM XI	L	263-K054	80	80	250,000	247,623	250,000	245,623	---	2,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM XII	L	263-K055	81	81	70,000	69,744	70,000	68,544	---	1,200	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K602	80	80	55,000	53,811	55,000	53,311	---	500	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K603	81	81	230,000	230,000	230,000	193,860	---	25,000	---	11,140
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K604	82	82	350,000	350,000	350,000	248,442	---	60,000	---	41,423
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K606	83	84	301,055	301,055	301,055	126,983	---	95,000	---	79,072
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K607	84	84	300,000	300,000	401,894	---	---	75,000	---	78,365
CASH TRANSFER	G	263-K608	84	84	101,894	101,894	---	---	---	101,894	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K609	85	85	---	100,000	---	---	100,000	100,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K61B	85	85	---	200,000	---	---	200,000	---	---	50,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM •	G	263-K61C	86	86	---	200,000	---	---	---	---	200,000	---
CASH TRANSFER •	G	263-K61D	86	86	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	100,000
ISMAILIA THERMAL POWER PLANT	G	263-0009	76	83	250,000	250,000	250,000	153,808	---	50,100	---	22,000
STRENGTHENING RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	263-0015	76	84	14,900	14,900	14,900	8,186	---	1,445	---	3,771
APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH	G	263-0016	77	80	24,400	24,400	24,400	14,242	---	4,300	---	5,858
WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT	G	263-0017	76	81	13,000	13,000	13,000	12,860	---	140	---	---
PVC PIPE DRAINAGE	L	263-0019	76	76	20,025	19,109	20,025	16,029	---	3,080	---	---
NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	G	263-0023	76	80	2,500	2,500	2,500	445	---	---	---	1,724

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in the column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	L	263-0023	76	80	41,000	41,000	41,000	35,975	---	4,200	---	825
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND MANPOWER DEV III	G	263-0026	77	85	34,500	40,500	34,500	28,582	6,000	5,000	---	4,920
RICE RESEARCH AND IRRIGATION	G	263-0027	77	81	21,767	21,767	21,767	8,793	---	11,651	---	3,939
GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	G	263-0028	75	83	13,500	13,500	13,500	5,017	---	1,883	---	1,500
GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	L	263-0028	75	83	44,275	44,275	44,275	42,864	---	1,411	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING	G	263-0029	77	85	67,400	67,400	67,400	51,889	---	6,000	---	9,512
SHOUBRA EL KHEIMA THERMAL POWER PLANT	G	263-0030	79	84	208,000	208,000	208,000	160,650	---	28,535	---	7,501
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	G	263-0031	79	80	40,000	40,000	40,000	25,122	---	9,080	---	5,798
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	G	263-0033	77	85	51,188	51,188	30,000	3,599	21,188	9,408	---	17,000
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	L	263-0033	77	85	46,012	46,012	46,012	40,990	---	5,022	---	---
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY	G	263-0038	77	82	61,400	61,400	61,400	29,701	---	20,123	---	11,000
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY	L	263-0038	77	82	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,623	---	377	---	---
IRRIGATION PUMPING	G	263-0040	77	80	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,612	---	388	---	---
IRRIGATION PUMPING	L	263-0040	77	80	11,000	11,000	11,000	10,966	---	34	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS	G	263-0041	77	83	14,900	14,900	14,900	13,598	---	1,302	---	---
TECHNICAL AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV	G	263-0042	78	81	31,000	31,000	31,000	23,244	---	4,000	---	3,756
DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK II	G	263-0045	78	78	2,000	1,509	2,000	1,111	---	398	---	---
SUEZ PORT DEVELOPMENT	L	263-0047	78	78	11,321	9,721	11,321	7,751	---	1,970	---	---
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE	G	263-0048	78	83	109,000	109,000	109,000	43,638	---	34,372	---	15,000
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE	L	263-0048	78	83	60,000	60,000	60,000	59,384	---	616	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
NUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT	L	263-0052	78	78	95,000	95,000	95,000	85,683	---	3,600	---	5,717
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDIES	G	263-0061	78	84	22,800	22,800	22,800	15,614	---	2,800	---	3,200
AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0064	78	80	27,500	27,500	27,500	10,399	---	5,400	---	6,700
URBAN LOW-COST HEALTH DELIVERY	G	263-0065	79	85	45,553	45,553	37,253	12,464	8,300	8,474	---	16,659
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY UPGRADING	G	263-0066	78	81	80,000	80,000	80,000	34,983	---	11,370	---	28,646
MAJOR CEREALS IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM	G	263-0070	79	80	47,000	47,000	47,000	36,992	---	10,008	---	---
PORT SAID SALINES PLANT	G	263-0072	77	77	13,000	12,346	13,000	12,046	---	300	---	---
TELECOMMUNICATIONS II	G	263-0075	79	79	80,000	80,000	80,000	67,220	---	12,780	---	---
SMALL FARMER PRODUCTION	G	263-0079	79	84	49,000	49,000	49,000	19,306	---	11,870	---	13,000
ALEXANDRIA SEWAGE I	L	263-0089	77	77	15,000	14,762	15,000	14,762	---	---	---	---
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT	G	263-0090	80	81	39,000	39,000	39,000	13,023	---	12,335	---	10,285
CAIRO SEWAGE	G	263-0091	78	81	129,000	129,000	129,000	62,736	---	23,900	---	30,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT ENCOURAGEMENT FUND	G	263-0097	79	79	10,805	10,805	10,805	805	---	6,000	---	4,000
ALEXANDRIA WASTEWATER SYSTEM EXPANSION I	G	263-0100	79	84	198,700	198,700	198,621	31,112	---	20,000	---	32,000
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	G	263-0101	78	81	83,555	83,555	83,555	21,936	---	9,500	---	9,000
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	L	263-0101	78	81	46,445	46,445	46,445	9,040	---	7,100	---	15,000
TECH TRANSFER AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES	G	263-0102	83	89	15,000	40,000	15,000	98	10,000	2,500	---	5,000
MINERAL, PETROLEUM AND GROUNDWATER ASSES	G	263-0105	80	87	37,200	37,200	20,700	8,311	9,000	3,630	4,500	6,000
PEACE FELLOWSHIPS	G	263-0110	80	85	54,000	60,000	54,000	33,313	6,000	14,400	---	10,288

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR FEASIBILITY STUDY	G	263-0112	79	86	5,000	10,000	5,000	2,353	3,000	618	2,000	1,500
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE TRAINING	G	263-0114	80	80	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,191	---	309	---	---
TAX ADMINISTRATION	G	263-0115	80	83	3,700	2,921	3,700	1,660	---	1,261	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0116	80	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,616	---	1,225	---	1,159
TELECOMMUNICATIONS III	G	263-0117	80	82	122,000	122,000	122,000	31,740	---	47,420	---	28,300
UNIVERSITY LINKAGES	G	263-0118	80	80	17,500	17,500	17,500	8,559	---	8,450	---	489
ENERGY POLICY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FIELD	G	263-0123	82	86	32,600	16,800	12,300	780	2,000	3,860	1,500	5,000
WORKFORCE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0125	85	90	---	60,000	---	---	6,000	---	21,000	4,150
IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT	G	263-0132	81	87	139,000	139,000	58,000	23,455	15,000	15,980	28,000	21,494
SUEZ COMMUNITY HEALTH PERSONNEL TRAINING	G	263-0136	80	85	17,100	15,900	10,800	7,278	5,100	2,245	---	2,800
CONTROL OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES	G	263-0137	81	81	26,000	26,000	26,000	4,246	---	4,300	---	5,000
BASIC EDUCATION	G	263-0139	81	84	85,000	85,000	85,000	29,800	---	16,000	---	21,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0140	85	89	---	51,000	---	---	5,012	400	6,000	3,000
AG DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	G	263-0142	80	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,214	---	1,381	---	1,652
POPULATION	G	263-0144	83	91	102,600	102,600	20,000	1,858	6,400	14,400	18,000	10,142
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTION CREDIT	G	263-0147	82	88	68,000	158,000	68,000	22,902	20,000	31,250	15,000	13,726
NATIONAL PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN	G	263-0152	85	91	---	200,000	---	---	20,000	---	20,000	20,000
BUSINESS SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT	G	263-0159	83	83	9,100	9,100	9,100	303	---	465	---	1,370

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
REHAB AND MODERN OF ASWAN HIGH DAM	G	263-0160	82	86	100,000	100,000	85,000	14,525	---	15,050	15,000	13,850
DECENTRALIZATION PAAD	G	263-0161	82	85	525,200	525,200	462,200	329,181	63,000	79,247	---	80,744
SAFAGA GRAIN SILOS COMPLEX	G	263-0165	82	82	80,000	80,000	80,000	24,106	---	15,400	---	16,400
PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR INITIATIVES	* G	263-0170	86	90	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
GREATER CAIRO WASTEWATER	G	263-0173	84	90	165,300	816,000	165,300	---	195,000	---	195,000	95,000
W&S INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0176	85	88	---	25,000	---	---	5,000	500	5,000	2,000
DECENTRALIZATION SECTOR SUPPORT II	G	263-0182	85	90	---	550,000	---	---	61,000	---	85,000	50,000
BASIC EDUCATION II	* G	263-0187	86	90	---	93,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
PRIVATE HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS	* G	263-0198	86	90	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
PRODUCTION CREDIT II	G	263-0201	85	90	---	205,000	---	---	30,000	2,500	30,000	10,000
SMALL FARMER CREDIT II	G	263-0202	85	90	---	115,000	---	---	15,000	---	20,000	15,000
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	263-0203	85	90	---	66,000	---	---	3,000	100	14,000	2,900
INFORMAL PRIVATE SECTOR	* G	263-0204	86	89	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,770,195	8,600,549	5,455,928	3,049,965	815,000	095,057	815,000	1,096,275
GRANTS					4,750,117	7,587,704	4,435,850	2,105,878	815,000	063,147	815,000	1,074,733
LOANS					1,020,078	1,012,845	1,020,078	944,087	---	31,910	---	21,542
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,770,195	8,600,549	5,455,928	3,049,965	815,000	095,057	815,000	1,096,275
GRANTS					4,750,117	7,587,704	4,435,850	2,105,878	815,000	063,147	815,000	1,074,733
LOANS					1,020,078	1,012,845	1,020,078	944,087	---	31,910	---	21,542

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER/BINATIONAL FOUNDATION	G	271-K060	85	85	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---	200,000*	200,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K619	84	84	910,000	910,000	910,000	910,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	271-XXXX	86	86	---	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
DESALTING PLANT	G	271-0005	75	75	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,784	---	1,051	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,130,000	3,330,000	930,000	925,784	200,000*	201,051	---	---
GRANTS					2,130,000	3,330,000	930,000	925,784	200,000*	201,051	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,130,000	3,330,000	930,000	925,784	200,000*	201,051	---	---
GRANTS					2,130,000	3,330,000	930,000	925,784	200,000*	201,051	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: JORDAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AQABA SEWERAGE	L	278-0206	79	79	7,500	7,500	7,500	3,028	---	2,000	---	2,472
HEALTH MGMT AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	278-0208	77	83	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,082	---	793	---	1,207
AMMAN WATER AND SEWERAGE	L	278-0220	78	79	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,836	---	4,164	---	---
IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	G	278-0233	80	80	2,500	2,500	2,500	293	---	2,207	---	---
IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	L	278-0233	80	80	21,000	21,000	21,000	2,304	---	4,000	---	14,696
ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	G	278-0234	82	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	102	---	500	---	4,398
ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	L	278-0234	82	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	3,000	---	7,000
JORDAN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	G	278-0241	81	81	5,620	5,620	5,620	2,294	---	1,700	---	1,626
GROUNDWATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION	G	278-0243	80	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,952	---	1,048	---	---
HEALTH EDUCATION	G	278-0245	80	81	980	980	980	150	---	300	---	530
INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE	G	278-0247	81	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	801	---	563	---	636
TOWN & VILLAGE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	278-0255	85	85	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
TOWN & VILLAGE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	L	278-0255	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	500
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING III	G	278-0257	83	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	512	---	800	---	1,688
TECH SERVICE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES III	G	278-0253	82	82	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,397	---	1,500	---	2,103
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT	G	278-0259	83	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,139	---	1,200	---	1,661
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT	L	278-0259	83	84	17,000	17,000	17,000	537	---	3,000	---	8,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: JORDAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TECH SERVC AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV		G	278-0260	84	85	4,000	7,000	4,000	---	3,000	1,100	---	2,000
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT		G	278-0261	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	800	---	1,300
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	278-0264	85	86	---	11,000	---	---	5,000	---	6,000	3,200
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT		L	278-0264	85	86	---	9,000	---	---	6,000	---	3,000	3,000
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT		G	278-0265	85	86	---	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000	500
TECH SERVICES - FEASIBILITY STUDIES V	•	G	278-0266	86	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
DEVELOPMENT ADMIN TRAINING IV	*	G	278-0267	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
GROUND WATER ASSESSMENT OF JORDAN	•	G	278-0268	86	86	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						139,475	184,475	139,475	53,427	20,000	28,875	20,000	57,017
GRANTS						44,975	78,975	44,975	12,722	12,000	12,711	17,000	21,349
LOANS						94,500	105,500	94,500	40,705	8,000	16,164	3,000	35,668
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						139,475	184,475	139,475	53,427	20,000	28,875	20,000	57,017
GRANTS						44,975	78,975	44,975	12,722	12,000	12,711	17,000	21,349
LOANS						94,500	105,500	94,500	40,705	8,000	16,164	3,000	35,668

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: LEBANON

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMIN BY STATE	G	268-DRST	83	C	---	---	2,999	487	---	---	---	---
NEW PROJECTS TO BE DEVELOPED	G	268-XXXX	85	85	---	1,107	---	---	1,107	500	---	607
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	268-0000	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,506	---	2,494	---	---
UNICEF	G	268-0323	83	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	---	2,000	---	---
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	268-0324	82	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	---	3,000	---	3,000
SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT	G	268-0326	84	84	296	296	296	---	---	142	---	143
REHABILITATION PLANNING	G	268-0327	83	83	1,000	597	597	---	---	297	---	298
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	G	268-0328.01	83	83	1,500	1,700	1,500	---	---	600	---	400
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE	G	268-0328.02	83	83	800	800	800	---	---	400	---	400
TELECOMMUNICATIONS REHABILITATION	G	268-0329	83	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	---	---	2,850	---	2,850
POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION	G	268-0330	83	83	2,800	2,800	2,750	---	---	1,375	---	1,375
EMERGENCY HOUSING REPAIR	G	268-0331	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
ECONOMIC AND DEV PLANNING ASSIST TO COR	G	268-0341	83	83	2,250	2,250	2,250	---	---	1,125	---	1,125
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,346	47,250	48,892	12,993	1,107	17,283	---	12,698
GRANTS					46,346	47,250	48,892	12,993	1,107	17,283	---	12,698
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
NEW PROJECTS TO BE DEVELOPED	G	268-XXXX	85	85	---	19,931	---	---	19,931	---	---	---
TECHNICAL EDUCATION	G	268-0300	78	78	1,500	1,500	1,500	999	---	501	---	---
HEALTH SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	268-0305	78	83	4,900	4,900	4,900	3,108	---	1,300	---	492

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

PROGRAM: LEBANON

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION-CRS		G	268-0313	81	87	11,824	11,824	6,824	1,324	---	2,500	---	2,500
CREDIT COOPERATIVES - SCF (OPG)		G	268-0317	81	85	8,060	18,060	8,060	6,801	10,000	2,000	---	3,000
VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BLDG TRADES/YMCA		G	268-0318	81	84	3,090	3,090	3,090	2,340	---	750	---	---
TELECOMMUNICATIONS REHABILITATION		G	268-0329	83	85	13,481	13,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	2,000	---	2,000
POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION		G	268-0330	84	85	7,680	15,930	4,930	---	11,000	6,000	---	6,000
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT FUND		G	268-0336	85	85	5,000	18,000	---	---	18,000	2,000	---	5,000
ECONOMIC AND DEV PLANNING ASSIST TO CDR		G	268-0341	83	85	4,500	4,750	2,250	---	2,500	1,725	---	2,600
LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE		G	268-0342	84	85	10,000	9,728	6,928	4,327	2,800	5,401	---	---
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIONAL RECONS	*	G	268-0344	86	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	900
PVO HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION	*	G	268-0345	86	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,200
DECENTRALIZATION OF BASIC HEALTH SERVICE	*	G	268-0346	86	87	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,300
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT		G	268-1336	85	85	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	2,500
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BEIRUT		G	913-0221	84	84	7,613	7,613	7,613	7,600	---	13	---	---
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE (IC)		G	913-0222	84	84	130	130	130	---	---	130	---	---
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (BUC)		G	938-1308	84	84	427	427	427	---	---	427	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						78,205	153,883	50,652	30,499	78,231	24,747	10,000	28,492
GRANTS						78,205	153,883	50,652	30,499	78,231	24,747	10,000	28,492
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: LEBANON

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					124,551	201,133	99,544	43,492	79,338	42,030	10,000	41,190
GRANTS					124,551	201,133	99,544	43,492	79,338	42,030	10,000	41,190
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SMALL FARM DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	* G	608-XPVO	86	86	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	200
DOUKKALA IRRIGATION	L	608-0127	76	76	13,000	13,000	13,000	12,915	---	85	---	---
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	G	608-0136	78	87	26,323	26,323	7,987	5,108	3,000	4,200	5,499	4,700
RANGE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	608-0145	80	85	5,075	5,075	4,200	2,781	875	1,294	---	1,000
RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	608-0159	80	86	9,200	9,200	6,419	2,014	695	4,000	652	2,557
AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE	G	608-0160	80	89	25,508	28,508	11,976	9,292	4,000	4,167	3,848	4,268
PLNG, ECON, STAT FOR AGRICULTURE	G	608-0182	83	89	12,567	12,567	3,536	162	1,405	2,450	1,000	1,240
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT & PRODUCTIVITY	* G	608-0185	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					94,673	105,173	47,118	32,272	9,975	16,196	13,499	15,265
GRANTS					81,673	92,173	34,118	19,357	9,975	16,111	13,499	15,265
LOANS					13,000	13,000	13,000	12,915	---	85	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II	G	608-0155	78	83	9,046	9,046	9,406	9,366	---	---	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III	G	608-0171	84	88	5,260	17,890	5,260	43	3,500	3,980	2,000	4,040
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,306	26,936	14,666	9,409	3,500	3,980	2,000	4,040
GRANTS					14,306	26,936	14,666	9,409	3,500	3,980	2,000	4,040
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	608-0151	81	85	3,147	2,685	2,185	1,756	500	800	---	129
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING	G	608-0178	83	86	300	300	300	29	---	100	---	100

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,447	2,985	2,485	1,785	500	900	---	229
GRANTS					3,447	2,985	2,485	1,785	500	900	---	229
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH	G	608-0154	79	79	450	450	450	192	---	150	---	108
SOCIAL SERVICES TRAINING	G	608-0157	80	83	5,400	3,880	3,880	3,061	---	819	---	---
STATISTICAL SERVICES	G	608-0162	80	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,079	---	421	---	---
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING	G	608-0178	83	86	8,126	8,126	4,425	447	1,800	1,170	1,901	2,050
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,476	13,956	10,255	4,779	1,800	2,560	1,901	2,158
GRANTS					15,476	13,956	10,255	4,779	1,800	2,560	1,901	2,158
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE	G	608-0180	84	85	4,000	4,000	1,130	---	2,870	672	---	978
PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT FUND	G	608-0181	84	88	80	380	40	17	50	---	---	---
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	608-0187	85	85	---	550	---	---	550	100	---	200
URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT & FINANCE	* G	608-0188	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,600	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,080	9,930	1,170	17	3,470	772	1,600	2,178
GRANTS					4,080	9,930	1,170	17	3,470	772	1,600	2,178
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	G	608-0176	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,000	7	---	2,000	1,000	2,900
SMALL FARM CREDIT	G	608-0184	85	85	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	1,000	---	1,000
SMALL FARM CREDIT	L	608-0184	85	85	---	13,500	---	---	13,500	13,000	---	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR SUP & EXPORT PROMOTION	* G	608-0189	86	87	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUP & EXPORT PROMOTION	* L	608-0189	86	87	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	12,500	12,500
WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION	G	608-0190	84	86	6,000	6,000	3,000	1,150	---	1,300	3,000	1,600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,000	62,000	7,000	1,157	15,000	17,300	22,500	20,500
GRANTS					11,000	18,500	7,000	1,157	1,500	4,300	10,000	7,500
LOANS					---	43,500	---	---	13,500	13,000	12,500	13,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					142,982	220,980	82,694	49,419	34,245	41,708	41,500	44,370
GRANTS					129,982	164,480	69,694	36,504	20,745	28,623	29,000	31,370
LOANS					13,000	56,500	13,000	12,915	13,500	13,085	12,500	13,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: OMAN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
OMANI-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION	G	272-0101	80	C	20,000	50,000	20,000	2,043	5,000	5,090	5,000	5,575
WADI AL KHAWD AQUIFIER RECHARGE	L	272-0102	82	82	7,500	7,500	7,500	2,796	---	4,704	---	---
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	L	272-0103	83	85	22,500	37,500	22,500	---	15,000	19,730	---	17,770
WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	* L	272-0104	86	88	---	45,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,000	140,000	50,000	4,839	20,000	29,524	20,000	25,345
GRANTS					20,000	50,000	20,000	2,043	5,000	5,090	5,000	5,575
LOANS					30,000	90,000	30,000	2,796	15,000	24,434	15,000	19,770
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					50,000	140,000	50,000	4,839	20,000	29,524	20,000	25,345
GRANTS					20,000	50,000	20,000	2,043	5,000	5,090	5,000	5,575
LOANS					30,000	90,000	30,000	2,796	15,000	24,434	15,000	19,770

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PORTUGAL

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER	G	150-K607	84	84	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	G	150-0001	75	85	10,750	12,750	10,750	9,091	2,000	1,500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAM	G	150-0023	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,746	---	2,000	---	2,000
AZORES REHAB AND RECONSTRUCTION II	G	150-0025	81	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,780	---	220	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	150-8000	80	83	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	150-8002	85	85	40,000	78,000	---	---	78,000	78,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	* G	150-8003	86	86	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	80,000	80,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					185,750	305,750	145,750	138,617	80,000	81,720	80,000	83,000
GRANTS					185,750	305,750	145,750	138,617	80,000	81,720	80,000	83,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					185,750	305,750	145,750	138,617	80,000	81,720	80,000	83,000
GRANTS					185,750	305,750	145,750	138,617	80,000	81,720	80,000	83,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SPAIN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	G	152-XXXX	30	84	60,000	60,000	60,000	44,375	---	2,500	---	4,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	G	152-XX85	35	85	---	12,000	---	---	12,000	1,000	---	6,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	* G	152-XX86	86	86	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					60,000	84,000	60,000	44,375	12,000	3,500	12,000	12,000
GRANTS					60,000	84,000	60,000	44,375	12,000	3,500	12,000	12,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					60,000	84,000	60,000	44,375	12,000	3,500	12,000	12,000
GRANTS					60,000	84,000	60,000	44,375	12,000	3,500	12,000	12,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	G	664-0302	78	87	937	937	937	879	---	58	---	---
SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	L	664-0302	78	87	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,079	---	221	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0304	78	85	5,800	5,800	5,800	3,907	---	784	---	625
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	664-0312	79	86	8,000	6,700	6,700	3,814	---	1,121	---	669
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	664-0312	79	86	9,855	9,855	9,855	2,095	---	3,250	---	2,848
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,892	40,592	40,592	27,774	---	5,434	---	4,142
GRANTS					14,737	13,437	13,437	8,600	---	1,963	---	1,294
LOANS					27,155	27,155	27,155	19,174	---	3,471	---	2,848
HEALTH												
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH	G	664-0296	78	81	2,239	2,239	2,239	1,362	---	677	---	200
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH	L	664-0296	78	81	5,390	5,390	5,390	1,900	---	1,579	---	1,124
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	664-0312	79	86	2,250	2,250	2,250	750	---	1,200	---	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,879	9,879	9,879	4,012	---	3,456	---	1,624
GRANTS					2,239	2,239	2,239	1,362	---	677	---	200
LOANS					7,640	7,640	7,640	2,650	---	2,779	---	1,424
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT I	G	664-0300	78	79	2,087	2,029	2,029	1,914	---	115	---	---
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0315	81	88	1,450	1,450	1,450	825	---	625	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY I	G	664-0325	79	80	1,548	3,430	1,548	1,347	---	201	---	---
ENERGY PLANNING	G	664-0326	81	81	1,300	1,300	1,300	469	---	666	---	165

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PC	G	664-0330	84	87	40	160	40	10	40	40	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,425	8,369	6,367	4,565	40	1,647	---	195
GRANTS					6,425	8,369	6,367	4,565	40	1,647	---	195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	G	664-0302	78	87	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0304	78	85	---	4,000	---	---	2,700	50	2,300	1,250
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	664-0312	79	86	---	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000	1,500
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0315	81	88	4,650	25,450	---	---	8,300	4,000	6,000	8,700
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	664-0327	82	82	3,500	3,500	3,500	251	---	930	---	700
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND TECH	G	664-0328	82	86	3,050	7,550	3,050	281	1,000	1,500	3,500	1,000
EMERGENCY HOUSING REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION	G	664-0329	83	83	1,750	1,750	1,750	900	---	850	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING	G	664-0331	85	88	---	9,500	---	---	5,000	1,000	4,500	2,000
CROSS-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT TRG *	G	664-0333	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,950	65,250	8,300	1,432	20,000	8,330	22,500	16,350
GRANTS					12,950	65,250	8,300	1,432	20,000	8,330	22,500	16,350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					71,146	124,090	65,138	37,783	20,040	18,867	22,500	22,311
GRANTS					36,351	89,295	30,343	15,959	20,040	12,617	22,500	18,039
LOANS					34,795	34,795	34,795	21,824	---	6,250	---	4,272

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: TURKEY

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER	G	277-K006	85	85	---	90,000	---	---	90,000	90,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	L	277-K006	85	85	---	85,000	---	---	85,000	85,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	* G	277-K007	86	86	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	80,000	80,000
CASH TRANSFER	* L	277-K007	86	86	---	70,000	---	---	---	---	70,000	70,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	325,000	---	---	175,000	175,000	150,000	150,000
GRANTS					---	170,000	---	---	90,000	90,000	80,000	80,000
LOANS					---	155,000	---	---	85,000	85,000	70,000	70,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	325,000	---	---	175,000	175,000	150,000	150,000
GRANTS					---	170,000	---	---	90,000	90,000	80,000	80,000
LOANS					---	155,000	---	---	85,000	85,000	70,000	70,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: YEMEN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LOCAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	279-0045	79	84	8,720	7,989	7,989	7,775	---	214	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	G	279-0052	78	93	53,128	195,000	45,178	27,014	12,195	12,000	12,600	13,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					61,848	202,989	53,167	34,789	12,195	12,214	12,600	13,800
GRANTS					61,848	202,989	53,167	34,789	12,195	12,214	12,600	13,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	279-0075	85	87	---	6,400	---	---	1,500	500	2,500	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,400	---	---	1,500	500	2,500	2,000
GRANTS					---	6,400	---	---	1,500	500	2,500	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	279-0028	77	82	6,100	6,100	6,100	5,666	---	434	---	---
TAIZ WATER AND SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION	L	279-0039	77	82	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,606	---	394	---	---
SMALL RURAL WATER SYSTEMS	G	279-0044	79	88	21,500	21,500	15,188	8,594	2,000	3,250	1,100	3,200
TIHAMA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	279-0065	80	86	11,500	11,500	5,443	4,586	3,500	2,200	2,557	2,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					44,100	44,100	31,731	23,452	5,500	6,278	3,657	5,500
GRANTS					39,100	39,100	26,731	18,846	5,500	5,884	3,657	5,500
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	4,606	---	394	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	279-0040	78	83	20,174	20,174	20,174	15,138	---	3,300	---	1,736
BASIC EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	279-0053	79	85	28,292	18,900	13,978	9,669	4,922	3,100	---	3,000

*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, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: YEMEN

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	*	G	279-0074	86	92	---	38,000	---	---	---	---	3,200	500
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING III		G	279-0080	84	88	40,000	40,000	4,959	35	4,917	2,500	6,043	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						88,466	117,074	39,111	24,842	9,839	8,900	9,243	10,236
GRANTS						88,466	117,074	39,111	24,842	9,839	8,900	9,243	10,236
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS		G	279-0054	83	85	40	80	40	---	40	40	---	40
MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	*	G	279-0076	86	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,040	2,080	40	---	40	40	1,000	340
GRANTS						2,040	2,080	40	---	40	40	1,000	340
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						196,454	372,643	124,049	83,083	29,074	27,932	29,000	31,876
GRANTS						191,454	367,643	119,049	78,477	29,074	27,538	29,000	31,876
LOANS						5,000	5,000	5,000	4,606	---	394	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0335	67	C	---	---	6,935	6,692	500	450	500	500
DRYLAND AG RESEARCH NETWORK	G	298-0330	85	89	---	6,000	---	---	110	---	110	40
PRIVATE SECTOR APPROACHES TO NUTRITION	G	298-0334	85	85	---	700	---	---	700	300	---	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,700	6,935	6,692	1,310	750	610	940
GRANTS					---	6,700	6,935	6,692	1,310	750	610	940
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	298-0048	83	C	6,661	---	2,202	771	1,500	1,555	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,661	---	2,202	771	1,500	1,555	1,500	1,500
GRANTS					6,661	---	2,202	771	1,500	1,555	1,500	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	659	480	100	100	100	100
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES	G	296-0173	84	88	1,400	1,400	200	3	200	250	275	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,400	1,400	859	483	300	350	375	400
GRANTS					1,400	1,400	859	483	300	350	375	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	298-0015	51	81	65,400	46,061	46,061	45,605	---	356	---	100
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	1,165	1,128	100	100	100	100

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL - DA

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER	G	298-0049	83	87	1,300	1,300	503	153	287	300	353	350
LEGAL EDUC AND TRAINING	G	298-0054	83	86	350	350	150	50	100	75	100	100
MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	298-0193	84	85	3,500	1,974	1,124	---	850	1,000	---	974
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					70,550	49,685	49,003	46,936	1,337	1,831	553	1,624
GRANTS					70,550	49,685	49,003	46,936	1,337	1,831	553	1,624
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	1,180	1,120	370	100	100	100
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	G	298-0050	84	89	2,800	3,800	482	---	400	600	700	600
SMALL PROJECTS - PEACE CORPS	G	298-0052	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	120	130	130
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	* G	298-0331	86	88	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,800	4,200	1,662	1,120	770	820	1,130	880
GRANTS					2,800	4,200	1,662	1,120	770	820	1,130	880
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					81,411	61,985	60,661	56,002	5,217	5,306	4,168	5,344
GRANTS					81,411	61,985	60,661	56,002	5,217	5,306	4,168	5,344
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL - ESF

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	298-0048	83	C	---	---	193	193	500	400	500	600
LEGAL EDUC AND TRAINING	G	298-0054	83	86	250	300	100	---	100	25	100	100
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0150	78	C	---	---	2,782	2,419	400	500	600	500
REGIONAL COOPERATION	G	298-0158.	85	85	17,336	18,906	15,818	11,068	5,000	5,100	5,800	2,200
WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	298-0159	85	88	22,488	45,917	21,790	11,767	9,000	13,697	10,000	7,603
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES	G	273-0174	83	83	262	262	262	161	---	101	---	---
MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	298-0193	84	85	1,323	1,323	1,323	---	---	500	---	600
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT III	* G	298-0332	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,659	71,708	42,268	25,608	15,000	20,323	22,000	14,603
GRANTS					41,659	71,708	42,268	25,608	15,000	20,323	22,000	14,603
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					41,659	71,708	42,268	25,608	15,000	20,323	22,000	14,603
GRANTS					41,659	71,708	42,268	25,608	15,000	20,323	22,000	14,603
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: ITALY

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
ITALIAN PROGRAM	G	145-0001	81	85	71,655	71,655	70,000	25,075	1,655	20,000	---	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					71,655	71,655	70,000	25,075	1,655	20,000	---	15,000
GRANTS					71,655	71,655	70,000	25,075	1,655	20,000	---	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ITALIAN PROGRAM	G	145-0001	81	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,500	---	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,500	---	3,000
GRANTS					10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,500	---	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					81,655	81,655	80,000	25,075	1,655	22,500	---	18,000
GRANTS					81,655	81,655	80,000	25,075	1,655	22,500	---	18,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: POLAND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION	G	181-0002	85	86	---	10,000	---	---	5,000	1,000	(5,000)	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	10,000	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	---
GRANTS					---	10,000	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT	G	181-0001	82	85	5,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,500	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,500	---	1,500
GRANTS					5,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,500	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	19,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	2,500	---	1,500
GRANTS					5,000	19,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	2,500	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
472,305	556,530	450,607

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

Centrally-funded programs include basic and applied research, development and testing of appropriate technology, private enterprise activities, private voluntary organizations and international disaster assistance. These programs are funded centrally because of their global focus, and because of efficiencies possible from consolidated central management. They:

-- Supply technical expertise to A.I.D. regional bureaus and field missions worldwide to assist developing countries in specialized fields such as agricultural production and rural development, population planning, nutrition, renewable and conventional energy, disaster preparedness, environmental activities, and the utilization of private enterprise to achieve development objectives;

-- Seek new solutions to development problems by financing experimental projects and pilot programs, developing and exploring new applications of science and technology and private enterprise, and evaluating the success of past initiatives;

-- Provide guidance and impetus to the Agency's private sector development initiative;

-- Support non-governmental development activities through assistance to private voluntary organizations and other development and population intermediaries;

-- Provide emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters and other emergencies;

-- Provide assistance for human capital development, particularly through participant training programs; and,

-- Support schools, libraries and hospitals abroad funded or sponsored by private U.S. non-profit organizations.

Finding Solutions to Development Problems

Centrally-funded research and development programs concentrate on generic problems that cut across countries and regions, and impede economic growth and social progress in developing countries. These activities fall into the following broad categories:

- -- The transfer of existing scientific and technological knowledge to meet the special requirements of Third World development;

- -- Basic and applied scientific research by cooperating institutions and individuals in the United States and in developing countries to address technological and social problems afflicting the rural and urban poor, including management and institutional constraints; and,

- -- Evaluation programs to determine the impact on the poor of past and current development efforts, to improve policy planning, project design and implementation methodologies.

Applying Expertise to Selected Global Problems

A.I.D.'s centrally-funded activities help to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of bilaterally-funded field operations by providing support services in key technical areas to assist missions and regional bureaus in carrying out their country programs.

- -- By managing contracts and other arrangements with universities, private firms and U.S. Government agencies to provide specialized technical assistance to missions and host governments in high priority development sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fuelwood, health and family planning;

- -- By initiating pilot projects that address key problems that field missions can replicate in other countries and regions;

- -- By maintaining a core staff of multi-disciplinary specialists who can advise and assist missions and developing countries in planning, designing and implementing their programs; and,

-- By providing logistical support services of a technical nature that can best be performed centrally, such as the administration of the Agency's participant training program, contraceptive procurement, and the collection and dissemination of development information and statistical data.

Development through Intermediary Organizations

Private assistance organizations such as Save the Children, CARE, Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) and other cooperative development organizational, and the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) have become invaluable members of the foreign assistance community, both as channels for the effective use of U.S. contributions and as vehicles for bringing substantial private resources to the overall development effort. They have demonstrated a capacity for mounting programs that effectively meet the needs of the poor. A.I.D. provides centrally-funded assistance to the following types of intermediary organizations:

-- Private and Voluntry Organizations (PVOs) have established reputations as concerned and effective contributors to the U.S. development effort. Support of these organizations permits A.I.D. to share with the private voluntary community greater responsibility for implementing the nation's foreign assistance programs. A.I.D. proposes $31,440 million for its centrally-funded PVO program for FY 1986. These activities are described in more detail in the Private and Voluntary Cooperation narrative of this volume.

-- Cooperative Development Organizations (CDOs) in several sectors, including agriculture and housing, have proven to be effective in achieving development objectives through the promotion of cooperative and credit union development in LDCs. Capitalizing on the broad expertise of major U.S. cooperative organizations, A.I.D. proposes $6.0 million for its centrally funded CDO program. In recognizing of the private business nature of the major cooperative organization in this country, the Agency recently transfered responsibility for managing this program to the Bureau for Private Enterprise. Activities are funded are more fully explained in the Main and Central Volume under Private Enterprise.

-- Population Cooperating Agenies, including private, national and international organizations such as the Pathfinder Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), were among the first to understand the importance of family planning to economic development and to meeting the needs of the poor. They have extensive experience and expertise in this filed and provide an important alternative to government-to-government programs. A.I.D. proposes a level of centrally-funded support for these organizations of $97.3 million in FY 1986.

-- International Agriculture Research Centers (IARCs) are linked with United States and LDC national research programs and form an important element in a global network of research centers that develop and supply scientific and technological expertise needed to expand world food production. There are 15 centers, for which $49.0 million is requested in FY 1986 as the U.S. contribution.

-- 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 technology to the goal of increased worked food production. A.I.D. proposed strengthening grants of $5.5 million to these institutions in FY 1986.

Development through Private Enterprise

The private sector can make a vital contribution to economic and social development through job creation, the transfer of technology and management skills, increased productivity to expand export earnings and other means.

Through the central Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), A.I.D. carries out the following activities in support of housing and urban development and business initiatives, particularly small/medium sized indigenous enterprises which have considerable impact on the achievement of basic human needs objectives:

-- PRE serves as a laboratory for innovative and experimental programs that capitalize on available business expertise, and utilize to the maximun extent possible private enterprise, both LDC and U.S., to achieve development objectives.

-- The Bureau works closely with field missions to develop country stretagies and bilateral projects designed to utilize private enterprise as an important mechanism for delivering assistance.

-- PRE focuses its efforts on removing impediments to private business development and growth and on promoting activities in sectors with a high potential for substantial development impact. The Bureau is concentrating its program on the investment environment, capital market institutions, entrepreneurship development, technology transfer, and investment and export promotion.

Significant progress has been made in the four years since the private enterprise initiative was inaugurated. The policy framework for private investment has been improved in a number of countries; new capital market institutions have been created and the capabilities of existing institutions have been expanded; training programs for local entrepreneurs and business managers have been conducted. The new Revolving Fund approved in FY 1984 will enhance the impact of private sector activities, by giving the program added credibility with the U.S. financial community and by providing flexibility in project financing and in the overall conduct of the program.

FY 1986 Request

In FY 1986 A.I.D. is requesting a total of $ 450,607 million for the centrally-funded programs.

-- $ 238,407 million - Science and technology, including $13 million for the Science Advisor;

-- $ 38,840 million - Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance programs;

-- $ 40,260 million - Private Enterprise initiatives;

-- $ 25,000 million - Foreign Disaster Assistance;

-- $10,000 million - American schools and hospitals abroad;

-- $11,100 million - Women in development activities, policy development and evaluations and Peace Corps activities; and

-- $87 million - support of UNFPA and the International Agricultural Research Centers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY BUREAU AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

C O U N T R Y	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY										
1983	196,293	62,807	88,221	28,575	---	7,242	9,448	---	---	---
1984	223,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,403	8,994	---	1,100	---
1985	260,838	72,470	119,088	49,025	1,000	7,675	10,580	---	1,000	---
1986	225,407	68,195	112,967	25,375	---	9,325	8,025	---	1,500	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST										
1983	52,079	12,266	---	3,728	---	747	15,338	---	---	20,000
1984	68,298	17,168	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	---	---	30,000
1985	93,078	22,055	---	13,490	5,000	1,765	14,768	---	6,000	30,000
1986	48,840	18,355	---	4,050	---	725	15,710	---	---	10,000
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION										
1983	86,975	45,962	34,040	249	---	951	5,373	---	150	250
1984	92,907	48,464	38,500	69	---	767	5,307	---	---	---
1985	111,379	49,363	46,374	1,861	7,500	763	5,518	---	---	---
1986	98,100	51,615	38,300	250	---	900	7,035	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE										
1983	34,166	14,936	---	---	---	---	19,230	---	---	---
1984	33,951	6,807	---	500	---	---	14,644	---	---	12,000
1985	39,735	8,485	---	550	---	---	12,200	---	---	18,500
1986	40,260	11,760	---	4,000	---	---	24,500	---	---	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE										
1983	17,275	999	---	---	---	399	---	699	---	15,178
1984	44,079	---	---	3,652	---	---	---	---	---	40,427
1985	39,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	34,500
1986	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR										
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---	---
1986	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---	---	---
TOTAL										
1983	396,788	136,970	[illegible]	32,552	---	[illegible]	59,389	699	150	35,428
1984	472,505	140,069	[illegible]	36,967	---	[illegible]	52,874	---	1,100	82,427
1985	536,530	152,373	[illegible]	64,926	13,500	[illegible]	55,066	5,000	7,000	83,000
1986	[illegible]	149,925	[illegible]	33,675	---	[illegible]	68,270	---	1,500	85,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-06

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE								
1983	35,256	35,256	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	37,483	37,483	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	35,245	35,245	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION								
1983	5,051	---	---	493	---	4,558	---	---
1984	5,109	---	---	---	---	5,109	---	---
1985	6,200	700	---	---	---	5,500	---	---
1986	7,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
ENERGY								
1983	9,918	3,100	---	---	---	---	6,818	---
1984	9,542	1,796	---	---	---	---	6,446	1,100
1985	10,875	3,300	---	---	---	---	6,575	1,000
1986	9,250	2,750	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,500
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES								
1983	2,288	1,190	---	---	---	---	1,098	---
1984	3,746	2,871	---	---	---	---	875	---
1985	5,125	3,825	---	---	---	---	1,300	---
1986	6,000	4,900	---	---	---	---	1,100	---
HEALTH								
1983	19,488	---	---	19,488	---	---	---	---
1984	24,113	---	---	24,113	---	---	---	---
1985	47,028	---	---	46,028	1,000	---	---	---
1986	23,000	---	---	23,000	---	---	---	---
INTL TRAINING								
1983	1,398	---	---	---	---	1,398	---	---
1984	1,394	---	---	---	---	1,394	---	---
1985	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
NUTRITION								
1983	8,273	6,273	---	2,000	---	---	---	---
1984	7,502	6,502	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
1985	12,800	10,875	---	1,925	---	---	---	---
1986	7,450	5,075	---	2,375	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
POPULATION								
1983	94,615	---	88,221	6,394	---	---	---	---
1984	112,825	---	110,225	2,600	---	---	---	---
1985	119,088	---	119,088	---	---	---	---	---
1986	112,987	---	112,987	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL D								
1983	12,960	10,525	---	---	---	1,286	849	---
1984	12,302	10,342	---	---	---	905	1,055	---
1985	11,406	9,964	---	---	---	675	821	---
1986	9,020	6,670	---	---	---	325	1,025	---
SMALL ACTIVITY								
1983	1,277	594	---	---	---	---	683	---
1984	1,576	1,183	---	---	---	---	393	---
1985	2,305	721	---	---	---	---	1,584	---
1986	1,600	1,000	---	---	---	---	600	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFO								
1983	5,469	5,469	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	7,676	7,451	---	---	---	---	225	---
1985	8,972	7,600	---	1,072	---	---	300	---
1986	8,100	7,800	---	---	---	---	300	---
TOTAL								
1983	196,293	62,607	88,221	28,575	---	7,242	9,448	---
1984	223,070	87,650	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	8,994	1,100
1985	250,838	72,470	119,088	49,025	1,000	7,675	10,580	1,000
1986	225,407	66,195	112,987	25,375	---	9,325	8,025	1,500

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
SCIENCE ADVISOR								
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
TOTAL								
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD								
1983	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000
1984	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
1985	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	36,000
1986	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
BIDEN PELL								
1983	1,002	1,002	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,862	1,862	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,400	2,400	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,700	2,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
FOOD FOR PEACE								
1983	4,034	4,034	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	4,519	4,519	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	8,050	8,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	6,800	6,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP								
1983	26,651	7,230	---	3,728	---	747	14,946	---
1984	31,456	10,787	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,468	---
1985	46,028	11,605	---	13,490	5,000	1,765	14,168	---
1986	28,740	8,855	---	4,050	---	725	15,110	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF								
1983	392	---	---	---	---	---	392	---
1984	461	---	---	---	---	---	461	---
1985	600	---	---	---	---	---	600	---
1986	600	---	---	---	---	---	600	---
TOTAL								
1983	52,079	12,266	---	3,728	---	747	15,338	20,000
1984	68,298	17,168	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	30,000
1985	93,078	22,055	---	13,490	5,000	1,765	14,768	36,000
1986	48,840	18,355	---	4,050	---	725	15,710	10,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
DONOR COORDINATION								
1983	153	---	---	---	---	103	50	---
1984	100	---	---	---	---	---	100	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS								
1983	131	---	---	---	---	---	131	---
1984	101	---	---	---	---	---	101	---
1985	300	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
1986	425	---	---	---	---	---	425	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO								
1983	3,609	325	---	---	---	---	3,284	---
1984	4,022	552	---	---	---	---	3,470	---
1985	4,450	1,627	---	---	---	---	2,823	---
1986	5,000	1,605	---	---	---	---	3,395	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV								
1983	2,146	391	130	249	---	150	826	400
1984	2,070	911	100	69	---	277	713	---
1985	3,159	624	274	361	---	175	1,425	---
1986	2,675	500	200	250	---	200	1,525	---
WOMEN IN DEV								
1983	2,376	446	150	---	---	698	1,082	---
1984	2,214	801	---	---	---	490	923	---
1985	2,370	712	100	---	---	588	970	---
1986	2,500	510	100	---	---	700	1,190	---
UN FUND FOR POPULATION AC								
1983	33,760	---	33,760	---	---	---	---	---
1984	38,200	---	38,200	---	---	---	---	---
1985	46,000	---	46,000	---	---	---	---	---
1986	58,000	---	58,000	---	---	---	---	---
INTL AGRICULTURAL RESEARC								
1983	44,600	44,600	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	46,200	46,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	45,700	45,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	49,000	49,000	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
PEACE CORPS								
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,020	520	---	1,500	---	---	---	---
1986	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
UN CHILDRENS FUND								
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,500	---	---	---	7,500	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL								
1983	86,975	45,962	34,040	249	---	951	5,373	400
1984	92,907	46,404	38,300	69	---	767	5,307	---
1985	111,379	49,363	46,374	1,861	7,500	763	5,018	---
1986	98,100	51,615	38,3[illegible]0	250	---	900	7,035	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-86

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	OTHER PROGRAMS
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT O								
1983	5,836	5,836	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	3,557	3,557	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	6,235	6,235	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP								
1983	2,525	---	---	---	---	---	2,525	---
1984	2,902	---	---	---	---	---	2,902	---
1985	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1986	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
INVESTMENT								
1983	15,300	7,950	---	---	---	---	7,350	---
1984	16,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	12,000
1985	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,500
1986	17,000	3,260	---	3,500	---	---	10,240	---
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW								
1983	10,505	1,150	---	---	---	---	9,355	---
1984	10,992	1,250	---	500	---	---	9,242	---
1985	11,000	2,250	---	550	---	---	8,200	---
1986	10,260	2,500	---	500	---	---	7,260	---
TOTAL								
1983	34,166	14,936	---	---	---	---	19,230	---
1984	33,951	6,807	---	500	---	---	14,644	12,000
1985	39,735	8,485	---	550	---	---	12,200	18,500
1986	40,260	11,760	---	4,000	---	---	24,500	---

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

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

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE												
INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G	931-0054	75	C	---	---	44,700	41,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	G	931-0060	77	C	---	---	4,895	4,317	545	770	570	770
SEED PROGRAM AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-0203	58	84	4,145	4,154	4,154	3,734	---	420	---	---
WEED CONTROL UTILIZATION	G	931-0206	76	84	3,734	3,692	3,692	3,456	---	236	---	---
FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.	G	931-0242	76	C	---	---	1,969	1,647	150	150	190	200
DEV OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SOYBEANS	G	931-0500	73	84	7,861	7,860	7,860	7,060	---	210	---	490
BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS	G	931-0610	76	84	7,000	7,000	4,450	4,100	900	650	2,950	1,500
N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G	931-0613	75	88	11,580	11,580	7,560	6,458	500	1,000	650	650
SPRING WINTER WHEAT	G	931-0621	76	84	3,477	3,383	3,383	3,064	---	319	---	---
FOOD GRAIN STORAGE AND MARKETING	G	931-0750	67	84	10,404	8,727	8,417	7,967	310	760	---	---
PEST MGT AND RELATED ENV PROTECTION	G	931-0950	71	84	8,441	7,603	7,603	6,915	---	688	---	---
ICLARM-RESEARCH ON LIMITING FACTORS	G	931-1050	79	C	---	---	1,440	1,440	300	299	---	1
SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE	G	931-1229	79	C	---	---	4,967	3,757	1,000	1,000	750	750
CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	G	931-1234	79	C	---	---	18,150	15,259	3,465	3,600	3,750	3,750
CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	G	931-1311	81	C	---	---	13,979	10,710	3,000	2,750	3,700	3,700
CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT	G	931-1321	81	C	---	---	7,700	5,649	2,750	2,750	2,950	2,950

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1314	79	C	---	---	2,546	2,521	360	360	360	360
CONTROL OF BARLEY DISEASES FOR LDCS	G	931-1316	76	84	1,681	1,590	1,590	1,485	---	105	---	---
STORAGE AND PROCESS OF FRUITS AND VEGS	G	931-1323	80	85	2,250	5,000	1,785	1,629	480	480	400	400
CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	G	931-1325	76	C	---	---	21,932	18,797	4,000	4,000	3,930	4,000
TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT	G	936-4021	81	C	---	---	1,150	900	360	360	400	400
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS	G	936-4023	82	C	---	---	1,950	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-4024	82	C	---	---	885	585	---	300	300	300
CRSP - PEANUTS	G	936-4048	82	C	---	---	4,379	2,675	---	1,680	2,400	2,100
INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK	G	936-4054	82	90	9,930	9,930	2,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	800	1,000
TISSUE CULTURES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION	G	936-4055	80	83	930	930	930	809	---	121	---	---
HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.	G	936-4083	83	88	1,450	1,450	650	425	---	300	300	300
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSI	G	936-4084	82	88	9,200	7,570	1,790	1,297	1,650	1,550	1,400	1,050
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-4099	82	87	9,953	7,888	3,842	2,477	1,200	1,800	680	1,500
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN	G	936-4109	81	-	---	---	3,239	2,007	750	1,000	1,140	1,000
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	936-4111	68	C	---	---	1,468	709	1,500	1,500	---	699
POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL	G	936-4120	83	92	12,805	4,215	1,200	1,142	425	425	---	58
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	86	20,000	10,250	6,744	4,505	1,500	2,000	1,500	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
INTERNATIONAL SOYBEAN RESEARCH NETWORK	G	936-4132	85	89	---	6,000	---	---	850	600	850	850
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IARCS	G	936-4136	81	89	---	4,500	---	---	200	100	1,000	900
BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH & DEV.	G	936-4137	84	C	---	---	1,084	10	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
IPM AND ENVIRON PROT INCL BIO-CONTROL	G	936-414[illegible]	85	89	---	6,000	---	---	950	250	700	700
R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/MRKTNG SYS IN LDCS	* G	936-4143	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	300	300
POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYS/AGRIBUSINESS R+D	G	936-4144	85	89	---	5,500	---	---	600	200	600	600
CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH	G	936-4146	85	C	---	---	---	---	200	200	750	750
TECH DEV TRANSFER FEED/BACK SYSTEMS	G	936-4148	84	88	1,732	1,732	718	100	---	240	---	240
CROP NEMATODE RESEARCH AND CONTROL	G	936-4149	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	---	330	---	330
REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	G	936-4161	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	10	---	625	---	625
RAINFED NETWORK - AFRICA	G	936-4171	85	91	---	3,500	---	---	500	100	500	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					128,621	135,884	207,751	172,126	35,545	41,008	40,000	42,023
GRANTS					128,621	135,884	207,751	172,126	35,545	41,008	40,000	42,023
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-[illegible]45	75	89	8,132	5,742	4,162	4,014	3,600	2,000	100	1,200
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0[illegible]7	75	[illegible]8	3,933	[illegible],838	2,146	1,963	100	150	100	200
NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT	G	931-[illegible]25[illegible]	76	[illegible]	---	---	3,584	3,210	1,300	1,000	700	960

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G	931-0831	69	C	---	---	8,851	8,486	556	621	556	725
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1013	79	83	2,941	3,941	---	---	1,000	250	---	750
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	92	6,885	6,885	3,358	3,033	475	675	575	675
NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	931-1065	79	87	1,980	3,200	1,691	1,703	500	450	500	475
NUT:CONSUMPTION ANALY OF AG POL.	G	931-1171	77	-	---	---	2,741	2,381	900	1,000	950	850
NUTRITION HEALTH SYSTEMS ASSA	G	931-1193	77	C	---	---	554	553	---	1	---	---
NUTRITION: CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AG POL	G	931-1274	80	85	2,800	2,055	2,043	1,742	---	313	---	---
NUTRITION: SUBSIDIZED FOOD CONSUMPTION	G	931-1275	80	86	1,700	1,095	1,095	869	---	226	---	---
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP	G	931-1309	81	86	11,800	11,800	7,700	5,950	2,500	3,000	1,600	2,250
NUTRITION: IN-SERVICE TRAINING	G	936-5104	85	89	---	2,260	---	---	150	25	---	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					40,171	39,816	38,075	33,898	10,875	10,291	5,075	8,185
GRANTS					40,171	39,816	38,075	33,898	10,875	10,291	5,075	8,185
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G	931-1318	78	9.	---	700	---	---	700	200	---	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	700	---	---	700	200	---	500
GRANTS					---	700	---	---	700	200	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE SECTOR INNOVATIONS ETC.	G	931-0691	85	89	---	200	---	---	50	50	50	50
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	---	---	5,824	4,671	650	550	830	1,000
AGROINDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1121	80	85	945	1,645	945	745	150	300	250	200
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY	G	931-1135	78	88	5,344	5,344	3,540	2,989	270	570	540	540
FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA	G	931-1190	77	87	3,625	2,587	2,287	1,687	300	700	---	200
MKT AND TECH ACCESS	G	936-4052	83	87	2,375	2,375	750	500	600	640	600	600
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-4099	82	87	12,400	15,774	---	---	100	100	---	---
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	86	2,600	2,660	1,200	645	780	600	600	600
TECH DEV TRANSFER FEED/BACK SYSTEMS	G	936-4148	84	88	---	1,732	---	---	50	50	---	---
RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES	G	936-5301	79	88	5,290	5,290	3,396	3,396	464	450	600	600
LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION/ADMINISTRATION	G	936-5303	79	86	3,415	7,900	2,635	2,485	100	225	100	100
SMALL FARMER MARKETING ACCESS	G	936-5312	81	86	2,460	2,500	1,450	1,164	400	500	550	500
RSCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP ID AND DEVELOPM	G	936-5314	83	84	1,091	641	841	258	109	453	---	130
RURAL SAVINGS FOR CAPITAL MOBILIZATION	G	936-5315	82	86	1,592	1,950	1,150	825	400	400	300	300
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	936-5317	82	88	2,850	2,850	472	350	361	550	775	425
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G	936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,250	171	---	---	40	255	400
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II	G	936-5429	83	87	16,000	13,229	9,429	4,929	3,800	5,500	---	2,600

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INITIATIVES	G	936-5433	84	89	300	1,800	242	5	300	400	100	275
DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS	G	936-5438	85	89	---	2,500	---	---	100	20	120	200
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT R&D	* G	936-5441	86	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	500	200
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPME	G	936-5547	85	94	---	3,000	---	---	700	400	500	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					63,327	85,627	34,332	24,649	9,904	12,778	6,670	9,820
GRANTS					63,327	85,627	34,332	24,649	9,904	12,778	6,670	9,820
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	G	936-5701	79	84	4,325	4,886	3,525	3,425	400	390	---	100
BIO ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G	936-5709	79	86	8,100	8,196	4,896	4,109	1,500	1,450	1,600	2,200
SMALL DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER (PVO)	G	936-5715	80	86	5,500	5,500	3,951	3,829	500	500	---	122
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	936-5728	83	83	400	400	400	370	---	30	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING	G	936-5730	85	89	---	20,000	---	---	900	100	650	1,000
ENERGY IN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	* G	936-5731	86	96	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	500	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					18,325	53,982	12,772	11,733	3,300	2,470	2,750	3,522
GRANTS					18,325	53,982	12,772	11,733	3,300	2,470	2,750	3,522
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-5517	82	90	750	750	250	10	---	150	---	90
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5518	83	89	5,000	5,000	100	100	1,100	800	1,150	1,000

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5519	80	89	17,651	14,651	5,631	3,008	825	2,500	1,000	2,000
AGRO FORESTRY RESEARCH AND TRNG	G	936-5545	82	82	1,000	1,000	1,000	843	---	157	---	---
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.	G	936-5547	85	94	---	30,000	---	---	1,900	10	2,200	2,000
NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING	* G	936-5550	86	95	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	250	50
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					24,401	61,401	6,981	3,961	3,825	3,617	4,900	5,140
GRANTS					24,401	61,401	6,981	3,961	3,825	3,617	4,900	5,140
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
STRENGTHENING US UNIV FOR TITLE XII	G	931-1282	79	C	---	---	31,451	24,117	6,100	6,500	5,500	7,000
FIELD SUPPORT PUBLICATIONS	G	936-[illegible]	81	86	2,177	3,062	1,500	1,385	700	700	800	800
HBCU SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS	G	936-5053	84	C	---	---	388	10	600	500	1,500	800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,177	3,062	33,339	25,512	7,6[illegible]	7,7[illegible]	7,800	8,600
GRANTS					2,177	3,062	33,339	25,512	7,600	7,700	7,800	8,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SMALL ACTIVITY												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1466	76	C	---	---	2,428	1,599	721	900	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	2,428	1,599	721	900	1,000	1,000
GRANTS					---	---	2,428	1,599	721	900	1,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					277,022	360,472	335,678	273,478	72,470	78,964	68,195	78,790
GRANTS					277,022	360,472	335,678	273,478	72,470	78,964	68,195	78,790
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / S	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
FOOD FOR PEACE												
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	904-0006	75	C	---	---	20,172	13,714	---	5,1[illegible]	---	1,155
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G	938-0700	80	C	---	---	1,653	1,705	300	350	300	300
TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G	938-0701	85	87	---	9,000	---	---	1,500	500	1,500	1,700
AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G	9[illegible]-[illegible]	85	88	---	4,5[illegible]	---	---	1,250	1,100	---	1,900
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	938-0703	85	C	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
GRANTS					---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
GRANTS					---	10,100	22,025	15,41[illegible]	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	79	C	---	---	1,9[illegible]	990	824	650	500	300
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	8[illegible]	C	---	---	2,993	2,251	712	643	510	450
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	930-0232	76	C	---	---	---	---	1,282	1,000	1,400	1,000
AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES	G	930-0264	74	C	---	---	4,810	4,358	225	455	200	150
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	520	520	---	---
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	936-4111	68	C	---	---	30[illegible],838	492,502	45,700	40,000	49,000	47,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,015	48,900
GRANTS					---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,015	48,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

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

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,615	46,900
GRANTS				---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,615	46,900
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				277,022	390,572	670,266	588,991	129,883	132,282	126,610	137,505
GRANTS				277,022	390,572	670,266	588,991	129,883	132,282	126,610	137,505
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G 932-0503	63	C	---	---	12,831	12,604	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL(FHI)	G 932-0537	71	84	49,936	102,000	52,252	44,769	6,900	8,564	7,300	9,600
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G 932-0540	72	85	27,378	58,000	16,865	13,897	2,900	3,400	2,600	2,900
WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY	G 932-0547	72	83	36,731	26,271	26,271	25,903	---	368	---	---
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G 932-0604	73	86	66,241	73,236	53,267	47,864	5,600	6,000	5,300	6,500
CONTRACEPTIVE RETAIL SALES	G 932-0611	71	85	56,640	27,862	27,362	27,208	---	64	---	---
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES	G 932-0624	77	84	12,665	11,080	11,686	11,530	---	156	---	---
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G 932-0632	72	84	39,747	27,810	27,858	24,229	---	1,706	---	1,246
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G 932-0643	79	87	12,665	13,600	7,869	5,294	1,400	1,841	350	1,584
PARAMEDS AND AUXILLIARIES FP TRAINING	G 932-0644	78	84	35,535	29,055	29,055	27,762	---	1,293	---	---
FP WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND	G 932-0651	72	C	---	---	4,067	4,573	350	375	350	372
POPULATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G 932-0655	79	84	5,402	4,665	4,065	4,568	---	97	---	---
POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM (PIPI)	G 932-0659	73	84	11,831	10,718	10,718	10,551	---	167	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER	G 932-0667	68	84	77,344	122,344	77,343	69,129	8,500	9,700	9,750	8,500
INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FED	G 932-0338	68	84	213,450	175,167	175,167	173,167	11,500	2,000	---	10,000
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G 932-0995	71	87	191,500	220,000	146,156	129,965	13,800	16,500	16,000	16,000

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED — POPULATION PLANNING

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G	932-2968	72	86	133,000	2[illegible]	76,853	67,606	13,175	13,000	10,750	12,000
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	936-3000	82	86	7,500	14,300	3,736	2,881	1,700	1,840	1,700	2,000
POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G	936-3004	82	86	9,995	9,995	4,657	2,357	2,800	3,000	2,550	3,375
POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM	G	936-3005	78	87	26,300	38,036	17,146	13,079	3,900	3,650	3,400	4,000
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (III)	G	936-3017	83	87	9,800	16,000	3,008	1,838	1,700	1,968	2,000	2,000
CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT	G	936-3018	81	C	---	---	42,315	30,546	14,525	12,[illegible]	12,400	12,500
FAMILY HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	88	24,675	40,250	3,050	---	2,900	2,250	4,000	3,200
POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	936-3024	84	85	3,120	11,750	1,125	119	900	1,000	1,000	1,500
INTEGRATED POP DEV PLANNING II	G	936-3027	84	86	8,548	34,808	734	---	1,000	1,534	1,500	1,500
CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING	G	936-3028	84	88	25,000	25,000	3,600	---	3,000	2,500	3,500	4,000
NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING,EDUCATION/TRAINI	G	936-3029	84	84	1,100	1,100	1,100	200	---	600	---	300
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	936-3030	84	94	36,842	73,218	4,887	110	7,050	4,000	8,000	7,000
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX/COMMUNIT-II	G	936-3031	84	93	28,026	51,686	3,381	---	4,100	2,100	5,200	5,100
POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III	G	936-3032	84	93	8,000	34,000	2,630	186	2,300	1,900	3,100	3,500
UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM	G	936-3033	84	88	3,700	3,700	600	50	500	200	500	650
FP PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	936-3034	85	89	---	15,000	---	---	668	350	2,000	600

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES	G	936-3035	85	89	---	50,000	---	---	400	250	1,050	1,250
POPULATION IEC TRAINING	* G	936-3036	86	90	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	550	---
EXTENDING FP SERVICES THROUGH WOMEN MANA	G	936-3037	85	89	---	7,200	---	---	850	200	937	1,500
COMMODITY/LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT	G	936-3038	85	89	---	5,000	---	---	500	150	500	450
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	936-3039	85	89	---	7,350	---	---	500	150	500	450
NATURAL FP	G	936-3040	85	89	---	12,000	---	---	3,000	500	3,000	2,000
ACCELERATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-5900	79	84	3,901	3,901	3,901	3,505	---	396	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
GRANTS					1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
GRANTS					1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	936-0022	79	C	---	---	1,965	1,866	274	203	200	150
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	936-0100	80	C	---	---	---	---	100	62	100	75
UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G	936-0662	69	C	---	---	377,291	307,091	46,000	46,000	36,000	38,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	38,300	38,225
GRANTS					---	---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	38,300	38,225
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	36,300	38,225
GRANTS				---	---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	36,300	38,225
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,160,578	1,560,702	236,055*	064,447*	165,462	154,566	151,287	165,804
GRANTS				1,160,578	1,560,702	236,055*	064,447*	165,462	154,566	151,287	165,804
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an *initial obligation date after December* 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* C / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	89	375	2,390	375	375	250	275	475	400
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227	76	88	275	1,095	275	274	200	202	275	250
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010	79	88	17,030	17,042	4,979	3,769	1,100	1,500	1,050	1,425
NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	931-1198	77	C	---	---	315	315	275	275	275	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					17,680	20,527	6,144	4,733	1,925	2,152	2,375	2,275
GRANTS					17,680	20,527	6,144	4,733	1,925	2,152	2,375	2,275
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	G	931-0453	75	89	75,112	75,112	36,894	27,377	10,500	7,000	7,500	9,000
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	931-1136	78	89	20,300	30,300	20,300	20,300	4,000	3,000	1,500	2,000
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH	G	931-1176	80	84	17,000	12,658	12,632	12,124	---	534	---	---
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G	932-0632	72	84	2,769	2,769	2,769	2,517	---	252	---	---
FAMILY HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	88	5,250	2,625	400	---	200	400	400	600
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	936-3030	84	93	2,812	9,372	700	---	---	356	---	356
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX/COMMUNIT-II	G	936-3031	84	93	6,152	16,450	350	---	---	350	---	---
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	936-5901	81	85	5,241	4,821	3,821	2,987	1,200	1,184	---	400
OPERATIONS RESEARCH-HEALTH	G	936-5920	81	89	9,200	19,150	7,180	4,652	2,500	1,500	2,000	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC - PRITECH	G	936-5927	83	89	12,400	14,389	4,265	2,371	6,200	3,400	2,350	5,000
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5928	84	89	---	16,000	975	25	3,400	2,975	2,900	2,700
HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT	G	936-5929	84	C	---	---	100	5	200	200	200	200
MEDEX SUPPORT	G	936-5932	83	87	4,600	4,600	1,907	569	675	500	---	800
COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS	G	936-5935	85	87	---	3,000	---	---	600	400	725	800
ORT-HELP	G	936-5939	84	88	4,800	4,800	1,204	244	2,000	1,850	875	1,000
PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE	G	936-5940	84	87	3,000	3,000	998	30	1,000	800	---	1,166
MASS MEDIA IN HEALTH EDUCATION	* G	936-5941	86	90	---	11,700	---	---	---	---	500	---
WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II	G	936-5942	84	89	19,700	19,700	1,000	---	2,400	3,000	2,[illegible]	2,400
VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH	G	936-5947	84	89	6,000	6,000	430	---	4,300	1,200	---	1,000
VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL	G	936-5948	85	89	---	7,[illegible]	---	---	850	175	1,500	1,700
ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG	G	936-5950	85	85	---	2,200	---	---	2,200	500	---	1,000
APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5952	85	89	---	7,500	---	---	575	---	500	600
HEALTH COMMODITIES	G	936-5953	85	85	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	1,000	---	1,000
MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	G	936-5954	85	85	---	897	---	---	897	100	---	200
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY-WATER SANITATION	G	936-5955	85	85	---	531	---	---	531	400	---	131
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					194,336	276,574	95,925	73,201	46,028	31,070	23,000	34,249
GRANTS					194,336	276,574	95,925	73,201	46,028	31,070	23,000	34,249
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF POPULATION

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	932-6064	76	86	7,650	7,650	4,350	450	---	2,000	---	1,900
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PRGS (HEA)	G	932-0636	76	84	2,100	2,100	2,100	---	---	1,100	---	1,000
PARAMEDS AND AUXILLARIES FP TRAINING	G	932-0644	76	84	4,000	1,401	1,401	1,201	---	200	---	---
ACCELERATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-5900	79	83	294	294	294	294	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					14,044	11,445	8,145	1,945	---	3,300	---	2,900
GRANTS					14,044	11,445	8,145	1,945	---	3,300	---	2,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G	931-1016	78	80	2,818	2,818	2,818	2,708	---	110	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,818	2,818	2,818	2,708	---	110	---	---
GRANTS					2,818	2,818	2,818	2,708	---	110	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
HBCU SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS	G	936-4053	84	C	---	---	---	---	1,072	250	---	822
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	---	---	1,072	250	---	822
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	1,072	250	---	822
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					228,878	311,364	113,032	82,587	49,025	36,882	25,375	40,246
GRANTS					228,878	311,364	113,032	82,587	49,025	36,882	25,375	40,246
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	79	C	---	---	1,048	886	361	461	250	150

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,500	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,048	886	1,861	1,961	250	150
GRANTS					---	---	1,048	886	1,861	1,961	250	150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	1,048	886	1,861	1,961	250	150
GRANTS					---	---	1,048	886	1,861	1,961	250	150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					228,878	311,364	114,080	83,473	50,886	38,843	25,625	40,396
GRANTS					228,878	311,364	114,080	83,473	50,886	38,843	25,625	40,396
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
JOHNS HOPKINS INTL HEALTH CTR	G	936-5951	85	85	1,000	---	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,000	---	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
GRANTS					1,000	---	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,000	---	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
GRANTS					1,000	---	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
UN CHILDRENS FUND	G	930-0700	85	C	---	---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,000	---	---	---	8,500	5,100	---	3,400
GRANTS					1,000	---	---	---	8,500	5,100	---	3,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
RADIO LANGUAGE ARTS	G	931-1017	79	85	4,171	4,161	4,161	3,271	---	657	---	233
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G	931-1018	78	90	6,659	6,392	1,348	1,348	---	---	---	---
STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	G	931-1054	79	86	7,700	6,440	5,240	4,840	500	700	200	400
EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS	G	931-1109	77	89	8,661	8,661	4,730	4,161	650	720	700	635
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE	G	931-1231	80	87	2,760	2,760	1,449	1,283	300	322	300	306
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	931-12[illegible]	82	86	1,992	1,992	1,292	1,005	200	410	400	378
RADIO COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION	G	936-5607	81	87	4,268	5,000	3,410	2,592	---	630	300	388
RURAL SATELLITE PROGRAM	G	936-5611	79	86	22,000	8,695	7,917	7,391	300	676	400	550
RADIO SCIENCE	G	936-5618	84	90	8,020	8,020	623	---	1,0[illegible]	1,122	450	6[illegible]
IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II	G	936-5623	84	94	17,000	17,000	1,100	20	2,100	2,690	3,350	3,500
RESEARCH IN EDUCATION PROGRAM	G	936-5824	85	90	---	4,200	---	---	400	300	700	600
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGRI.	G	936-5626	85	90	---	1,100	---	---	100	100	200	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					83,171	70,367	31,270	25,851	5,500	8,327	7,000	7,996
GRANTS					83,171	70,367	31,270	25,851	5,500	8,327	7,000	7,996
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	---	---	714	502	251	350	100	100
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	936-5317	82	88	2,850	2,850	1,669	1,371	424	515	225	250

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* C / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
LABOR FORCE PLANNING, DEV UTIL		G 936-0600	81	84	1,025	755	755	614	---	151	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,875	3,605	3,338	2,487	675	1,016	325	350
GRANTS					3,875	3,605	3,338	2,487	675	1,016	325	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING												
TRAINING EVAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES		G 926-0071	77	C	---	---	3,971	3,554	800	800	800	800
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING PROJECT	*	G 936-2005	86	88	---	1,700	---	---	---	---	500	500
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT		G 936-0601	81	86	5,605	3,273	2,433	2,166	700	700	700	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,605	4,973	6,404	5,740	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
GRANTS					3,605	4,973	6,404	5,740	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					90,651	78,945	41,012	34,078	7,675	10,843	9,325	10,346
GRANTS					90,651	78,945	41,012	34,078	7,675	10,843	9,325	10,346
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES		G 930-0022	79	C	---	---	500	222	175	250	200	150
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES		G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	2,142	1,037	588	377	700	350
U.N. VOLUNTARY FUND		G 930-0500	83	83	500	500	500	100	---	400	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					500	500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
GRANTS					500	500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					500	500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
GRANTS					500	500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					91,151	79,445	44,154	35,437	8,438	11,870	10,225	10,846
GRANTS					91,151	79,445	44,154	35,437	8,438	11,870	10,225	10,846
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C *Level of effort activity*

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROACHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G 931-1090	76	91	2,778	4,028	2,534	2,201	3	117	350	200
MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES	G 936-5402	82	87	1,530	1,630	1,397	767	80	400	150	319
URBAN MIGRANT FERTILITY	G 936-5412	79	81	248	248	299	246	---	53	---	---
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G 936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,250	535	---	738	485	525	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				5,806	7,156	4,765	3,214	821	1,055	1,025	1,019
GRANTS				5,806	7,156	4,765	3,214	821	1,055	1,025	1,019
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G 931-1160	77	84	4,150	3,491	3,491	3,362	---	129	---	---
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G 936-5702	78	C	---	---	1,582	1,283	200	180	200	241
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G 936-5724	80	86	15,250	13,750	8,521	7,189	2,250	2,250	1,100	1,200
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G 936-5726	82	87	8,000	14,100	4,113	2,204	2,025	2,600	2,000	2,400
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING(PVO)	G 936-9997	81	86	14,650	16,525	8,479	6,377	2,100	3,250	1,700	2,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				42,050	47,866	26,196	20,415	6,575	8,409	5,000	6,341
GRANTS				42,050	47,866	26,196	20,415	6,575	8,409	5,000	6,341
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES											
ENVR NATURAL RESOURCES EAP INFO BASE	G 931-1209	79	85	2,990	2,990	2,690	2,590	300	250	---	150

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G 936-5517	82	90	3,500	3,500	1,648	948	975	800	1,100	1,500
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 936-5519	80	89	2,170	1,695	1,645	1,469	25	151	---	50
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,660	8,185	5,983	5,007	1,300	1,201	1,100	1,700
GRANTS				8,660	8,185	5,983	5,007	1,300	1,201	1,100	1,700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE											
NSF PROJECT REVIEW	G 936-505:	84	C	---	---	225	1	300	300	300	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	225	1	300	300	300	300
GRANTS				---	---	225	1	300	300	300	300
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SMALL ACTIVITY											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	2,500	2,078	1,584	800	600	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	2,500	2,078	1,584	800	600	600
GRANTS				---	---	2,500	2,078	1,584	800	600	600
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				56,516	63,207	39,609	30,715	10,586	11,765	8,025	9,960
GRANTS				56,516	63,207	39,609	30,715	10,586	11,765	8,025	9,960
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OFFICE											
FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION	G 938-0800	82	C	---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
GRANTS				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
GRANTS				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0016	80	C	---	---	2,800	2,104	1,325	1,012	1,550	1,200
TITLE IX PROGRAM	G 930-0023	76	C	---	---	975	770	400	465	400	300
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G 930-0085	80	C	---	---	3,658	2,899	1,192	659	1,145	750
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	3,098	4,112	970	908	1,190	1,000
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G 930-0232	76	C	---	---	3,950	3,202	1,233	630	1,850	1,500
PEACE CORPS	G 930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	450
SURVEYS AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	G 930-2226	81	C	---	---	978	477	500	248	500	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
GRANTS				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
GRANTS				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				56,516	63,207	58,169	44,956	16,098	16,437	15,660	16,285
GRANTS				56,516	63,207	58,169	44,956	16,098	16,437	15,660	16,285
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 66

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G	936-5724	80	85	2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
GRANTS					2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
GRANTS					2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
GRANTS					2,600	4,900	1,600	501	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

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

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	932-0132	78	81	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,576	---	424	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	938-XX61	85	85	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	100	---	500
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL (HPI)	G	938-0151	81	83	1,342	1,342	1,342	1,151	---	191	---	---
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	938-0176	83	85	2,400	2,400	1,600	745	800	700	---	955
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL (WI)	G	938-0182	81	83	672	672	672	439	---	233	---	---
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV, INC (IIDI)	G	938-0199	82	84	1,310	1,310	1,310	967	---	343	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDF)	G	938-0200	83	85	4,500	4,500	3,000	1,738	1,500	2,000	---	762
TECHNOSERVE, INC (TNS)	G	938-0201	83	85	2,380	2,380	1,630	1,148	750	650	---	582
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)	G	938-0203	82	84	1,250	900	785	635	---	150	---	---
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G	938-0206	82	84	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,540	---	310	---	---
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (IVS)	G	938-0236	82	84	2,415	2,415	2,415	1,725	---	690	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	938-0243	84	86	2,375	2,375	1,575	175	---	750	800	800
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	938-0251	84	86	3,242	3,242	1,300	---	---	950	1,942	2,000
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	G	938-0258	85	87	---	1,350	---	---	450	200	450	450
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G	938-0259	85	89	---	2,750	---	---	550	100	550	550
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	G	938-0260	85	87	---	2,400	---	---	800	250	800	700
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G	938-0261	85	87	---	2,400	---	---	800	250	800	700
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)	G	938-0262	85	87	---	900	---	---	300	150	300	250

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

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

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0263	85	87	---	1,200	---	---	400	100	400	400
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)	G	938-0265	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	335	100	335	300
AFRICARE	G	938-0266	85	87	---	690	---	---	230	100	230	250
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	938-0267	85	89	---	1,500	---	---	200	---	---	200
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	G	938-0273	85	87	---	300	---	---	70	20	100	130
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					25,736	41,376	19,479	11,839	3,685	8,761	6,707	9,529
GRANTS					25,736	41,376	19,479	11,839	8,685	8,761	6,707	9,529
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G	938-0202	84	86	2,200	2,200	435	80	787	600	978	900
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)	G	938-0205	83	85	975	975	660	509	315	300	---	166
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	938-0233	83	86	1,400	1,900	870	420	500	550	530	450
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	1,005	1,005	---	---	---	648	---	---
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)	G	938-0240	86	86	838	888	289	57	149	200	155	150
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	---	2,700	---	---	1,169	300	485	800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					6,468	9,668	2,254	1,066	2,920	2,598	2,148	2,446
GRANTS					6,468	9,668	2,254	1,066	2,920	2,598	2,148	2,446
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	356	356	1,004	356	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					356	356	1,004	356	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					356	356	1,004	356	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS												
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN (NCNW)	G	936-0167	80	84	840	840	712	553	---	159	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					840	840	712	553	---	159	---	---
GRANTS					840	840	712	553	---	159	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BIDEN PELL												
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	G	936-0230	81	C	---	---	3,687	2,198	2,400	2,000	2,700	3,800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	3,687	2,198	2,400	2,000	2,700	3,800
GRANTS					---	---	3,687	2,198	2,400	2,000	2,700	3,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	11,555	15,775
GRANTS					33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	11,555	15,775
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	11,555	15,775
GRANTS					33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	11,555	15,775
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	938-XX61	85	85	---	9,300	---	---	9,300	1,000	---	3,500
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)	G	938-0135	83	86	1,250	1,250	400	55	400	325	450	470
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	938-0174	81	84	900	900	900	675	---	225	---	---
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	938-0185	81	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,240	---	260	---	---
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	938-0193	83	85	1,200	1,200	950	690	250	475	---	35
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS WORLD SERV (SAWS)	G	938-0228	81	84	2,150	1,695	1,695	1,393	---	252	---	50
PGM INTRO ADAPT CONTRACEPT TECH (PIACT)	G	938-0242	83	85	350	350	250	125	125	125	---	125
PROJECT ORBIS	G	938-0246	83	84	450	450	450	300	---	150	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-0249	84	86	2,150	2,150	950	120	600	950	600	730
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	938-0269	85	87	---	1,950	---	---	650	200	650	700
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	938-0270	85	87	---	900	---	---	300	100	300	400
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G	938-0271	85	87	---	1,200	---	---	400	200	400	500
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	G	938-0273	85	87	---	1,305	---	---	365	225	335	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					9,950	24,150	7,095	4,598	12,390	4,487	2,735	6,960
GRANTS					9,950	24,150	7,095	4,598	12,390	4,487	2,735	6,960
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	84	840	1,240	---	---	---	200	---	85
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G	938-0232	82	84	1,200	1,200	---	---	---	334	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	1,351	1,351	---	---	---	608	---	---
PROJECT HOPE	G	938-0252	84	86	3,300	3,300	1,175	220	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,500
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	88	---	1,300	---	---	---	---	215	115
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					6,691	8,391	1,175	220	1,100	2,342	1,315	1,700
GRANTS					6,691	8,391	1,175	220	1,100	2,342	1,315	1,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	85	---	---	840	555	---	---	---	---
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL	G	938-0232	82	82	---	---	1,200	866	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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HEALTH (NCIH)

PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0235	82	85	---	---	1,351	743	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	3,391	2,164	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				---	---	3,391	2,164	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
GRANTS				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
GRANTS				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	938-XX61	85	85	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
GRANTS					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
GRANTS					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
GRANTS					---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	938-0239	83	85	375	375	328	226	47	75	---	74
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					375	375	328	226	47	75	---	74
GRANTS					375	375	328	226	47	75	---	74
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	320	500	---	---	---	190	---	---
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	938-0253	84	86	955	1,955	300	25	330	350	325	250
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	300	55	400	305
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,275	3,455	300	25	630	595	725	555
GRANTS					1,275	3,455	300	25	630	595	725	555
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	85	129	129	319	129	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					129	129	319	129	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					129	129	319	129	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PVC INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)	G	933-0244	84	86	8,000	7,388	1,638	53	1,088	1,500	---	8,505
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					8,000	7,388	1,638	53	1,088	1,500	---	8,505
GRANTS					8,000	7,388	1,638	53	1,088	1,500	---	8,505
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					9,779	11,347	2,585	433	1,765	2,170	725	9,134
GRANTS					9,779	11,347	2,585	433	1,765	2,170	725	9,134
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,779	11,347	2,585	433	1,765	2,170	725	9,134
GRANTS					9,779	11,347	2,585	433	1,765	2,170	725	9,134
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G	938-0177	83	85	2,300	2,300	1,400	460	900	1,200	---	640
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G	938-0211	83	85	650	650	---	---	238	208	---	70
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	938-0216	81	83	2,698	2,698	2,698	1,791	---	655	---	252
PAN AMERICAN DEV FOUNDATION (PADF)	G	938-0231	83	85	350	350	---	---	125	100	---	75
CENTER EDUC DEV POP ACTIVITIES (CEDPA)	G	938-0241	83	85	350	350	350	144	---	100	---	106
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-0249	84	87	1,800	1,800	---	---	600	450	600	700
NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G	938-0256	84	86	300	300	---	---	---	100	100	140
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0263	85	87	---	1,050	---	---	350	100	350	400
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	938-0267	85	89	---	8,000	---	---	1,700	700	3,800	2,700
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)	G	938-0268	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	335	100	335	375
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G	938-0272	85	87	---	1,800	---	---	600	200	600	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					8,448	20,298	4,448	2,395	4,848	3,913	5,785	5,858
GRANTS					8,448	20,298	4,448	2,395	4,848	3,913	5,785	5,858
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G	938-0212	83	85	749	749	504	347	245	300	---	102
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	84	2,387	1,510	---	---	---	51	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	12,400	8,650	---	---	---	4,001	---	---
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE USA (ECUSA)	G	938-0254	84	86	500	505	155	---	190	175	160	230
FUND FOR MULTNATL MGT EDUCATION (FMME)	G	938-0255	84	85	250	250	250	30	---	155	---	65
NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G	938-0256	84	84	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	---	3,000	---	---	1,235	500	1,965	1,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					16,286	14,664	1,109	377	1,670	5,182	2,125	1,897
GRANTS					16,286	14,664	1,109	377	1,670	5,182	2,125	1,897
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	932-0030	72	82	33,762	33,762	16,881	16,793	---	88	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0214	82	85	---	---	1,509	1,458	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	85	---	---	8,647	4,746	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					33,762	33,762	27,037	22,997	---	88	---	---
GRANTS					33,762	33,762	27,037	22,997	---	88	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS												
NEW TRANCENTURY FOUNDATION (NTCF)	G	938-0227	81	84	1,554	1,554	1,553	1,293	---	260	---	---
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	G	938-0250	84	C	---	---	489	252	650	700	700	750
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,554	1,554	2,042	1,545	650	960	700	750
GRANTS					1,554	1,554	2,042	1,545	650	960	700	750
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 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 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
PVC INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G	938-0237	82	84	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,540	---	410	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,950	1,950	1,950	1,540	---	410	---	---
GRANTS					1,950	1,950	1,950	1,540	---	410	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
OCEAN FREIGHT	G	932-0106	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	9,450	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G	938-0238	83	C	---	---	14,819	---	7,000	8,000	6,500	4,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					126,858	126,858	141,677	117,408	7,000	17,450	6,500	4,000
GRANTS					126,858	126,858	141,677	117,408	7,000	17,450	6,500	4,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					188,858	199,086	178,263	146,262	14,168	28,003	15,110	12,505
GRANTS					188,858	199,086	178,263	146,262	14,168	28,003	15,110	12,505
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					188,858	199,086	178,263	146,262	14,168	28,003	15,110	12,505
GRANTS					188,858	199,086	178,263	146,262	14,168	28,003	15,110	12,505
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	G	938-ASHA	59	C	---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
GRANTS					---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
GRANTS					---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
GRANTS					---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	10,000	15,000
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, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER	G	938-1335	85	85	6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
GRANTS					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
GRANTS					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
GRANTS					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[G] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT G — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
COOPERATIVE COST SHARING GRANTS	G	940-0209	82	C	---	---	603	495	675	675	690	590
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)	G	940-0219	83	85	4,730	4,730	1,900	1,240	930	930	---	---
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)	G	940-0220	83	85	4,750	4,750	1,900	1,436	950	850	---	74
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)	G	940-0221	84	86	3,000	3,000	600	65	600	600	600	470
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	940-0222	83	85	3,370	3,370	1,330	875	710	700	---	210
VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT CORPS (VDC)	G	940-0223	83	85	3,520	3,520	1,390	1,278	740	700	---	264
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	940-0225	83	85	3,310	3,310	1,390	1,273	530	700	---	64
INTLTRADE DEV. PROGRAM (CLUSA)	G	940-0257	85	87	1,947	1,947	---	---	600	600	600	600
FARMER TO FARMER	G	940-0258	85	85	500	500	---	---	500	450	---	50
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	940-0330	86	90	---	2,300	---	---	---	---	780	700
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)	G	940-0331	86	90	---	2,900	---	---	---	---	930	930
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (CUNA)	G	940-0332	86	90	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	950	850
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	940-0333	86	90	---	2,200	---	---	---	---	710	600
VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS COOP ASST (VOCA)	G	940-0334	86	90	---	2,300	---	---	---	---	740	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,127	37,827	9,113	6,664	6,235	6,205	6,000	6,002
GRANTS					25,127	37,827	9,113	6,664	6,235	6,205	6,000	6,002
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT G

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					25,127	37,827	9,113	6,664	6,235	6,205	6,000	6,002
GRANTS					25,127	37,827	9,113	6,664	6,235	6,205	6,000	6,002
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOP — CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-TIFUP	G	912-0007	78	83	10,540	10,540	10,540	8,958	---	1,582	---	---
HOUSING THE URBAN POOR	G	940-1001	84	88	12,503	12,503	1,851	1,282	1,500	1,560	2,000	1,500
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	940-1002	84	87	11,070	11,070	950	419	1,500	1,375	2,000	1,500
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-1005	83	C	---	---	1,117	899	1,000	810	1,000	1,000
SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	940-1006	86	90	---	11,250	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
SECONDARY CITIES	G	940-1007	86	90	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					34,113	52,863	14,458	11,558	4,000	5,327	7,000	4,700
GRANTS					34,113	52,863	14,458	11,558	4,000	5,327	7,000	4,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					34,113	52,863	14,458	11,558	4,000	5,327	7,000	4,700
GRANTS					34,113	52,863	14,458	11,558	4,000	5,327	7,000	4,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

02/08/85

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	12,210	5,380	---	5,000	3,260	3,830
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	12,210	5,380	---	5,000	3,260	3,830
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	12,210	5,380	---	5,000	3,260	3,830
HEALTH												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	2,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	2,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	7,500	350	---	3,500	10,240	9,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	7,500	350	---	3,500	10,240	9,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	7,500	350	---	3,500	10,240	9,000
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	84	87	14,500	50,500	12,000	2,000	18,500	6,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,500	50,500	12,000	2,000	18,500	6,000	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					14,500	50,500	12,000	2,000	18,500	6,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					14,500	50,500	31,710	7,730	18,500	14,500	17,000	14,830
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					14,500	50,500	31,710	7,730	18,500	14,500	17,000	14,830

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	600	415	---	485	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	4,100	4,100	1,850	---	1,250	1,500	1,500	1,500
JOINT AGRICULTURE CONSULTATIVE CORPORATI	G	940-0005	82	85	2,100	2,100	999	530	500	500	500	500
INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	940-2002	85	C	---	---	---	---	390	100	400	390
INVESTMENT PROMOTION/FEASABILITY STUDIES	G	940-2006	85	C	---	---	---	---	110	---	100	110
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,200	6,200	3,149	845	2,250	2,585	2,500	2,500
GRANTS					6,200	6,200	3,149	845	2,250	2,585	2,500	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	500	---	---	400	---	100
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	600	600	---	---	300	200	300	300
COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY	G	940-2029	85	C	---	---	---	---	250	50	200	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					600	600	500	---	550	650	500	600
GRANTS					600	600	500	---	550	650	500	600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	940-0001	82	C	---	---	4,856	4,199	764	1,000	2,000	1,000
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	4,918	1,215	---	3,000	---	703
WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE	G	940-0003	73	C	---	---	4,798	4,673	---	---	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	48,400	62,125	39,425	36,139	4,450	4,200	4,200	4,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TRADE FINANCING FACILITY	G	940-0006	82	C	---	---	95	50	---	---	---	---
INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	940-2002	85	C	---	---	---	---	525	200	360	400
CAPITAL MARKETS	G	940-2005	85	C	---	---	---	---	696	200	300	500
INVESTMENT PROMOTION/FEASABILITY STUDIES	G	940-2006	85	C	---	---	---	---	390	100	---	290
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE POLICY	G	940-2028	85	C	---	---	---	---	590	100	300	500
COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY	G	940-2029	85	C	---	---	---	---	475	100	---	375
EXPORT PROMOTION	G	940-2037	85	C	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	100
TRAINING ENTREPRENEURSHIP	G	940-2038	85	C	---	---	---	---	210	50	100	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,400	62,125	54,092	46,276	5,200	8,950	7,260	8,218
GRANTS					48,400	62,125	54,092	46,276	5,200	8,950	7,260	8,218
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					55,200	68,925	57,741	47,121	11,000	12,185	10,260	11,318
GRANTS					55,200	68,925	57,741	47,121	11,000	12,185	10,260	11,318
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY86- EXPENDITURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR												
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL DATA												
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I		G 936-5538	81	87	36,000	36,000	21,163	13,245	4,500	5,768	4,500	5,929
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH		G 936-5542	81	C	---	---	18,522	8,761	5,400	5,206	6,400	5,987
STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY		G 936-5543	81	C	---	---	1,988	1,610	100	250	100	280
US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH		G 936-5544	85	C	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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Success Stories
Africa

Kenya - The Renewable Energy Development project (615-0205) was initiated in FY 1980 and has been fully funded for $4.8 million. The charcoal cookstove component of this project has assisted Kenyan fuelwood conservation efforts by developing, testing and marketing a more efficient stove. Originally the new design was introduced through six regional artisan training centers but now privately owned workshops produce about 6,600 of the improved stoves each month. The cookstoves are marketed by some 90 retail outlets throughout Kenya. In addition to promoting the use of a technology that saves 30% of the charcoal consumed by traditional stoves, the project has succeeded in creating jobs and business opportunities in the private sector.

Liberia - Improved Efficiency of Learning (Phase I), (669-0130), funded for $7.5 million, is scheduled for completion in FY 1985 and is aimed at improving the primary education system for grades one through six. Under this project a complete instructional system has been developed and tested for all participants (students, teachers, principals, and education officers). To date, 324 full sets of curriculum study modules (English, Mathematics, Reading, Science, and Social Studies) have been disseminated to 45 schools, directly benefitting about 9,000 students and 275 teachers. An additional 56 modules will soon be completed. Evaluations of the success of this project have led to an A.I.D./Government of Liberia decision to design a Phase II project to extend this program to as many as 605 additional schools which would benefit an additional 120,000 students.

Senegal - The Rural Health Services Development project (685-0210), funded for $2.1 million FY 1977-FY 1983, supported the development of a model primary health care system for the Sine Saloum region. A minimum of 400,000 people are estimated to have directly benefited from this project. This project allowed the Government of Senegal (GOS) to test an innovative system of payments of user fees and the local management of these fees. The Ministry of Health was so convinced by the lessons learned during the project that the Government subsequently asked -- for the first time in Francophone West Africa -- people accustomed to receiving care free of charge to begin participating in the financing of that care. That the GOS allows locally-constituted health committees to manage receipts from the system and to reinvest them in the system represents a major policy advance. Villagers who constitute these committees were trained in simple management techniques under this project. The health status of the population of the Sine Saloum region has significantly improved during the life

of the project. Surveys for the years 1978 and 1982 demonstrate a reduction from around 120 deaths per 1,000 live births to a level of under 100/1,000 live births. The project significantly contributed to and accelerated this trend.

Somalia - Policy Dialogue: A.I.D. has used the Commodity Import and PL 480 programs to influence policy decisions. These decisions include the elimination of all farmgate, wholesale and retail price ceilings. Farmers are now permitted to sell 95% of their output in the free market. The role of a major parastatal has been reduced from a monopoly position in cereal trade to less than 4% of total sorghum and maize production.

Swaziland - The Health Manpower Training (645-0062), a $2.4 million project began in FY 1977. This is one of our successful institution building activities. Support to this project has helped create a functioning health training institution, the Swaziland Institute of Health Sciences (SIHS). The SIHS, now staffed entirely by Swazi teachers trained under the project, is capable of training basic nurses, health inspectors, specialized nurses, dental assistants, and community health workers and has the qualified staff to develop training programs for other health needs as they arise. The institute supports the Ministry of Health's preventive health program and has trained 125 Swazis to date. The project's success as an institution building effort was recently highlighted when the Government of Swaziland financed an expansion of the facility to permit increased enrollment, including the possibility of training for other countries in the region.

Africa Regional - Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD) (698-0393) is an ongoing activity which began in FY 1977 and has a planned funding level totalling $21.2 million. The SAFGRAD is a regional research program with 25 member states from West, East and Southern Africa and is a multi-donor effort. One of the major objectives of SAFGRAD is to improve the production of sorghum and millet under the semi-arid farming systems found in sub-Saharan Africa. Sorghum and millet comprise the major source of food grains for the population of most member states. This activity promotes the exchange of improved plant materials and technical information among member states through a regional testing program and training workshops for member states' scientists. Several varieties of sorghum and millet have been released to different regions of Africa, including a weed resistent variety in Togo and Cameroon. Work is being carried out at a number of research stations in member states. In addition to the biological research effort of SAFGRAD, there is a farming systems research component being assisted by Purdue Unversity which involves studying present farmers' operations to determine production constraints and also assists scientists in conducting farmer-centered research.

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Success Stories

Asia Bureau

Bangladesh -- The population situation in Bangladesh is critical. If the population continues to grow at its present rate of 2.8 percent per year, the population would grow from its current level of 86 million to about 150 million people by the year 2000. In order to counter such a situation, A.I.D., in conjunction with other donors, introduced the $89 million Family Planning Services project (388-0050) in FY 1981. The project recognized that the rate of population growth cannot be reduced by the efforts of the public sector alone. In order to expand and improve the contraceptive delivery system and provide the private sector to participate in this effort, A.I.D. and the Government introduced the Social Marketing Program.

The Social Marketing Program introduced the private retail sector into family planning activities by promoting the sales of pills, condoms and foaming tablets for profit through the private, competitive market. Some of the results of this approach are as follows:

(1) In the government sector the sales of IUD's have shown respectable growth and voluntary sterilizations have increased from 77,000 in 1977 to 394,000 in 1983.

(2) Under the Social Marketing Program, condom sales have grown from 31.5 million in 1979 to 85 million in 1983. Pill sales have grown from 700,000 to 1.5 million cycles over the same period.

The programs to limit the rate of population growth are beginning to have some positive effects. If A.I.D.'s targets of a national contraceptive prevalence rate of 25 percent in 1986, 35 percent in 1990 and 65 percent in 2005 are realized, the national population would be about 160 million in the year 2005 and would stabilize at about 250 million people in 2050. This is still far from comforting, but it is better than the 357 million currently projected for the year 2050.

Bangladesh -- The Bangladesh Government (BDG) has as one of its major goals self-sufficiency in foodgrain production. This is feasible only to the extent that agricultural inputs are utilized by the farmers at appropriate levels. In order to ensure this, the BDG subsidized input prices and relied on a public sector distribution process. The government's subsidy was a heavy burden on the budget of a poor country, and the rationing system utilized by the BDG was neither equitable or efficient. It was a system in which the private sector played no role, and the government system was costly and inefficient.

Under the Fertilizer Distribution Improvement I and II projects (388-0024 and 388-0050), which have reached a level of about $300 million, A.I.D. engaged in a dialogue with the BDG regarding fertilizer pricing and privatization. The logic of the A.I.D. position, the amount of A.I.D. money provided, and the BDG's realization of the problems in its present position, resulted in a number of essential changes.

The BDG has moved wholesale and retail distribution of fertilizer to private dealers, and has closed approximately 260 public fertilizer sales centers. Fertilizer prices have been increased several times although still not competitive with world prices; the subsidy is scheduled for complete elimination in 1986. Subsidies on other agricultural inputs are being reduced, e.g., pump subsidies for shallow tube wells were eliminated and pump sales were shifted to the private sector.

These policy reforms have resulted in: (1) a reduced burden of subsidies on the government budget, (2) a probable reduction in distribution costs, (3) record fertilizer sales in FY 1983 and FY 1984; and (4) an enhanced role for the private sector.

Burma -- Edible oils are second only to rice in importance in the Burmese diet. Achieving self-sufficiency in edible oils is a high priority in Burma's agriculture sector, one which requires large amounts of nitrogen fertilizer, much of it imported. Under the $30 million Maize and Oilseeds Production Project (482-0005), rhizobium inoculant is being used to an increasing extent by peanut farmers as a substitute for urea fertilizer, a common chemical nitrogen fertilizer, with great savings to the farmer. Treating the seeds of nitrogen-fixing plants like peanuts with rhizobium inoculant, a soil bacteria, reduces the need for urea fertilizer. Rhizobium inoculant is locally produced at the Agriculture Research Institute (A.R.I.) in Yezin, about 200 miles north of Rangoon, and is then distributed to cooperating farmers. The A.R.I. plant was built by the Burmese largely from available materials. Now, with A.I.D. assistance, the rhizobium production facility is being modernized with new equipment, improved storage, better quality control and greater mass production capability. Begun by the Burmese in 1978, distribution of rhizobium innoculant reached one million packets in 1983. About two 180-gram packets of innoculant can treat seeds for one hectare of peanuts, at a cost of only $1.25 compared with $13.75 per hectare for urea fertilizer.

India -- The Gujarat Medium Irrigation (386-0464) project, funded with a $30.0 million loan, was completed in FY 1984. The project provided support to 28 medium irrigation schemes, creating additional irrigation potential of 149,000 hectares and benefiting some 72,000 farm families. The resulting additional food grain production of about 175,000 tons annually will be enough to meet the basic requirements of 700,000 to 1 million people. About 310 construction engineers received training in irrigation systems design, irrigation distribution network planning, concrete mixing

and quality control, and diagnostic analysis of farm irrigation systems. Irrigation and water management specialists from Colorado State University through the centrally funded Water Management Synthesis (WMS-I) project provided advice and specialized technical training in the diagnosis of irrigation project problems.

Indonesia -- The $13 million Expanded Program in Immunization (497-0253) focuses on diphtheria, pertussis and neonatal tetanus, which are all serious health problems in Indonesia. Available information suggests that more than 200,000 diphtheria and five million pertussis cases, resulting in 21,000 and 50,000 deaths respectively, occur annually: neonatal tetanus accounts for an average of 15 deaths per 1000 live births, or 78,000 deaths per year. In 1979, USAID working with WHO and UNICEF provided support for a nationwide immunization program, referred to as the Expanded Program in Immunization (EPI).

Working through a health system which in 1979 was reaching only 20 per cent of the target population, the project in 1983 immunized 2.8 million infants with BCG and 2.0 million infants with DPT, 73 per cent and 43 per cent of the target group, respectively. The impact of this program on the diphtheria morbidity rates of the target group is best shown in Yogyakarta where coverage rates for DPT vaccination are 60 per cent. For the period 1978-79, the diphtheria morbidity rate reported for children 0-4 years of age totalled 4.3 per 100,000. Three years into the program this rate had dropped to 1.7 per 100,000, a 60 per cent reduction. A separate study reports a similar dramatic decline in neonatal tetanus deaths, dropping from 15 per 1,000 live births to 3. Demonstration of the substantial impact of EPI has strengthened the commitment of the GOI and its donors to continue their efforts to expand EPI coverage throughout Indonesia. A.I.D.-stimulated policy changes are now occurring which will further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of EPI.

Nepal -- The $8 million Integrated Cereals Project (ICP, 367-0114) is devoted to technology transfer, concentrating on the development and extension of improved varieties of cereals. Technical assistance has been successful in developing high yielding varieties of rice, wheat and maize and adapting these to local cropping patterns. ICP efforts begin and end on the farmers' fields.

The project begins by analyzing farmers' current production patterns, identifying constraints, and seeking solutions while maintaining the overall balance of the production system. The mechanism has usually been the development of a new variety of an existing crop (say a shorter maturity rice) or the planting of a new crop (winter wheat or winter maize, for example) to be grown at a time when the land would otherwise be fallow. In many instances difficulties encountered during testing were successfully corrected by a short-term breeding and selection program to combine desirable characteristics of two or more varieties.

The result of the ICP approach has been the development of improved varieties of the major cereals well suited to conditions and farming systems of much of the Terai region. Data indicates increased yields and income for those farmers participating in the program. At Lele, in Central Nepal, for example, yields from production blocks involving a rice-wheat-fallow cropping pattern were 4,300 kilograms of rice per hectare and 4,400 kilograms of wheat per hectare. These yields were 60 percent higher than the yields of neighboring farmers. Farmers participating in a pilot maize production program in Pumdi Bhumdi, a mountain village in western Nepal, doubled their average yields to 6,000 kilograms a hectare.

Pakistan -- The $1 million On-Farm Water Management project (391-0413), begun in 1976 and extended to 1987, is designed to improve water conveyance efficiency at the farm level through watercourse improvement, precision land levelling of farmers' fields, farmer training and institutional development. The inspection and reimbursement of 1,319 improved watercourses has been completed, along with precision levelling of 75,000 acres of land. As a result of this pilot effort, other donors (World Bank, Asia Development Bank) are financing an expansion of the project, using the technologies developed under A.I.D. funding.

Philippines -- The $3 million Rural Service Center Project (492-0304) has introduced an innovative financial management system for local governments which facilitates monitoring, budgeting, and planning. Based on a relatively simple five-year profile of major revenues and expenditures, the system assists officials to understand the past, present, and future status of local government finances. Most important, the system highlights problem areas that need attention. Local government officials comment that the system gives them for the first time both a complete financial picture of what is happening in the local government and a good basis for making financial and budgetary decisions, including commitments on cost-share financing of USAID-assisted subprojects.

Based on the success of the Rural Service Center Project experience in financial management, the larger USAID-assisted Local Resource Management (LRM) program established a similar system. The LRM also incorporates a major effort to improve collection of the real property tax, which is the most important but neglected revenue resource.

South Pacific -- On Western Samoa's less developed "secondary" island of Savai'i, Catholic Relief Services assists the Tailemalaolevai Agricultural Training Center through a grant under the $7 million PVO Cofinancing Project (879-0001). Located atop a mountain and accessible through 10 miles of rugged terrain from the small village of Vaia'ata, the Center began in 1977, with 200 acres of land leased from the Government and the determination of three nuns. Each year these sisters train up to 30 boys 18 years and older in the practical skills of farm maintenance. The curriculum includes not only basic agricultural training (such as land

clearing, crop planting, pesticides, fertilizers, harvesting, storage and marketing), but also livestock management and animal husbandry, basic mechanics, welding, carpentry and blacksmithing. English and basic business skills are also taught in addition to the practical training of working on the farm. Nearly half of the 200 acres has been cleared and cultivated with traditional crops (mainly taro, bananas and coconut) and the non-traditional coffee crop is thriving. Livestock consists of pigs, goats and ducks, which are slaughtered and marketed locally. In the past seven years the center has built an impressive compound of classroom buildings, work sheds, a piggery, a Western Samoan-style open "fale" dormitory for the students, a staff house, and well-developed water catchment and storage systems.

Sri Lanka -- A conference of water users associations in the Gal Oya Region of Southeast Sri Lanka was formally inaugurated recently, an important development for dry zone water needs . These water user associations are being organized under A.I.D.'s $16 million Water Management Project (383-0057) which has two major components: (1) the improvement of water management and (2) rehabilitation of 30-year-old canal system on the left bank of the Gal Oya Irrigation System. The water user associations play an important role in water management by providing the farmers with a voice in the allocation of water resources and a mechanism for allocating water among their members. Both farmers in the 140 associations now established and irrigation officials have expressed their happiness with the improved communications and reduced levels of conflict these associations have fostered. Another 270 associations are expected to be formed over the full 5 year life of the project. Also under the project, which has a LOP cost of $5.1 million grant and $10.8 million loan, 600 kilometers of irrigation canals have been fully rehabilitated. Once all 1630 kilometers of canals included in the project are up to standard 23,000 hectares of land will be receiving adequate water supply to benefit of 19,000 farm families.

Thailand -- A mid-term evaluation of the $18 million Population Planning II project (493-0325) concluded that the successes of the National Family Planning Program (NFPP) were continuing. The evaluation showed important achievements in fertility decline - from a crude birth rate (CBR) of 26.9/1000 population in 1981 to 24/1000 in 1984. This reduction in the CBR is attributable to increased contraceptive prevalence, which in turn is largely a result of the NFPP. The population growth rate has declined to an estimated 1.6 percent or less during the past three years. Assuming present momentum is maintained, Thailand should reach its Fifth Development Plan target of 1.5 percent population growth by 1986.

The NFPP is a mature, innovative and successful program which has been credited with a major role in the substantial fertility decline that has occurred in Thailand since the Thai government declared a population policy with a demographic goal in 1970. Among the factors contributing to the success of the NFPP, (are free contraceptive distribution to all rural residents; a relatively

homogeneous culture and the lack of religious opposition); continued strong donor support; and the significant role played by non-government organizations (NGO's) in the national effort. A.I.D. and the United Nations have been the major financial contributors to the NFPP.

It is expected that the prevalence of contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age will increase from 60 percent to over 70 percent by 1991. Program efforts designed to improve contraceptive use and effectiveness will also be undertaken during this period. This challenge can be met by the NFPP by providing a significant extension of services. In light of past experience, there is every reason to believe that Thailand's NFPP will continue to meet its program objectives.

Success Stories
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

Central America Regional - Small Farm Production Systems project (596-0083). Small farms produce the food and supply the income for most Central Americans. Yet agricultural research efforts often concentrate on technology suitable only for larger production units. The A.I.D.-sponsored Small Farm Production Systems project is an attempt to support research aimed at improving the incomes and productivity of rural people living on small farms in Central America.

The Central American Institute for Tropical Agriculture Training (ICATIE) has developed pragmatic, farm-based research which is now being used in national programs for cropping systems, large animal, and mixed crop-animal systems. According to a recent evaluation: "The project has gone far in closing the gap between researchers and farmers. Alternative systems are well received by small producers and show promise of sharply increasing productivity." The challenge is now to make the methodologies of the new systems widely available to small farmers through national extension agents and other means of technology transfer.

Central America Regional - Fuelwood and Alternative Energy Sources project (596-0089). The Central American Institute of Industrial Technology has received A.I.D. assistance under the Fuelwood and Alternative Energy Sources project (596-0089) to carry out research on low-cost solar wood dryers to improve the combustion efficiency of fuelwood, which is widely used for domestic cooking in Central America. Based on its experience with this technology, ICAITI designed a low-cost "tent" dryer suitable for small-scale drying of grains, two multi-purpose tray-type dryers for fish, fruits, spices and other food products, and a solar dryer for the industrial drying of sawmill lumber. Dissemination of these technologies and dryer designs through workshops began in 1984 and already has generated considerable interest throughout the region.

The proud owner of an industrial wood dryer in a small town in Guatemala is allowing ICAITI to use his small factory as a demonstration site. He tells visitors that the wood doors that he makes no longer crack because the wood is properly and efficiently dried. A bank in El Salvador which helps cooperatives has requested ICAITI's assistance to help ten fishing cooperatives construct dryers. A regional development agency in Costa Rica wants ICAITI's technical help to adapt their dryer designs for cacao, plantain, copra and shrimp,

which are some of the region's principal products. Another small industry in Honduras wants help in using solar dryers for cashew nuts which are a promising new export crop.

Costa Rica - Housing Guaranty program (515-HG-006). In August 1981 and September 1983, the Government of Costa Rica contracted a total of $11.4 million in loans guaranteed through the A.I.D. Housing Guaranty (HG) program. These funds are financing a sites and services housing program and a home improvement loan program for low-income families. By the end of FY 1984, 1,937 low-income families had received fully serviced lots (i.e., water and sewer systems, electricity, and paved streets) and home construction loans. In addition, 986 families had received home improvement loans. By the end of the program in November 1985, a total of 3,526 serviced lots, 2,223 construction loans and 1,200 home improvement loans will have been financed. This HG program has been a forerunner in introducing the concept of minimum shelter tailored to the paying capacity of low-income families in Costa Rica.

Dominican Republic - ADEMI -- Micro-Business Development OPG (517-0208). ADEMI, the Association for the Development of Micro-Businesses, Inc., is an indigenous private and voluntary organization (PVO) created in February 1983 by leading Dominican private businessmen. It provides short-term working capital loans to small indigenous businesses at market rates of interest. Before ADEMI, most small businessmen were unable to secure needed operating capital except at usurious rates and by pledging capital assets. A.I.D. provided $150,000 from Economic Support Fund local currencies into the credit account. An operational program grant of $500,000 was provided over two years for overhead expenses until ADEMI achieved self-sufficiency.

At this time, 16 months after beginning operations, ADEMI has established a lending model unencumbered by red tape and able to respond to loan requests within a period of days rather than weeks, as is normally the case for small borrowers. The default rate has been maintained at less than 2% of ADEMI's portfolio. This innovative and cost-effective project, stimulated and guided by insightful and dedicated Dominican private sector leaders, is proving to be a model for other small-scale local development throughout the Dominican Republic.

Dominican Republic - Education Sector project (517-0119). In 1979, A.I.D. began assisting the GODR in education reform to provide at least four years of improved basic education to rural children in a target area of the country. Project activities included the development of education statistics, research and planning; provision of additional teachers and

support personnel; upgrading of teacher, administrator, and technician skills; development of educational materials; construction of education facilities; and provision of equipment.

As a result of the $7.5 million Education Sector Loan, over 1,400 classrooms were constructed; 30 teacher guides were developed based on the new curriculum; 5,000 teachers were trained in their use; education materials were purchased for 83 schools, and teachers were trained in utilizing local resources to prepare instructional materials. In addition, a decentralized school maintenance system, as well as a planning, research, and statistics office, were established. Recent data from the PIDE target area show higher advancement rates (from 156 per 1,000 originally promoted to the 5th grade compared to 441 after), increased access (primary school-age population attending school increased from 81% to 94%), and a reduction in dropout and repetition rates. As a result of the pilot PIDE project, a follow-on Rural Education project (517-0172) has been initiated to provide an additional 800 primary classrooms in the central Cibao region of the Dominican Republic. The institutional development, technology transfer, and foundation-building successes of this model have stimulated a commitment to improve the quantity and quality of primary education, and education as a whole in the Dominican Republic.

Ecuador - The Emergency Rehabilitation project (518-0046) is providing $6 million grant financing for the rehabilitation of infrastructure in the six provinces most affected by the disastrous "El Nino" flooding of 1982-1983. Within the first 12 months of the 18-month project, almost 400 rural schools have been rebuilt or repaired; new dikes and rivers rechanneled to protect approximately 300,000 inhabitants and 124 hectares of farmland against further flooding; two electrical substations and 42 kilometers of transmission and distribution lines repaired and posts reset; water and sanitation systems repaired in 26 communities; and 450 families have received small loans to repair their flood-damaged homes. These repairs generated an estimated 650 work-years of employment.

Ecuador - The Revenue Generation for Development project (518-0036) was designed as a short (14-month, later extended to 18-month), intensive effort to demonstrate the potential for improving tax administration and collections. U.S. advisors have worked closely with Ministry of Finance officials to develop pilot programs for improved administration in delinquent collections, nonfiling, and audit. After only five months of implementation, these programs have generated new collections and assessments equal to almost four times the A.I.D. life-of-project funding. More importantly, the project

has identified fundamental organizational, legal, and human resource constraints which limit the effectiveness of tax administration. The Government of Ecuador, convinced by the pilot project of the tremendous potential for increasing fiscal revenues, has requested a follow-on project in FY 1985 to develop an effective tax administration. Improved administration will cut down on widespread noncompliance and help the GOE finance needed development projects and basic services and to reduce its fiscal deficit without increasing tax rates.

El Salvador - The Emergency Health and Jobs for Displaced Persons project (519-0281) was initiated in FY 1982 to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to thousands of persons uprooted from their homes by the war. The number of displaced has risen sharply to 375,938 registered with the GOES and another 125,000 not registered. Some $10.5 million, including $8.5 million for labor-intensive community improvement projects and $2 million for health services, was provided by A.I.D. and the Department of State's Bureau for Refugee Programs for this project in FY 1982 and FY 1983. P.L. 480 Title II food commodities and locally purchased food were distributed.

An A.I.D.-financed evaluation in 1984 concluded that the project provided a valuable service and has improved the well-being of displaced persons. In response to the recommendations of the evaluation, a major expansion and improvement of the program has been prepared for the period 1984 to 1987. Over $40 million is being provided in FY 1984 and FY 1985. The expansion includes a work generation program, preventive and curative health services including immunization and health education, food distribution including enriched food, supplementary and therapeutic feeding, and a pilot voluntary relocation program.

To date, project accomplishments have included:

- the immunization of more than 450,000 mothers and children against the target diseases: polio, measles and tuberculosis;

- 234,000 home visits to displaced families for provision of health care; and

- employment on 912 public works projects benefitting more than 73 municipalities and creating 42,000 jobs.

These work projects have improved the water and sewage systems, urban streets and rural access roads in host communities.

Guatemala - The Rural Access Road Component of the Small Farmer Development project (520-0233) was expanded to provide an additional 25,000 rural highland inhabitants with year-round access to the national road network. An evaluation of the component carried out in May 1983 indicated that the roads originally programmed and completed had contributed to increased agricultural activity by reducing transport time to markets, allowing 20% more of the produce to arrive with less damage. Based on these evaluation findings, A.I.D. provided an additional $3 million in FY 1983 to finance the construction of approximately 145 kilometers of access roads in the highlands, bringing the total cost of the project to $16 million.

The original target of 145 kilometers was surpassed in 1984 with 206 kilometers of farm-to-market access roads completed. Thirty-five local construction committees were formed to assist in the coordination of about 12,000 laborers undertaking the road construction activities. Participating laborers received approximately $300 each during their part-time work on the project. The roads were constructed in rural areas where the average income is less than $300 per year and benefited an estimated 414,000 people living on small farms.

Guatemala - Program Development and Support project (520-0000) - Community Learning Resource Center, Xolsacmalja, Totonicapan. Through a small direct grant to a Mayan highlands community, A.I.D. supported a successful training effort and helped to develop an indigenous private voluntary organization (PVO). In 1981, A.I.D. provided a two-year grant of $43,750 to the Indian community of Xolsacmalja, Totonicapan. The purpose of the grant was to conduct a series of training courses for community members to improve the agricultural technology of the small farmer as well as providing skills training in such areas as avriculture and tailoring.

The results of the training far exceeded original expectations. Women who received training in aviculture formed a cooperative to raise hens and market eggs. Participants in a tailoring course formed a cooperative and are now producing 250 pairs of jeans per month for a manufacturer in Guatemala City. As a result of a course in the cultivation of fruit trees, local farmers have planted apple trees and have a new source of income. Through the community organization which took place as a result of the A.I.D. grant, the community is in the process of getting private voluntary organization status with the goal of obtaining future support for expanding its activities to other highland communities.

Haiti - Through the recently completed four-year Urban Health and Community Development project (521-0136), A.I.D. provided $1,243,000 and other support to the Socio-Medical Complex of Cité Simone (CMSCS). The complex was established in 1980 to provide health, education and other social services to the more than 100,000 residents of Cite Simone, Haiti's largest urban slum. The project and CMSCS have improved the quality of life, and primarily the health status, of large segments of Cité Simone's residents. A 1983 census of the entire Cité Simone area indicated that the impact of CMSC programs has been significant. The census demonstrated that infant mortality during the first year of life dropped from an estimated 184 per thousand in 1978-80 to 84 per thousand in 1982-83. This drop has been ascribed primarily to CMSCS nutrition programs, prenatal coverage of 71% of all pregnant women, and increased immunization against neo-natal tetanus. Significant benefits have also been provided to area residents by CMSCS's vocational training and job placement programs. More than 700 persons have received vocational skills training and over 500 persons, including many program graduates, have been placed in jobs. Further, a women's bakery cooperative was established and continues to prosper.

The CMSCS model for health services delivery is now being applied by the Government of Haiti and other PVOs in rural areas and other urban slums. Tulane University Medical School will be training interns in Cité Simone, in cooperation with CMSCS, and Harvard University is considering a similar program. Due to the success of CMSCS in establishing and implementing its programs and because of the continuing needs of the residents of Cité Simone, A.I.D. recently provided CMSCS a follow-on $2.1 million grant to improve and expand its program over an additional four-year period.

Haiti - Agroforestry Outreach (521-0122). The primary objective of this $8 million project, the largest A.I.D. project being implemented by private voluntary organizations in Haiti, is to motivate Haitian peasants to plant and maintain six to nine million trees, over a four-year period. Secondary objectives are to obtain data on forestation in Haiti, promote soil conservation, increase the country's supply of fuelwood and increase rural incomes through cash cropping of trees. The project is being implemented by CARE, the Pan American Development Foundation and Operation Double Harvest, all U.S.-based PVOs.

Honduras - Small Farmer Coffee Improvement (522-0176). Coffee is a vital crop for the Honduran economy. Coffee provides 28% of the total value of agricultural exports for Honduras and is very labor intensive. Export duties on coffee are an important

source of income for the Government of Honduras. While the reduction in coffee prices caused coffee earnings to drop from $241 million in 1979 to $156 million in 1981, Honduras has had to deal with a new problem: coffee rust. Discovered in this country in 1980, coffee rust is a fungal disease that damages coffee leaves, leads to yield reductions, and eventually destroys the plant. There is, at present, no cure for coffee rust, though fungicides, fertilizer and intensive management, which includes higher plant density, shade reduction, improved varieties, clean cultivation and soil conservation practices, can help control the disease.

Under the Small Farmer Coffee Improvement project, A.I.D. has brought new technology and credit to 3,000 small farmers over the life of the project. First subloans were granted in 1982 and as of September 30, 1984, 2,813 subloans, representing approximately 6% of small coffee producers, have been formalized in the amount of nearly $9 million. Subloans are made for seven years with a three-year grace period on principal repayment to permit plants to mature. As a result of the technology provided to farmers under the project, yields have increased dramatically and farmers who entered the project in 1982 are expected to benefit from an eightfold increase in production from the 1984 crop. The unqualified success of the project has stimulated tremendous small farmer acceptance and heavy increases in loan applications. Furthermore, the project has played a major role in tempering the spread of coffee rust in the country.

Honduras - Rural Housing Improvement (522-0171). The purpose of the Rural Housing Improvement project is to establish a system for the sustained improvement of housing conditions for the rural poor. The project is strengthening the capacity of the Housing Institute (INVA) to provide technical and financial assistance to intermediaries, such as private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and government institutions which serve as housing improvement sponsors and facilitators in Honduras' rural areas. Qualified intermediaries receive financing from INVA to provide credit in the form of building materials for rural homeowners to improve their existing dwellings. Housing improvement loans have relatively short payback periods (generally a maximum of 24 months); improvements are made in stages and each loan must be paid off before the next stage is begun.

With a relatively low A.I.D. contribution of $3,500,000 ($3,300,000 loan and $200,000 grant), the project, as of September 1984, had channeled funds through 13 participating intermediaries nationwide, financing approximately 6,600 home improvements for 4,824 rural families (about 25,000 total

beneficiaries), for a total of $1,210,710 in subloans. The project emphasizes small loans for home improvements rather than larger loans for housing construction, thereby increasing the number of beneficiaries and permitting gradual home improvement which is affordable to low-income rural inhabitants. Intermediaries make loans to final borrowers at market interest rates, thus permitting cost recovery and demonstrating the capacity of low-income rural residents to pay non-subsidized interest rates. As a result of the success of this program, INVA and A.I.D. are presently discussing the possibility of implementing a similar housing improvement program in urban areas. Finally, by channeling the loans through private organizations and other non-banking institutions, the project has expanded access to credit for improved housing, a basic human need.

Honduras - Rural Technologies (522-0157). The purpose of the project is threefold: (1) to increase the effective utilization of labor and land on small farms through improved light farm implements and structures; (2) to increase small-scale rural industrial productivity and employment through improved production and management in existing small enterprises and through the establishment of new pilot enterprises; and (3) to increase utilization by the rural poor of low-cost appropriate technologies or products designed to improve the quality of life. An important facet of this project is the inclusion of credit at market prices for beneficiaries.

The project has been successful in reaching the target population. As of August 1984, 2,700 farmers had benefited from the development/adaptation and dissemination of appropriate agricultural technologies, 1,400 entrepreneurs had received technical assistance in management and accounting; 37 enterprises had been created; small entrepreneurs had created 812 permanent jobs; and over 1,400 households had improved their quality of life from use of appropriate technologies for the home. In virtually all cases, production and income had increased. Some beneficiaries who were eligible to receive credit doubled or tripled their incomes. These successes have caused other farmers and entrepreneurs to take notice and several have adopted the new technologies without assistance from the project. The spread effects engendered under the project as well as the overall success has led A.I.D. to extend it four additional years and add $4,000,000 for financing.

Jamaica - Rural Services for Special Children Project (532-0094. In March 1982, A.I.D. provided a $500,000 operational program grant to a consortium of Jamaican private voluntary organizations who assist the handicapped. The project's

completion date is September 1985. The purpose of the grant is to improve and expand diagnostic, health, special education, and vocational development services for handicapped children in rural areas. The grant financed purchase of a mobile unit containing diagnostic equipment, and specialists to operate the unit. Four Peace Corps volunteers also assist in implementing this project.

From September 1983 to August 1984, approximately 120 handicapped children per month benefited from comprehensive screening, diagnostic and referral services, greatly exceeding the project's original target of 50 children per month. In addition, the project's staff conducted 32 workshops on pre-natal care, early detection of problems, and remedial tactics. The staff also made 450 home visits.

An August 1984 evaluation found that most project goals had already been met or surpassed. The evaluation's summary states: "This project has achieved an impressive level of success. Interviews with government and schools officials, direct services providers, and parents give dramatic documentation to the conclusion that the project has had and continues to make a significant impact on handicapped children, their families, and on a wide range of both public and private agencies in Jamaica."

Peru - Materials Bank. In 1980, A.I.D. provided a small grant under project 527-9997 and technical assistance to help Peru's innovative Materials Bank get started. As the name suggests, the Bank makes bulk purchases of construction materials and provides these materials, rather than cash, to poor families wishing to build homes. A.I.D. has also made two $5 million lines of credit available to the Bank from Housing Guaranty funds, the first in 1982 and the second following the disasterous floods along Peru's north coast in 1983.

The Materials Bank program is one of the most productive of Peru's housing programs. To the average loan of $470 worth of materials, each family adds about $130 in materials and services and provides or contracts approximately 130 days of skilled and non-skilled labor to produce a house with an average market value of $3,000. Since its inception in late 1980, Materials Bank loans totaling almost $13.2 million have enabled 28,000 families to produce housing worth approximately $84.0 million. In addition to producing a value added equal to four times the material input, the program has also generated close to 15,200 work years of employment.

Peru - The Land Use Inventory and Environmental Planning project (527-0202) was designed to strengthen the capability of Peru's National Office of Natural Resource Evaluation (ONERN) to inventory Peru's natural resource base, to provide information services through the use of a computer-based geographic information system (GIS), to undertake environmental planning and impact assessments, and to make general policy recommendations on natural resource conservation.

An in-depth project evaluation conducted in July 1984 indicated that major project objectives were achieved. The GIS technology has been installed and staff trained in its operation and maintenance. ONERN has developed the capacity to conduct remote sensing, image analysis, cartography, ground verification and thematic mapping activities. The institution has also developed the capacity to conduct in-house training in several of these important technical areas. Based on evaluation recommendations, the project has been extended for 30 months (primarily to allow sufficient time to meet long-term training needs) with the addition of $500,000. Approximately 18 months of additional technical assistance will assist ONERN in GIS applications such as environmental profiles of areas of Peru's three major geo-climatic regions. This experience will strengthen the interdisciplinary linkages within ONERN which are critical for Peru's environmental resource planning. The project has enabled ONERN to make important contributions to activities supported by A.I.D. and other major donors.

Peru - Disaster Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project (527-0277). In 1983 when Peru was struck by unprecedented flooding in the north and severe drought in the south, A.I.D. responded with a multi-faceted relief and reconstruction program. The $175 million program includes rehabilitation and reconstruction funds ($62 million), grants to private voluntary organizations to enable them to undertake relief and rehabilitation activities ($3 million), an increment in our Housing Guaranty program ($12.5 million), and balance-of-payments support ($60 million). This last loan generated local currency that is being used to support private sector industrial recovery and to facilitate implementation of other development projects.

Project activities in both flood and drought areas have had dramatic results. In the north, where the emphasis is on rebuilding damaged infrastructure, a collaborative effort by A.I.D., the Government of Peru, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank enabled the reconstruction of the area's extensive irrigation infrastructure before the planting season and resulted in $100 million of agricultural production which would not otherwise have been possible. Programs in the

south provided employment for farmers whose normal means of livelihood had been destroyed. The project produced and distributed seeds to 4,000 families, provided credit for inputs, and carried out pasture and herd recuperation.

To help the area withstand future droughts, 14 irrigation works are being constructed, which will irrigate 5,000 hectares farmed by 4,600 families. The work is being carried out by local farmers affected by the drought.

SUCCESS STORIES

BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST

EGYPT

-- Decentralization (263-0161). With A.I.D. financial and technical support amounting to $462 million over the past four years, the Government of Egypt has been able to fully execute standing legislation providing for decentralization of decision-making authority to local governments. Thousands of people have participated in project selection, design, and implementation. All 898 village and urban district councils have selected and implemented their own development projects. More than 16,000 locally-elected councillors have joined with 7,000 executive councillors to decide how best to combine their own resources with assistance from the United States for the benefit of their constituents. The program has provided improved services to an estimated 32.5 million urban and rural people through more than 5,500 local projects that have been completed or are underway. By the end of FY 1984, 1,731 projects had extended and improved village water systems; 2,650 kilometers of farm-to-market roads were built or improved; 523 classrooms in urban neighborhoods were built; 1,082 items of capital equipment were delivered to governorates to support infrastructure development and maintenance; and over 650 loans were made.

-- Telecommunications (263-0054, 263-0075, 263-0117). Under A.I.D.-funded telecommunications projects representing a combined investment of $340 million, an electronic switching system in the town of Maadi is providing improved telephone service to thousands of subscribers. A second exchange in Maadi became operational in July, 1984. Altogether, 4,500 new subscribers were added in this area. In Zamalek, 8,000 subscribers, 1,000 of them new, are now receiving improved telephone service. Service to 5,000 subscribers in Heliopolis was also improved. In addition to the four exchanges, the Center of Operations and Maintenance (COM) in Cairo is now operational. The COM computers provide the Egyptian Telephone Company with vital information about the total Cairo telephone network in pin-pointing trouble spots and developing systematic approaches to Operations & Maintenance.

-- Shoubra El Kheima Power Plant (263-0030). One of A.I.D.'s greatest successes is the Shoubra El Kheima Power Plant in Egypt. It is the largest and most complex electric generating project that A.I.D. has assisted in Egypt and, when completed, the plant's three generating units will supply 945 megawatts of electricity to the Egyptian Unified Power system, an output level equivalent to forty-five percent of the power generated by the Aswan High Dam. A.I.D. is funding approximately one-third of the construction costs for this $644 million project. This included the services of Bechtel, Inc., the United States consulting firm responsible for managing and supervising the construction and procurement activities of forty-nine different contractors. The quality of the construction work produced by the predominantly Egyptian labor force is of very high standard, equal to the standards expected in the United States. Bechtel has brought the project along eighteen months ahead of schedule and at a cost of approximately $117 million below the original budget.

-- Housing and Community Upgrading Project (263-0066). An innovative home improvement loan program is bringing housing credit to low income families in Egypt for the first time. As part of this $80 million project, an experimental credit program was implemented in Helwan, a major industrial district of Cairo, to assist low income families living in informal settlements. This program provides credit to improve and expand informal houses that are the only housing affordable to the urban poor on a non-subsidized basis. In the past four years, the loans have added over 2,000 rooms to the housing stock in three informal settlements. Simplified lending procedures have reduced loan processing time to fifteen days, and families organize their own construction. Thus, new units require only ninety days to complete and provide work for small private sector builders. Although loan recipients are in the lowest ranges of the urban income distribution, arears are minimal, and no defaults have occurred.

-- Agriculture Research and Mechanization-Projects. Applied research conducted under A.I.D.-financed projects has produced packages of improved technology that are increasing yields and/or reducing production costs for small farmers in Egypt. These technologies have been demonstrated under the Major Cereals Project (263-0070, $47 million) and the Rice Research and Training Project (263-0027, $22 million) on over 150,000 acres of rice, wheat and maize cultivated by 110,000 farmers. The new rice technology package was utilized on 43,000 acres in 1984 in over 100 villages and 40 districts, increasing per acre yields by half a ton above the national average and increasing farmers' incomes from about $70 to $100 per acre. This is a substantial income gain when compared to Egypt's per capita GNP of about $700. Applied nation-wide, the packages could increase the value of rice production in Egypt by at least $100 million. Research under the Agricultural Development Systems Project (263-0041, $15 million) increased tomato yields from about eight to over twenty-four tons per acre through introduction of new varieties and cultural practices. Using block-farming techniques developed under the major cereals project and applied under the Small Farmer Production Project (263-0079, $49 million), over 4,000 farmers growing maize, wheat and other crops have increased their incomes by consolidating their fragmented holdings, thereby facilitating mechanization and adoption of other modern practices.

Small scale mechanized technology was introduced and village level workshops for machinery maintenance and repair were created in Egypt under an Agricultural Mechanization Project (263-0031, $40 million). Over 2,000 loans have been made to farmers and entrepreneurs to acquire needed equipment and establish village workshops. One hundred workshops servicing 20,000 farmers have been set up in six governorates, and over 2,000 mechanization extension specialists have been trained. Another 1,500 farmers have increased their incomes by $60 - $130 per acre through application of improved water management technology under the Water Use Management Project (263-0017, $13 million).

JORDAN

-- Rural and Urban Electrification Project (278-0209). The project, which started on September 21, 1977, was completed on July 31, 1984. The purpose of the $9 million loan project was to electrify thirty-seven villages, including two refugee camps, and to strengthen and upgrade the Amman high and low tension power networks. The project has been extremely effective in providing reliable electricity services to thirty-five villages surrounding Amman and two areas in suburban Amman. Through the realization of over 19,000 connections, including some 1,000 industrial and commercial outliets, service was provided to approximately 125,000 people. Consumption of electricity in the project areas now totals 150 GWH (Gega Watt hours) annually.

-- School Construction II Project (278-0232) This $6.7 million grant project enabled the construction of fourteen schools in urban, suburban and rural areas. Each school is completely furnished with full electricity and water connections, and consists of thirty classrooms, a laboratory, teacher's room, administration room, a kitchen and bathroom and playground facilities. The 420 classrooms can accommodate approximately 15,000 students. This project was completed on July 31, 1984.

MOROCCO

-- Agronomic Institute Project (608-0160) This $26.9 million grant project scored a feat when a PhD candidate successfully defended his dissertation in a final oral exam and became the first Moroccan ever to be awarded a Moroccan doctorate degree in agricultural sciences. This institute is Morocco's only college of agriculture, which started teaching in 1968 with only sixteen students. With A.I.D.'s assistance which began in 1970, a Moroccan faculty has been developed and over 200 Moroccans were enabled to study in the United States. A.I.D. has assisted in building a Moroccan College of Agriculture which is now graduating some 600 persons a year. An evaluation conducted in 1983 called this project a model for innovative institution-building projects in agriculture.

Success Stories
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

Worlwide--American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) (938-1300) - Fifty-nine American-sponsored institutions are benefitting from ASHA grants made under Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act. More than 134,000 students from 104 countries are studying at ASHA-assisted schools. More than 3.3 million persons receive medical services each year from ASHA-assisted hospitals and their community health and outreach programs. ASHA grants are financing classrooms, laboratories and equipment which permit institutions to improve and expand their educational and medical programs. Since January 1983, construction projects have been successfully completed with $18.3 million of ASHA financing at 21 institutions in 16 countries: Botswana, Brazil, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Korea, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Philippines, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey and Zambia.

Worldwide--Integrated Approach to Community Nutrition--Meals for Millions (938-0206) was awarded a three-year (FY 1982-1985) $1.85 million Matching Grant to improve the nutritional status of local communities in seven countries: Honduras, Ecuador, Antigua, Thailand, Nepal, Kenya and Sierra Leone. Their approach to hunger and malnutrition is called the Applied Nutrition Program (ANP) which is an integrated rural development program of training and technical assistance in nutrition planning and community development. This approach has proven to be very successful. Recent evaluations of the Ecuador and Honduras ANPs show a measurable impact on target populations. In Honduras there has been a 24% reduction in malnutrition rates. There has been more than a doubling of family incomes in Ecuador through use of revolving loan funds and credit support for small income-generating activities.

Worldwide--Small Enterprise Development--Technoserve (938-0201) has undertaken about 150 projects in eight countries, with A.I.D. funding approximately half of its $3.3 million annual budget. After a number of years of experimentation and pilot projects, many Technoserve activities are having significant impact. In Zaire, for example, Technoserve assisted a 120-member Vegetable and Fruit Growers' Cooperative to improve its cash flow through careful analysis of financial systems. After three months' training in accounting procedures and inventory control, the cooperative increased cash reserves fourfold. In El Salvador, assistance to the 122-member El Castano Cooperative over a two-year period raised the farmers' equity from $300 in 1981 to $16,500 in 1983. As a spinoff to this increased profitability, 165 homes received running water for the first time, and 700 homes were wired for electricity.

Worldwide--Renewable Natural Resources--Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) (938-0267) was awarded a three-year, $2.7 million Matching Grant in FY 1982 to fund village reforestation projects in seven countries: Ecuador, Guatemala, Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Bolivia and Uganda. Since the inception of the program, 8.6 million trees have been planted, 20,000 acres reforested, and 90,000 participants have benefitted. Activities are targetted at training subsistence level, smallholder farmers and have resulted in increased fuelwood supplies, provision of windbreaks, erosion control, increased soil fertility and production of saleable products such as timber, fruit and nuts. The program has benefitted from Food for Peace commodities and the assistance of approximately 40 Peace Corps Volunteers. The CARE project is also serving as a model for its primary health care and microenterprise development sector activities.

Worldwide--Luthern World Relief (938-0176) supports some sixty local community activities in 15 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, under a three-year $2.4 million matching grant from A.I.D. The program focuses on basic human needs and institution building in the private sector, and includes projects in agriculture, health and human resource development. For example, in Niger activities address increased water availability for both human and livestock consumption as well as increased dry season vegetable production. Some 600 new wells and over 800 new or improved gardens will result from this project. LWR works through some 30 indigenous organizations serving the communities involved.

Pakistan--Primary Health Care/Health Education--The Salvation Army World Service Office (938-0249), under a centrally-funded matching grant, has funded the development of four primary health centers and has provided technical assistance to them. The centers provide prenatal and postnatal care, immunization against communicable diseases, tests for tuberculosis and education about community health issues. The three-year, $2.5 million grant reaches nearly 100,000 rural poor people through the services of village midwives and health promoters trained under the SAWSO project.

Worldwide--PL 480 Title II Outreach (904-0006) - The PL 480 Title II Outreach Project is designed to assure that Title II food aid reaches the truly needy by helping finance short-term transportation, storage, distribution and administration costs of these programs in the poorest countries. Since 1979, 29 Outreach grants totalling $25.4 million have been funded in 21 countries including fourteen in Africa, six in Latin America and the Caribbean and one in Asia. A recent assessment of two Outreach programs in Africa concluded that logistic support systems were greatly improved and the qualitative aspects of

both programs were significantly upgraded. In Togo, the Outreach Project served as a catalyst for a new, more equitably distributed Title II program as well as solving a critical warehouse problem. In Benin, Outreach has supported a national network of Maternal Child Health (MCH) services. The MCH Centers also provide an infrastructure for associated development activities. For example, soya has been introduced into a number of centers as a nutritional supplement; some centers distribute anti-malaria tablets, most encourage vaccinations and some have begun small home gardening projects.

Success Stories
Bureau for Science and Technology

Population Council Program (936-3005) - A new intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD) has been developed under this project. Studies have shown that the new pregnancy rates for this device were lower than any other comparable device against which it was tested. In addition it is expected to have an effective life of at least 10 years. On November 15, 1984, the United States Food and Drug Administration gave notification of New Drug Approval for this IUD.

Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support (931-0045) - Based on research done under this project in Indonesia, preliminary results have indicated that proper dosages of Vitamin A could reduce child morbidity and mortality due to respiratory and diarrheal diseases by 25%. If further research indicates that these findings are true, it will provide a major breakthrough in nutrition and health programs in developing countries.

International Agricultural Research Centers (936-4111) - Technology resulting from research at the centers, and from their training and collaboration among LDC researchers, provides many examples of significant advances in food production. The Center for Tropical Agriculture has developed a new series of bean varieties that have resulted in increased yields and higher farm incomes even without pesticide use. The International Livestock Center for Africa has developed a new feed system that has that has reduced goat mortality by 75% at two test sites. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center has developed heat and bacterial resistant tomatoes that will make large scale tomato production feasible in the hot and humid tropics for the first time. Forty-two new varieties have been released in approximately 20 countries.

Beans and Cowpeas CRSP (931-1310) This program has recently developed cowpeas which increased yields by 2 1/2 to 5 times the size of previous yields. It has also developed red beans that increase yields by 20% and are 43% more economical than the standard varieties. Some of these varieties are new being distributed for use in Botswana, Senegal, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

Radio Community Basic Education (936-5807) Having completed one year's experience of teaching by radio in Southwestern Dominican Republic, it was found that the achievement scores of pupils taught by radio were more than twice as high as scores of those students attending a formal school.

EXPLANATION OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

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EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. There is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus interregional desparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable; thus the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data.

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

A brief explanation of each item on the economic and social data pages follows.

TOTAL POPULATION data are A.I.D. Office of Population mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census. The total population figure (which may include A.I.D. adjustment of a census result), sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, WORLD TABLES data. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates intended to smooth out the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. Since the base period changes each year, data from previous years is not always comparable. (See World Bank, ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process.) Per capita GNP is obtained by dividing GNP at market prices in U.S. dollars by the IBRD's estimates of total mid-year population.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE are annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. Source of data is IBRD, WORLD TABLES.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic values of the implicit GDP deflator from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES data. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of the GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and kind) received by the lowest 20% of households.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is reported in the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. A person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE is computed from USDA data on total value of crop plus livestock production evaluated at constant prices. The growth rate is computed using trend line (least squares regression) analysis, making use of all annual observations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD WORLD TABLES data. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KM. OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population per square kilomater (100 hectares) of agricultural land. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

MAJOR CROPS, SUBSISTANCE AND CASH are from USDA data. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three subsistance and three cash crops are reported. Subsistance crops are used only by a given household while cash crops are grown for profit.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are derived from USDA estimates. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three imports and exports are included.

PROPORTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE comes from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the labor force in farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting as a percent of the total labor force.

TOTAL REVENUES PLUS GRANTS in millions of current U.S. dollars are derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and are for the central government only. Figures in local currency are converted to U.S. dollars for each year using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS. Revenue includes all nonrepayable receipts, requited and unrequited, other than those noncompulsory, nonrepayable, unrequited receipts which come from other

governments and international institutions. Grants are usually of two kinds: 1) those tied to a specific expenditure, program, or project which couldn't be done without a grant; and 2) those providing budget support for programs or expenditures that the recipient would undertake in any case. Grants are included with total revenue because they are transactions which reduce the deficit rather than financing it.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are also calculated from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and refer to central government only. Data in local currency are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS. Expenditure includes all nonrepayable payments by government, whether requited or unrequited, and whether for current or capital purposes. Net lending comprises government transactions in claims upon others undertaken for purposes of public policy rather than for management of government liquidity or earning a return. In determining a government's deficit, the IMF groups net lending with expenditure as determining the deficit.

DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and is calculated by subtracting the expenditures and net lending from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted to U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS. The data refer to central government only.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES is from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS. It is the total defense expenditures divided by the total expenditures plus net lending. Defense expenditure is defined by the IMF as covering all expenditure, whether by defense or other departments, for the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies and equipment, military construction, research, recruiting, training, equipping, moving, feeding, clothing and housing members of the armed forces, and providing remuneration, medical care, and other services for them. Military forces also include paramilitary organizations such as gendarmerie, constabulary, security forces, border and customs guards, and other trained, equipped, and available for use as military personnel. Also falling under this category are expenditure for purposes of strengthening the public services to meet wartime emergencies, training civil defense personnel, and acquiring materials and equipment for these purposes. Included also are expenditure for foreign military aid and contributions to international organizations and alliances.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF GNP is calculated using the defense expenditures from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and GNP from the IBRD's WORLD TABLES data.

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars is taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS. It is the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars plus the monetary gold holding at national evaluation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO —— MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS statistics) by 12 and dividing that by the total reserves.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A. WORLD FACTBOOK. Up to three exports and three imports are included.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. in millions of U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE statistics. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight), and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS data. It is the trading balance in merchandise (not including services).

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS is derived from IMF DIRECTION OF TRADE data on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are listed.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP comes from the IBRD WORLD DEBT and WORLD TABLES data. External public debt is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods or services that has an original or extended maturity of over one year.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT in millions of U.S. dollars is also from the IBRD WORLD DEBT data. Service payments are actual repayments of principal (amortization) and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods, or services in the year specified.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is from the IBRD WORLD DEBT data and the IMF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS data. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and services.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Office of Population of A.I.D. and gathered by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS (%) is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This is the ratio of the urban population to the total population. The wide

variation in the definition of the concept of "urban" used by individual countries limits the international comparability of the data.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 POPULATION (or the Crude Birth Rate) are from the A.I.D. Office of Population, gathered by the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of live births per 1000 midyear population. Most of the data come from civil registers, supplemented by census data or sample surveys.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. This data is also from the Office of Population of A.I.D. with the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This information indicates the proportion of the population in a given age group and is helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and in calculating dependency ratios.

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YEAR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the A.I.D. Office of Population and the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school at university level.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DISEASE AND DEATH are taken from data collected by the WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION according to the International Classification of Diseases. Major causes of disease are derived from the number of cases of notifiable disease. Causes of death are based on data drawn from civil registration systems.

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS is from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data and is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available in the country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weight, age and sex distribution of the population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at the household level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY (%) is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes,

springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICTORS data. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations; normally including children aged 6-11 as primary; 12-17 as secondary; and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data is compiled by UNESCO.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS A % OF CONSUMPTION comes from the United Nations YEARBOOK OF WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS. Consumption of energy is defined as the domestic consumption of commercially produced energy derived from coal, lignite, peat, crude petroleum, natural gas, water power, and nuclear sources. Production refers to domestic output during the year in question. Energy is expressed in terms of hard coal equivalent. The conversion formula is based on caloric values — the amount of coal required to produce the same amount of heat as produced directly by a specified amount of another source of energy. The ratio of production to consumption will exceed 100% in those countries which are net exporters of energy (e.g., OPEC countries). Countries with values of less than 100% may be exporters of energy; however, on balance, they import more than they export.

PROGRAM STATISTICS

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1984 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	AVAILABLE RECOVERIES	TRANSFERS	REIMBURSE-MENTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING TO TREASURY	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:									
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	8,378	725,107	25,687	(14,273)	300	745,199	723,137	375	21,687
Population Planning.....	290	240,000	3,216	(857)	150	242,799	242,364	24	411
Health.....	2,124	150,500	10,371	(9,143)	--	153,852	128,195	45	25,612
Education & Human Resources Dev....	982	126,477	4,172	--	27	131,658	120,698	84	10,876
Selected Development Activities....	310	170,288	4,471	(3,250)	189	172,008	137,545	123	34,340
Science and Technology.....	--	10,000	--	--	--	10,000	9,999	1	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	12,084	1,422,372	47,917	(27,523)	666	1,455,516	1,361,938	652	92,926
Grants, included above.....	5,469	994,541	22,802	(7,723)	666	1,015,755	955,963	652	55,295
Loans, included above.....	6,615	427,831	25,115	(19,800)	--	439,761	405,975	--	37,631
Sahel Development Program.....	8,119	103,000	9,339	(4,500)	--	115,958	106,619	--	9,339
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund....	--	--	--	14,500	--	14,500	12,000	--	2,500
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.....	20,203	1,525,372	57,256	(17,523)	666	1,585,974	1,480,557	652	104,765
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	--	30,000	--	--	--	30,000	30,000	--	--
Disaster Assistance.....	77,055	41,000	4,729	133,719	--	256,503	207,478	--	49,025
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts									
Worldwide Disaster Relief.....	24	--	1,118	--	--	1,142	--	--	1,142
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	97,282	1,596,372	63,103	116,196	666	1,873,619	1,718,035	652	154,932
Operating Expenses.....	--	372,512	--	--	4,127	376,639	375,260	159	1,220
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	--	40,620	--	--	--	40,620	40,620	--	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	97,282	2,009,504	63,103	116,196	4,793	2,290,878	2,133,915	811	156,152
Economic Support Fund.....	248,495	3,254,250	134,807	(118,696)	--	3,518,856	3,146,166	467	372,223
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	345,777	5,263,754	197,910	(2,500)	4,793	5,809,734	5,280,081	1,278	528,375

08-Feb-85

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1985 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY ENACTED	SUPP. BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTED	ESTIMATED TRANSFERS [Minus:()]	ESTIMATED REIMBURSE-MENTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:								
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	21,687	755,551	--	(2,500)	--	774,738	769,738	5,000
Population Planning.....	411	290,000	--	(3,292)	--	287,119	287,119	--
Health.....	25,612	223,138	--	(5,500)	--	243,250	243,250	--
Child Survival Fund.....	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000	25,000	--
Education & Human Resources Dev....	10,876	188,833	--	(11,708)	--	188,001	188,001	--
Selected Development Activities....	34,340	188,000	--	(8,000)	--	214,340	214,340	--
Science and Technology.....	0	12,000	--	--	--	12,000	12,000	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	92,926	1,682,522	--	(31,000)	--	1,744,448	1,739,448	5,000
Grants, included above.....	55,295	1,339,686	--	(15,000)	--	1,379,981	1,374,981	5,000
Loans, included above.....	37,631	342,836	--	(16,000)	--	364,467	364,467	--
Sahel Development Program.....	9,339	97,500	--	--	--	106,839	106,839	--
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund....	2,500	--	--	16,000	--	18,500	18,500	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.....	104,765	1,780,022	--	(15,000)	--	1,869,787	1,864,787	5,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	--	30,000	--	--	--	30,000	30,000	--
Disaster Assistance.....	49,025	25,000	25,000	--	--	99,025	99,025	--
Housing Guaranty Reserve.....	--	40,000	--	(40,000)	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts								--
Worldwide Disaster Relief.....	1,142	--	--	--	--	1,142	1,142	0
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	154,932	1,875,022	25,000	(55,000)	--	1,999,954	1,994,954	5,000
Operating Expenses.....	1,220	391,533	--	--	3,682	396,435	396,435	0
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	--	40,562	1,302	--	--	41,864	41,864	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	156,152	2,307,117	26,302	(55,000)	3,682	2,438,253	2,433,253	5,000
Economic Support Fund.....	372,223	3,826,000	--	15,000	--	4,213,223	4,213,223	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	528,375	6,133,117	26,302	(40,000)	3,682	6,651,476	6,646,476	5,000

08-Feb-85

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA	340,388	333,118	127,000	144,292	0	43,648	25,000	0	119,500	8,787	1,141,733
ASIA	392,018	280,000	183,000	158,827	8,972	18,876	729,000	0	5,000	10,573	1,786,266
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	295,270	464,116	180,500	59,872	22,385	22,290	66,500	0	303,700	12,832	1,427,465
NEAR EAST & EUROPE	51,840	2,063,717	313,000	47,093	1,085	4,810	3,580,750	1,315,000	242,000	19,194	7,638,489
CENTRAL PROG	400,813	5,215	47,000	329,916	8,699	25,400	0	0	41,550	146	858,739
TOTAL ALLOC	1,480,329	3,146,166	850,500	740,000	41,141	115,024	4,401,250	1,315,000	711,750	51,532	12,852,692
(FDAP)	1,361,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,361,710
(SAHEL)	106,619	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	106,619
(FEPRA)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(REV LOAN FUND)	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,480,329	3,146,166	850,500	740,000	41,141	115,024	4,401,250	1,315,000	711,750	51,532	12,852,692
Disaster Assistance	57,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,450
Disaster - Andean Rel	150,028	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150,028
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	10,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,916
Adv Aquisition-Property	6,523	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,523
HIG Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASHA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Program Total (incl TDP)	1,735,246	3,146,166	850,500	740,000	41,141	115,024	4,401,250	1,315,000	711,750	51,532	13,107,609
Operating Expenses	375,438	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	375,438
FSR & DF	40,620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,620
Foreign Service Reform	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
AID TOTAL	2,151,304	3,146,166	850,500	740,000	41,141	115,024	4,401,250	1,315,000	711,750	51,532	13,523,667
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,563
OPIC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56,200
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,324,362
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	315,033
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	328,650
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,135
Compact of Free Assoc	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
GRAND TOTAL	2,151,304	3,146,166	850,500	740,000	41,141	115,024	4,401,250	1,315,000	711,750	51,532	15,583,160

PPC/PB/PIA
07-Feb-85

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA											
Angola	--	--	--	2,548	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,548
Benin	--	--	--	1,387	--	1,137	--	--	--	--	2,524
Botswana	10,000	800	--	2,537	--	1,512	7,000	--	2,000	232	24,081
Burkina*	40	--	--	13,790	--	1,533	--	--	--	39	15,402
Burundi	3,661	--	--	3,137	--	562	--	--	--	135	7,495
Cameroon	22,468	--	--	--	--	2,364	5,000	--	--	109	29,941
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	3,234	--	--	--	--	--	47	5,281
CAR	1,200	--	--	--	--	2,015	--	--	--	99	3,314
Chad*	3,500	3,000	--	2,717	--	--	--	--	2,000	169	11,386
Comoros	780	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	780
Congo	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	1,006
Djibouti	--	3,000	--	1,318	--	--	--	--	2,000	140	6,458
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	1,054
Ethiopia	--	--	--	7,894	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,894
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,744	3,000	--	--	111	4,855
Gambia*	3,737	--	--	3,265	--	868	--	--	--	--	7,870
Ghana	--	--	--	17,028	--	1,440	--	--	--	242	18,710
Guinea	1,650	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	100	8,250
Guinea-Bissau	2,040	--	--	1,906	--	--	--	--	--	13	3,959
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	181	181
Kenya	32,299	21,000	5,000	8,796	--	4,857	10,000	--	12,000	1,621	95,573
Lesotho	10,014	--	--	7,409	--	1,508	--	--	--	--	18,931
Liberia	12,961	35,000	15,000	--	--	2,903	--	--	12,000	764	78,628
Madagascar	--	--	8,000	5,164	--	--	--	--	--	50	13,214
Malawi	7,600	--	--	--	--	826	--	--	--	185	8,611
Mali*	11,200	--	--	6,524	--	1,570	--	--	--	148	19,442
Mauritania*	3,390	--	--	7,146	--	1,580	--	--	--	79	12,195
Mauritius	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Mozambique	1,000	7,000	--	8,103	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,103
Niger*	19,612	5,000	--	--	--	2,398	--	--	2,000	228	29,238
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Rwanda	4,800	--	--	4,035	--	76	--	--	--	3	8,914
Sao Tome	--	--	--	544	--	--	--	--	--	--	544
Senegal*	22,885	10,000	--	12,676	--	1,851	--	--	2,000	477	49,889
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	253	--	186	--	--	--	--	2,439
Sierra Leone	1,000	--	3,000	1,611	--	2,938	--	--	--	40	8,589
Somalia	14,940	35,000	16,000	2,865	--	--	--	--	32,000	993	101,798
Sudan	20,781	120,000	50,000	--	--	66	--	--	45,000	1,459	237,306
Swaziland	5,690	--	--	--	--	1,636	--	--	--	50	7,376
Tanzania	1,190	--	--	3,812	--	1,342	--	--	--	--	6,344
Togo	3,900	--	--	1,961	--	2,155	--	--	--	35	8,051
Uganda	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	9,061
Zaire	10,996	10,000	15,000	792	--	4,581	--	--	7,000	767	49,136
Zambia	--	21,322	10,000	5,113	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,435
Zimbabwe	--	40,000	--	6,727	--	--	--	--	--	150	46,877
Sahel Regional*	40,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,255
S Africa Regional	3,000	15,996	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,996
Africa Regional	50,799	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,799
Total	340,388	333,118	127,000	144,292	0	43,648	25,000	0	119,500	8,787	1,141,733
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	233,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(Sahel Program *)	106,619	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(FEPRA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
ASIA											
Bangladesh	77,029	--	68,000	17,408	--	--	--	--	--	269	162,706
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	12,200	--	--	--	2,447	--	--	--	--	116	14,763
Brunei	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	2,233	--	--	--	84	2,317
India	87,500	--	--	115,128	--	--	--	--	--	126	202,754
Indonesia	74,602	--	40,000	4,302	--	--	45,000	--	--	2,379	166,283
Kampuchea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	181	--	--	--	--	181
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	1,786	231,786
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	136	10,000	--	--	881	11,017
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	23
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,217	--	--	--	--	2,217
Nepal	14,066	--	--	--	--	2,135	--	--	--	112	16,313
Pakistan	--	225,000	50,000	--	3,350	--	300,000	--	--	783	579,133
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	841	--	--	--	41	882
Philippines	32,120	50,000	--	16,958	--	4,887	50,000	--	--	1,488	155,453
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	56
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	894	--	--	--	27	921
Sri Lanka	44,735	--	25,000	5,031	--	408	--	--	--	143	75,317
Thailand	26,603	5,000	--	--	3,005	2,986	94,000	--	5,000	2,229	138,823
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	696	--	--	--	30	726
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	35
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,138	--	--	--	--	1,138
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	5,532	--	--	--	--	89	--	--	--	--	5,621
Asia Regional	17,631	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	17,801
TOTAL	392,018	280,000	183,000	158,827	8,972	18,876	729,000	0	5,000	10,573	1,786,266

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	3,875	--	--	--	--	1,492	--	--	500	49	5,916
Bolivia	13,020	--	10,000	11,956	2,670	--	--	--	--	122	37,768
Brazil	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	6,765	--	24,500	--	--	766	32,031
Costa Rica	15,400	130,000	22,500	--	--	1,826	--	--	9,000	133	178,859
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	30,346	34,000	26,000	2,805	--	2,316	2,500	--	3,150	685	101,802
Ecuador	11,468	--	--	2,685	72	3,401	6,000	--	--	699	24,325
El Salvador	41,061	120,234	49,000	2,086	--	--	18,500	--	176,750	1,300	408,931
Grenada	--	46,966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,966
Guatemala	4,375	--	7,000	4,623	--	2,605	--	--	--	--	18,603
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Haiti	20,642	5,096	11,000	8,683	--	428	--	--	300	727	46,876
Honduras	30,995	40,000	15,000	4,319	--	3,788	--	--	76,500	940	171,542
Jamaica	32,639	55,000	20,000	441	--	1,770	--	--	4,000	200	114,050
Mexico	--	--	--	--	8,318	--	--	--	--	174	8,492
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	10,720	--	--	1,013	--	--	5,000	--	8,000	500	25,233
Paraguay	180	--	--	--	--	2,088	--	--	--	75	2,343
Peru	18,945	--	20,000	21,239	2,805	--	10,000	--	--	700	73,689
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	98
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	48
Caribbean Regional	25,183	30,820	--	--	--	2,576	--	--	7,000	322	65,901
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,500	5,294	23,794
ROCAP	15,458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,458
LAC Regional	20,963	2,000	--	--	1,755	--	--	--	--	--	24,718
Total	295,270	464,116	180,500	59,872	22,385	22,290	66,500	0	303,700	12,832	1,427,465
(of which Cen.Am.)	121,884	290,234	93,500	12,041	0	9,711	23,500	0	270,750	2,922	824,542

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
NEAR EAST & EUROPE											
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	58
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	852,949	250,000	13,271	--	--	900,000	465,000	--	1,657	2,482,877
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	36
Gaza	--	--	--	651	--	--	--	--	--	--	651
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	1,406	501,406
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	22
Israel	--	910,000	--	--	--	--	850,000	850,000	--	--	2,610,000
Italy	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Jordan	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	115,000	--	--	1,729	136,729
Jordan West Bank	--	--	--	1,510	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,510
Lebanon	--	27,778	--	--	--	--	15,000	--	--	633	43,411
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Morocco	19,435	7,000	45,000	9,553	--	2,520	38,750	--	30,000	1,620	153,878
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	127	55,127
Poland	--	--	--	20,886	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,886
Portugal	--	40,000	--	--	--	--	45,000	--	60,000	2,888	147,888
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	2,988	414,988
Tunisia	40	1,500	15,000	1,222	--	1,404	92,000	--	18,000	1,621	130,787
Turkey	--	138,500	--	--	1,000	--	585,000	--	130,000	3,277	857,777
Yemen	27,392	--	3,000	--	--	886	--	--	4,000	1,063	36,341
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	69
PD&S	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Vol Agencies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	4,973	13,990	--	--	85	--	--	--	--	--	19,048
TOTAL	51,840	2,063,717	313,000	47,093	1,085	4,810	3,580,750	1,315,000	242,000	19,194	7,638,489

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES											
S&T											
Agriculture	37,483	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,483
Education	5,109	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,109
Energy	8,242	1,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,342
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	3,748	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,748
Health	24,113	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,113
Intl Training	1,394	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,394
Rur & Inst Dev	12,302	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,302
Nutrition	7,502	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,502
Population	112,825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112,825
Small Activity	1,576	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,576
Tech Review and Info	7,676	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,676
Total S&T	221,970	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223,070
FVA											
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	1,862	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,862
Food for Peace	4,519	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,519
Private/Vol Coop	31,456	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,456
Program Mgt Support	461	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	461
Total FVA	38,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,298
PPC											
Donor Coordination	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Economic Affairs	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101
Evaluation	4,022	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,022
Pol Dev/Program Rev	2,070	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,070
Women in Dev	2,214	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,214
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
UNFPA	38,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,200
CGIARs	46,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,200
UNICEF	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total PPC	92,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,907
PRE											
Cooperative Development	3,557	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,557
Housing & Urban Dev	2,902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,902
Policy & Program Review	15,492	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,492
Investment (Rev. Loans)	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Total PRE	33,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,951
OFDA	3,652	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,652
Science Advisor	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Other	35	4,115	--	--	8,699	25,400	--	--	41,550	146	79,945
Special Req. Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L.480:											
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(46,233)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(46,233)
WFP	--	--	--	142,197	--	--	--	--	--	--	142,197
Emergency Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Adjustments	--	--	--	15,952	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,952
Ocean Freight	--	--	69,500	218,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	287,500
Initial Payment	--	--	(22,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(22,500)
Prior Year Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	400,813	5,215	47,000	329,916	8,699	25,400	0	0	41,550	146	858,739

FY 1984 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
MDBs and International Organizations											
MDBs											
IBRD											79,719
IBRD SCI											--
IDA											945,000
IFC											--
IDB											38,000
FSO											80,423
IIC											--
Asian Dev. Bank											13,233
Asian Dev. Fund											100,000
African Dev. Bank											17,987
African Dev. Fund											50,000
TOTAL											1,324,362
UNFPA											(38,200)
Int'l Org. & Prog.											
UNDP											160,000
UNICEF											52,500
IAEA											15,814
OAS/OAP											15,500
UNEP											10,000
WMO/VC Prog.											2,300
UN Cap. Dev. Fund											2,000
FAO/WFP											2,000
UN Dec for Women											500
UN E & T S. Africa											1,000
CITES											150
UN Namibia											500
UNTF S. Africa											343
UN Fellows											449
UNITAR											422
UNIDO											--
JPO/AED											--
IDD											--
PAHO											1,555
IFAD											50,000
UNDRO											--
ILO											--
UN Torture Fund											--
UNDPTF (ICARA II)											--
WHT											--
TOTAL											315,033
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASS.											1,639,395

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA	353,194	424,500	184,500	203,938	0	47,348	0	10,000	148,550	11,001	1,383,031
ASIA	442,095	345,000	209,500	127,844	10,100	19,831	624,000	67,500	30,300	11,655	1,887,825
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	503,592	967,032	228,500	38,311	29,450	28,065	6,000	29,000	230,550	14,255	2,074,755
NEAR EAST & EUROPE	58,576	2,469,231	285,000	37,147	1,000	5,326	1,037,000	3,166,000	345,000	18,815	7,423,095
CENTRAL PROG	485,030	7,000	198,500	593,760	9,667	29,579	0	0	50,700	495	1,374,731
TOTAL ALLOC	1,842,487	4,212,763	1,106,000	1,001,000	50,217	130,149	1,667,000	3,272,500	805,100	56,221	14,143,437
(FDAP)	1,717,849	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,717,849
(SAHEL)	106,138	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	106,138
(FEPRA)	0	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
(REV LOAN FUND)	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,500
UNALLOCATED	22,000	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,460
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,864,487	4,213,223	1,106,000	1,001,000	50,217	130,149	1,667,000	3,272,500	805,100	56,221	14,165,897
Disaster Assistance	99,025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99,025
Disaster - Andean Rel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Prior Yr Accts	1,142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142
Misc Trust Funds	28,514	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,514
Adv Aquisition-Property	8,043	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,043
HIG Reserve Fund	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
ASHA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Program Total	2,071,211	4,213,223	1,106,000	1,001,000	50,217	130,149	1,667,000	3,272,500	805,100	56,221	14,372,621
Operating Expenses	396,403	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	396,403
FSR & DF	41,864	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,864
Foreign Service Reform	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
AID TOTAL	2,509,478	4,213,223	1,106,000	1,001,000	50,217	130,149	1,667,000	3,272,500	805,100	56,221	14,810,888
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,000
OPIC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,000
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	358,676
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350,500
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,992
Compact of Free Assoc	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,769
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,509,478	4,213,223	1,106,000	1,001,000	50,217	130,149	1,667,000	3,272,500	805,100	56,221	17,153,003

PPC/PB/PIA
08-Feb-85

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA											
Angola	--	--	--	1,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,860
Benin	--	--	--	770	--	1,236	--	--	--	50	2,056
Botswana	--	10,000	--	1,410	--	1,738	--	5,000	4,000	300	22,448
Burkina*	1,790	--	--	13,837	--	1,626	--	--	--	50	17,303
Burundi	4,300	--	--	1,677	--	698	--	--	--	150	6,825
Cameroon	20,500	--	--	--	--	2,988	--	5,000	--	150	28,638
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	60	2,069
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,115	--	--	--	100	4,215
Chad*	8,725	5,000	--	4,733	--	--	--	--	5,000	200	23,658
Comoros	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400
Congo	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	1,050
Djibouti	--	3,500	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	2,500	100	7,550
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	1,060
Ethiopia	--	--	--	44,312	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,312
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,858	--	--	--	130	1,988
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	738	--	1,044	--	--	--	60	5,842
Ghana	1,000	--	6,000	6,640	--	1,617	--	--	--	300	15,557
Guinea	2,600	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	100	11,700
Guinea-Bissau	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	2,550
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	110
Kenya	12,000	30,000	10,000	23,360	--	4,938	--	--	20,000	1,700	101,998
Lesotho	10,300	--	--	6,279	--	1,629	--	--	--	--	18,208
Liberia	14,122	43,000	16,000	--	--	3,229	--	--	12,000	1,100	89,451
Madagascar	2,000	3,000	11,000	1,793	--	--	--	--	2,050	50	19,893
Malawi	9,700	--	--	--	--	769	--	--	1,000	200	11,669
Mali*	12,000	--	--	11,527	--	1,705	--	--	--	150	25,382
Mauritania*	8,862	--	--	6,902	--	1,685	--	--	--	50	17,499
Mauritius	--	2,000	3,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500
Mozambique	2,000	11,000	17,000	8,689	--	--	--	--	1,000	150	39,839
Niger*	20,000	5,000	--	12,885	--	2,613	--	--	5,000	200	45,698
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Rwanda	6,238	--	--	5,191	--	97	--	--	--	60	11,586
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Senegal*	20,000	15,000	8,000	4,812	--	1,889	--	--	3,000	511	53,212
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	255	--	186	--	--	--	50	2,491
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,578	--	3,270	--	--	--	60	10,208
Somalia	20,740	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	33,000	1,150	104,890
Sudan	28,000	114,000	50,000	22,360	--	12	--	--	45,000	1,550	260,922
Swaziland	7,597	--	--	--	--	1,658	--	--	--	50	9,305
Tanzania	--	--	--	3,901	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	5,595
Togo	3,100	--	--	1,778	--	2,085	--	--	--	75	7,038
Uganda	7,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	8,000
Zaire	23,294	10,000	15,000	824	--	4,969	--	--	7,000	1,400	62,487
Zambia	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Zimbabwe	--	28,000	8,000	1,581	--	--	--	--	--	225	37,806
Sahel Regional*	23,761	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,761
S Africa Regional	3,000	23,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	31,000
Africa Regional	65,265	--	--	12,787	--	--	--	--	--	--	78,052
Total	353,194	424,500	184,500	203,938	0	47,348	0	10,000	148,550	11,001	1,383,031
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	252,056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	252,056
(Sahel Program *)	101,138	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101,138
(FEPRA)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
ASIA											
Bangladesh	85,000	--	92,000	18,968	--	--	--	--	--	275	196,243
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	15,000	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	275	20,275
Brunei	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	2,123	--	--	300	100	2,523
India	85,000	--	--	90,676	--	--	--	--	--	300	175,976
Indonesia	65,230	--	40,000	4,798	--	--	--	32,500	--	2,300	144,828
Kampuchea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	309	--	--	--	--	309
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	220,000	--	--	1,900	221,900
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	950	4,950
Maldives	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	1,525
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,409	--	--	--	--	2,409
Nepal	17,606	--	--	--	--	2,541	--	--	--	100	20,247
Pakistan	50,000	200,000	50,000	--	2,000	--	325,000	--	--	900	627,900
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	876	--	--	--	50	926
Philippines	35,400	140,000	--	9,547	--	4,822	--	15,000	25,000	1,900	231,669
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	915	--	--	--	30	945
Sri Lanka	36,865	--	26,000	3,855	--	558	--	--	--	150	67,428
Thailand	23,500	5,000	--	--	2,800	3,146	75,000	20,000	5,000	2,300	136,746
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	746	--	--	--	50	796
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	56
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,259	--	--	--	--	1,259
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	6,000	--	--	--	--	71	--	--	--	--	6,071
Asia Regional	22,494	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	22,794
TOTAL	442,095	345,000	209,500	127,844	10,100	19,831	624,000	67,500	30,300	11,655	1,887,825

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	7,450	14,000	--	--	--	2,315	--	--	500	75	24,340
Bolivia	10,550	--	20,000	8,654	5,500	--	--	--	3,000	300	48,004
Brazil	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	250
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,300	--	4,000	4,000	--	875	19,175
Costa Rica	19,596	160,000	28,000	--	--	3,464	--	--	9,000	200	220,260
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	27,000	95,000	35,500	1,907	--	2,408	--	--	5,000	725	167,540
Ecuador	26,067	--	--	629	--	3,115	2,000	2,000	--	700	34,511
El Salvador	98,000	285,000	44,000	1,994	--	--	--	15,000	111,750	1,500	557,244
Grenada	--	8,032	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,032
Guatemala	56,671	12,500	16,000	4,396	--	3,525	--	--	--	300	93,392
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Haiti	25,700	5,000	15,000	7,595	--	812	--	--	--	450	54,557
Honduras	48,812	147,500	15,000	3,358	--	5,171	--	--	61,300	1,100	282,241
Jamaica	25,500	70,000	35,000	--	--	2,134	--	--	5,000	250	137,884
Mexico	--	--	--	--	8,900	--	--	--	--	200	9,100
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	24,000	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	600	84,600
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,236	--	--	--	50	2,286
Peru	24,246	--	20,000	9,778	3,500	--	--	8,000	--	800	66,324
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Caribbean Regional	27,744	20,000	--	--	--	2,885	--	--	5,000	370	55,999
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000	5,500	25,500
ROCAP	55,905	98,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	153,905
LAC Regional	26,351	2,000	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	29,351
Total	503,592	967,032	228,500	38,311	29,450	28,065	6,000	29,000	230,550	14,255	2,074,755
(of which Cen.Am.)	310,434	767,000	103,000	9,748	0	14,475	0	15,000	192,550	3,775	1,415,982

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
NEAR EAST & EUROPE											
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	60
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	815,000	225,000	11,905	--	--	--	1,175,000	--	2,000	2,228,905
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Gaza	--	--	--	679	--	--	--	--	--	--	679
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	242,000	258,000	--	1,400	501,400
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,400,000	--	--	2,600,000
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	35,000	55,000	--	1,750	111,750
Jordan West Bank	--	--	--	1,373	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,373
Lebanon	--	78,231	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	800	84,031
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Morocco	19,245	15,000	45,000	8,794	--	2,695	--	3,000	40,000	1,550	135,284
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	150	60,150
Poland	5,000	4,000	--	13,756	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,756
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	55,000	--	70,000	2,500	207,500
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	2,500	414,500
Tunisia	40	20,000	5,000	640	--	1,545	25,000	25,000	15,000	1,550	93,775
Turkey	--	175,000	--	--	900	--	235,000	250,000	215,000	3,100	879,000
Yemen	29,074	--	10,000	--	--	1,086	--	--	5,000	1,200	46,360
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130	130
PD&S	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Vol Agencies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	5,217	15,000	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	20,317
TOTAL	58,576	2,469,231	285,000	37,147	1,000	5,326	1,037,000	3,166,000	345,000	18,815	7,423,095

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES											
S&T											
Agriculture	35,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,900
Education	6,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,200
Energy	10,500	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,500
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,450
Health	48,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48,100
Intl Training	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500
Rur & Inst Dev	11,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,200
Nutrition	12,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,800
Population	119,088	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	119,088
Small Activity	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500
Tech Review and Info	7,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,600
Total S&T	259,838	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260,838
FVA											
ASHA (Poland)	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Biden Pell	2,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,400
Food for Peace	8,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,050
Private/Vol Coop	46,028	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,028
Program Mgt Support	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	600
Total FVA	57,078	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,078
PPC											
Donor Coordination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Economic Affairs	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Evaluation	4,430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,430
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,059	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,059
Women in Dev	2,370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,370
Peace Corps	2,020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,020
UNFPA	46,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,000
CGIARs	45,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,700
UNICEF	7,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Total PPC	111,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,379
PRE											
Cooperative Development	6,235	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,235
Housing & Urban Dev	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Policy & Program Review	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,000
Investment (Rev. Loans)	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,500
Total PRE	39,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,735
OFDA	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Science Advisor	12,000	--	--	--	9,667	29,579	--	--	50,700	495	102,441
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Req. Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L.480:											
Reserve	--	--	109,900	211,040	--	--	--	--	--	--	320,940
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(32,750)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(32,750)
WFP	--	--	--	101,170	--	--	--	--	--	--	101,170
Emergency Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Adjustments	--	--	14,500	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,500
Ocean Freight	--	--	94,000	298,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	392,300
Initial Payment	--	--	(19,900)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,900)
Prior Year Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	485,030	7,000	198,500	593,760	9,667	29,579	0	0	50,700	495	1,374,731

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
MDBs and International Organizations											
MDBs											
IBRD											139,723
IBRD SCI											0
IDA											900,000
IFC											0
IDB											78,002
FSO											145,000
IIC											13,000
Asian Dev. Bank											13,233
Asian Dev. Fund											191,232
African Dev. Bank											17,988
African Dev. Fund											50,000
TOTAL											1,548,178
UNFPA											(46,000)
Int'l Org. & Prog.											
UNDP											165,000
UNICEF											53,500
IAEA											20,500
OAS/DAP											15,500
UNEP											4,689
WMO/VC Prog.											2,000
UN Cap. Dev. Fund											2,000
FAO/WFP											2,000
UN Dec for Women											500
UN E & T S. Africa											1,000
CITES											200
UN Namibia											500
UNTF S. Africa											343
UN Fellows											449
UNITAR											47
UNIDO											100
JPO/AED											0
IDO											0
PAHO											0
IFAD											90,000
UNDRO											0
ILO											0
UN Torture Fund											100
UNDPTF (ICARA II)											--
WHT											248
TOTAL											358,676
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASS.											1,906,854

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA	357,765	461,500	162,500	62,368	0	46,416	12,000	6,000	189,400	12,625	1,310,574
ASIA	391,000	351,000	211,000	129,313	14,670	17,604	615,500	124,700	56,300	13,720	1,924,807
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	460,860	833,000	216,000	41,342	32,060	27,934	12,500	43,000	284,750	16,575	1,968,021
NEAR EAST & EUROPE	52,168	1,177,000	260,500	15,995	1,020	4,870	1,264,300	3,577,000	367,000	22,290	6,742,143
CENTRAL PROG	414,107	1,500	180,000	400,982	9,779	27,576	0	0	51,900	440	1,086,284
TOTAL ALLOC	1,675,900	2,824,000	1,030,000	650,000	57,529	124,400	1,904,300	3,750,700	949,350	65,650	13,031,829
(FDAP)	1,575,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,575,400
(SAHEL)	80,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,500
(FEPRA)	0	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
(REV LOAN FUND)	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,675,900	2,824,000	1,030,000	650,000	57,529	124,400	1,904,300	3,750,700	949,350	65,650	13,031,829
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Disaster - Andean Rel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adv Aquisition-Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
HIG Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASHA	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Program Total	1,710,900	2,824,000	1,030,000	650,000	57,529	124,400	1,904,300	3,750,700	949,350	65,650	13,066,829
Operating Expenses	387,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	387,000
FSR & DF	43,122	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,122
Foreign Service Reform	(7,560)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(7,560)
AID TOTAL	2,133,462	2,824,000	1,030,000	650,000	57,529	124,400	1,904,300	3,750,700	949,350	65,650	13,489,391
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
OPIC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,347,625
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	196,211
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	337,680
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,699
Compact of Free Assoc	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	299,270
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,133,462	2,824,000	1,030,000	650,000	57,529	124,400	1,904,300	3,750,700	949,350	65,650	15,741,876

PPC/PB/PIA
08-Feb-85

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
AFRICA											
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	873	--	986	--	--	--	60	1,919
Botswana	--	10,000	--	--	--	1,723	--	6,000	4,000	400	22,123
Burkina*	1,940	--	--	8,173	--	1,533	--	--	--	150	11,796
Burundi	4,300	--	--	1,723	--	607	--	--	--	100	6,730
Cameroon	21,500	--	--	--	--	2,330	7,000	--	--	225	31,055
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	2,083	--	--	--	--	--	75	4,158
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	1,916	--	--	--	150	4,066
Chad*	4,000	10,000	--	1,084	--	--	--	--	6,000	150	21,234
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	750
Congo	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	1,060
Djibouti	--	5,000	--	1,387	--	--	--	--	2,500	125	9,012
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	175	--	--	1,000	100	2,275
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,689	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,689
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,561	5,000	--	--	150	6,711
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	2,429	--	1,015	--	--	--	75	7,519
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	7,294	--	1,539	--	--	--	325	20,158
Guinea	4,000	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	150	15,150
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	2,075
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	125
Kenya	21,700	35,000	10,000	3,690	--	4,559	--	--	25,000	1,800	101,749
Lesotho	10,000	--	--	5,228	--	1,529	--	--	--	--	16,757
Liberia	15,000	48,000	11,000	--	--	3,191	--	--	13,000	1,300	91,491
Madagascar	2,000	3,000	8,000	2,262	--	--	--	--	3,000	75	18,337
Malawi	10,000	--	--	--	--	727	--	--	2,000	200	12,927
Mali*	10,000	--	--	2,325	--	1,621	--	--	--	150	14,096
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	4,464	--	1,595	--	--	--	60	9,119
Mauritius	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Mozambique	2,000	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	150	30,150
Niger*	17,000	7,000	--	--	--	2,198	--	--	5,000	275	31,473
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Rwanda	6,500	--	--	3,557	--	104	--	--	--	75	10,236
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	350
Senegal*	20,000	15,000	5,500	4,610	--	1,797	--	--	4,000	500	51,407
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	212	--	210	--	--	--	50	2,472
Sierra Leone	1,400	--	4,000	1,657	--	3,016	--	--	--	85	10,158
Somalia	18,500	35,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	1,500	115,000
Sudan	28,000	115,000	50,000	739	--	10	--	--	58,500	1,750	253,999
Swaziland	7,700	--	--	--	--	1,547	--	--	--	60	9,307
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,334	--	1,518	--	--	--	75	2,927
Togo	3,300	--	--	2,065	--	1,892	--	--	--	75	7,332
Uganda	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	8,200
Zaire	19,500	15,000	20,000	1,490	--	4,667	--	--	10,400	1,400	72,457
Zambia	--	22,500	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,500
Zimbabwe	13,000	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	28,150
Sahel Regional*	18,560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,560
S Africa Regional	3,000	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Africa Regional	67,865	--	--	--	--	2,850	--	--	7,000	--	77,715
Total	357,765	461,500	162,500	62,368	0	46,416	12,000	6,000	189,400	12,625	1,310,574
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	277,265	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	277,265
(Sahel Program *)	30,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,500
(FEPRA)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
ASIA											
Bangladesh	78,000	--	70,000	18,968	--	--	--	--	--	300	167,268
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	13,000	--	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	1,000	300	20,300
Brunei	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Fiji	500	1,000	--	--	--	2,021	--	--	300	100	3,921
India	85,000	--	--	93,540	--	--	--	--	--	350	178,890
Indonesia	60,000	--	30,000	6,045	--	--	--	34,700	--	2,800	133,545
Kampuchea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	184	--	--	--	--	184
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	228,000	--	--	2,200	230,200
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	1,150	6,150
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,041	--	--	--	--	2,041
Nepal	15,000	--	--	--	--	2,401	--	--	--	110	17,511
Pakistan	25,000	250,000	50,000	--	4,470	--	325,000	--	--	1,200	655,670
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	854	--	--	--	75	929
Philippines	36,000	95,000	35,000	7,044	--	4,315	--	50,000	50,000	2,250	279,609
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	719	--	--	--	50	769
Sri Lanka	32,000	--	26,000	3,716	--	542	--	--	--	160	62,418
Thailand	22,000	5,000	--	--	3,900	2,912	57,500	40,000	5,000	2,500	138,812
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	488	--	--	--	50	538
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	32
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,023	--	--	--	--	1,023
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	5,000	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	--	5,072
Asia Regional	19,500	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	19,800
TOTAL	391,000	351,000	211,000	129,313	14,670	17,604	615,500	124,700	56,300	13,720	1,924,807

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	6,800	4,000	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	1,000	100	14,400
Bolivia	7,850	10,000	20,000	8,645	3,960	--	--	--	6,000	300	56,755
Brazil	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--	--	100	850
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,600	--	10,000	10,000	--	950	31,550
Costa Rica	14,350	150,000	23,000	--	--	3,806	--	--	2,500	225	193,881
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	30,000	50,000	30,000	1,792	--	2,103	--	4,000	6,000	800	124,695
Ecuador	25,000	15,000	--	587	300	2,417	--	5,000	--	800	49,104
El Salvador	89,800	210,000	46,000	4,837	--	--	--	--	131,000	1,600	483,237
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guatemala	33,000	25,000	14,000	4,983	--	3,584	--	10,000	--	300	90,867
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Haiti	25,000	5,300	18,000	7,692	--	771	--	--	500	475	57,738
Honduras	45,000	80,000	15,000	2,956	--	5,809	--	--	87,000	1,250	237,015
Jamaica	24,000	70,000	30,000	441	--	1,757	--	--	8,000	275	134,473
Mexico	--	--	--	--	10,100	--	--	--	--	250	10,350
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	22,600	40,000	--	--	--	800	--	4,000	14,400	650	82,450
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	1,725	--	--	--	125	1,850
Peru	24,560	45,000	20,000	9,409	4,350	--	--	10,000	18,350	850	132,519
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	125	2,625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Caribbean Regional	31,100	35,000	--	--	--	2,662	--	--	10,000	400	79,162
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500	6,500
ROCAP	57,000	91,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	148,500
LAC Regional	24,800	2,200	--	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	29,000
Total	460,860	833,000	216,000	41,342	32,060	27,934	12,500	43,000	284,750	16,575	1,968,021
(of which Cen.Am.)	268,550	600,500	98,000	12,776	0	16,499	0	14,000	235,900	4,125	1,250,350

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
NEAR EAST & EUROPE											
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	213,000	9,118	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,000	2,339,118
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Gaza	--	--	--	665	--	--	--	--	--	--	665
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	1,750	501,750
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	1,800,000
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	30,000	65,000	--	2,000	117,000
Jordan West Bank	--	--	--	1,337	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,337
Lebanon	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	--	800	20,800
Luxembourg	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	30	30
Morocco	19,000	22,500	40,000	4,875	--	2,461	--	5,000	45,000	1,850	140,686
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	58,300	--	--	150	78,450
Poland	[5,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	30,000	35,000	70,000	3,000	218,000
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	3,000	415,000
Tunisia	--	22,500	2,500	--	--	1,453	26,000	27,000	16,000	1,700	97,153
Turkey	--	150,000	--	--	920	--	210,000	345,000	230,000	4,000	939,920
Yemen	29,000	--	5,000	--	--	956	--	--	6,000	1,550	42,506
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	160
PD&S	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Vol Agencies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	4,168	22,000	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	26,268
TOTAL	52,168	1,177,000	260,500	15,995	1,020	4,870	1,264,300	3,577,000	367,000	22,290	6,742,143

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES											
S&T											
Agriculture	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Education	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Energy	7,750	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,250
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Health	23,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,000
Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Rur & Inst Dev	8,020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,020
Nutrition	7,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,450
Population	112,987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112,987
Small Activity	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600
Tech Review and Info	8,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,100
Total S&T	223,907	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225,407
FVA											
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,700
Food for Peace	6,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,800
Private/Vol Coop	28,740	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,740
Program Mgt Support	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	600
Total FVA	38,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,840
PPC											
Donor Coordination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Pol Dev/Program Rev	2,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,675
Women in Dev	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Peace Corps	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
UNFPA	38,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,000
CGIARs	49,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,000
UNICEF	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total PPC	98,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,100
PRE											
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Policy & Program Review	10,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,260
Investment (Rev. Loans)	17,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,000
Total PRE	40,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,260
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
Other	--	--	--	--	9,779	27,576	--	--	51,900	440	89,695
Special Req. Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L.480:											
Reserve	--	--	100,000	125,043	--	--	--	--	--	--	225,043
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(23,461)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(23,461)
WFP	--	--	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
Emergency Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ocean Freight	--	--	108,500	224,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	332,900
Initial Payment	--	--	(28,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(28,500)
Prior Year Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	414,107	1,500	180,000	400,982	9,779	27,576	0		51,900	440	1,086,284

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (GRANT)	MAP	IMET	TOTAL
MDBs and International Organizations											
MDBs											
IBRD											109,721
IBRD SCI											73,150
IDA											750,000
IFC											35,033
IDB											58,001
FSO											72,500
IIC											13,000
Asian Dev. Bank											13,233
Asian Dev. Fund											130,000
African Dev. Bank											17,987
African Dev. Fund											75,000
TOTAL											1,347,625
UNFPA											(38,000)
Int'l Org. & Prog.											
UNDP											120,000
UNICEF											27,000
IAEA											20,500
OAS/DAP											15,500
UNEP											3,000
WMO/VC Prog.											2,000
UN Cap. Dev. Fund											2,000
FAO/WFP											--
UN Dec for Women											500
UN E & T S. Africa											1,000
CITES											200
UN Namibia											--
UNTF S. Africa											--
UN Fellows											--
UNITAR											--
UNIDO											200
JPO/AED											--
IDD											--
PAHO											--
IFAD											--
UNDRO											--
ILO											--
UN Torture Fund											--
UNDPTF (ICARA II)											4,311
WHT											--
TOTAL											196,211
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASS.											1,543,836

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1984 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/83	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/84
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,733,463	723,137	2,456,600	571,151	108,420	679,571	1,777,029
Population Planning.....	304,033	242,364	546,397	155,267	51,767	207,034	339,363
Health.....	427,341	128,195	555,536	107,256	10,960	118,216	437,320
Education & Human Resources Dev....	236,357	120,698	357,055	89,310	12,098	101,408	255,647
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	314,770	147,544	462,314	94,355	32,985	127,340	334,974
Development Loans (Pre-1974).....	936	--	936	126	--	126	810
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,016,900	1,361,938	4,378,838	1,017,465	216,230	1,233,695	3,145,143
Sahel Development Program.....	224,844	106,619	331,463	76,320	1,961	78,281	253,182
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	0	12,000	12,000	0	0	0	12,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	23,513	30,000	53,513	17,120	8,855	25,975	27,538
Disaster Assistance.....	167,042	207,478	374,520	46,099	51,590	97,689	276,831
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	10,446	--	10,446	3,049	0	3,049	7,397
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	3,442,745	1,718,035	5,160,780	1,160,053	278,636	1,438,689	3,722,091
Operating Expenses.....	99,798	375,259	475,057	80,978	282,088	363,066	111,991
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	40,620	40,620	--	40,620	40,620	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	3,542,543	2,133,914	5,676,457	1,241,031	601,344	1,842,375	3,834,082
Economic Support Fund.....	4,100,472	3,146,166	7,246,638	1,313,027	1,560,784	2,873,811	4,372,827
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	7,643,015	5,280,080	12,923,095	2,554,058	2,162,128	4,716,186	8,206,909
					Less Loan Receipts.....	(730,009)	
					Net A.I.D. Outlays.....	3,986,177	

08-Feb-85

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1985 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/84	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/85
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,777,029	769,738	2,546,767	582,956	134,663	717,619	1,829,148
Population Planning.....	339,363	287,119	626,482	174,814	61,579	236,393	390,089
Health.....	437,320	243,250	680,570	109,828	23,536	133,364	547,206
Child Survival Fund.....	0	25,000	25,000	--	2,757	2,757	22,243
Education & Human Resources Dev....	255,647	188,001	443,648	94,837	19,928	114,765	328,883
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	334,974	226,340	561,314	100,290	54,140	154,430	406,884
Development Loans (Pre-1974).....	810	--	810	--	--	0	810
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,145,143	1,739,448	4,884,591	1,062,725	296,603	1,359,328	3,525,263
Sahel Development Program.....	253,182	106,839	360,021	82,800	2,000	84,800	275,221
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	12,000	18,500	30,500	7,992	0	7,992	22,508
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	27,538	30,000	57,538	19,200	8,900	28,100	29,438
Disaster Assistance.....	276,831	74,025	350,856	99,684	6,216	105,900	244,956
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	7,397	1,142	8,539	1,933	--	1,933	6,606
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	3,722,091	1,969,954	5,692,045	1,274,334	313,719	1,588,053	4,103,992
Operating Expenses.....	111,991	396,403	508,394	88,036	294,895	382,931	125,463
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	41,864	41,864	--	41,864	41,864	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	3,834,082	2,408,221	6,242,303	1,362,370	650,478	2,012,848	4,229,455
Economic Support Fund.....	4,372,827	4,213,223	8,586,050	1,478,886	2,458,366	3,937,252	4,648,798
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,206,909	6,621,444	14,828,353	2,841,256	3,108,844	5,950,100	8,878,253
				Less Loan Receipts.....		(625,410)	
				Net A.I.D. Outlays.....		5,324,690	

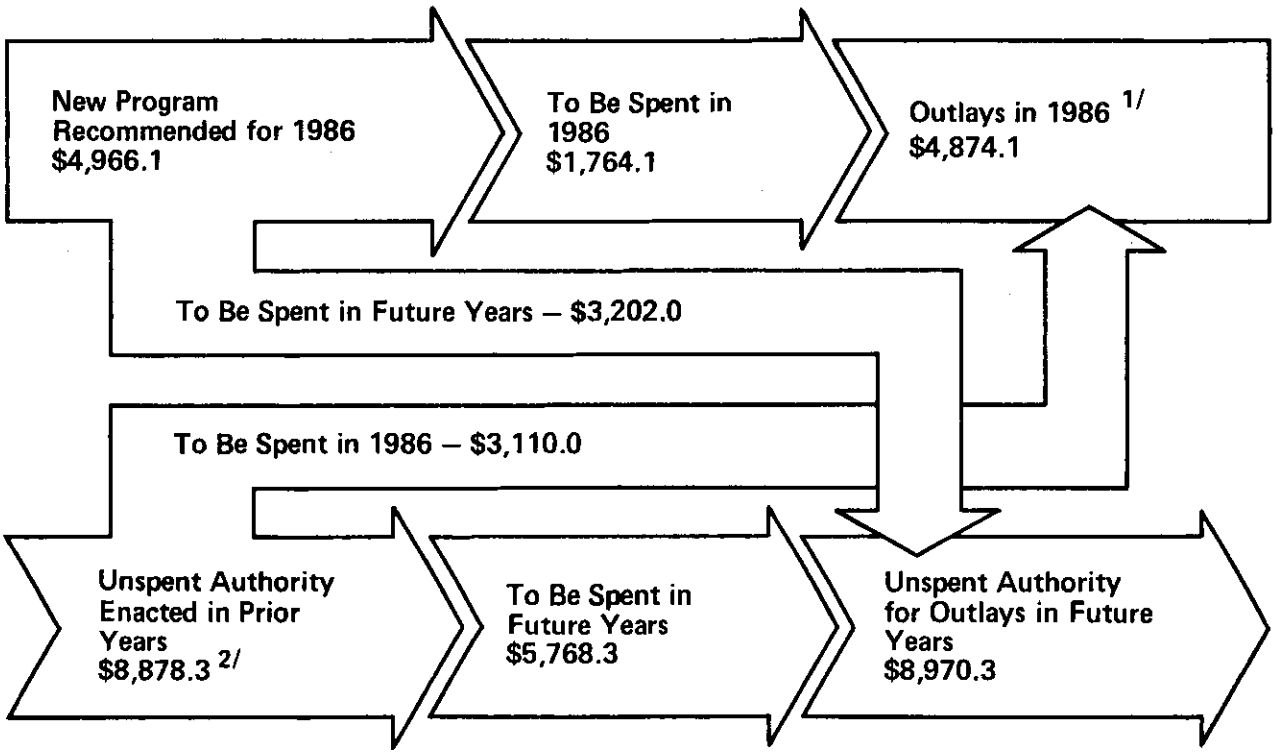
08-Feb-85

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1986 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/85	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/86
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,829,148	797,352	2,626,500	589,600	125,400	715,000	1,911,500
Population Planning.....	390,089	250,017	640,106	193,600	50,000	243,600	396,506
Health.....	547,206	146,427	693,633	138,000	14,300	152,300	541,333
Child Survival Fund.....	22,243	--	22,243	--	9,100	9,100	13,143
Education & Human Resources Dev....	328,883	183,533	512,416	128,100	13,800	141,900	370,516
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	406,884	223,071	629,955	119,900	36,400	156,300	473,655
Development Loans (Pre-1974).....	810	--	810	--	--	0	810
Sahel Development Program.....	275,221	80,500	355,721	83,400	6,800	90,200	265,521
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*.	22,508	[20,000]	22,508	16,329	--	16,329	6,179
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,822,992	1,680,900	5,503,892	1,268,929	255,800	1,524,729	3,979,163
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	29,438	10,000	39,438	20,600	3,000	23,600	15,838
Disaster Assistance.....	244,956	25,000	269,956	75,200	6,200	81,400	188,556
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	6,606	--	6,606	1,439	--	1,439	5,167
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	4,103,992	1,715,900	5,819,892	1,366,168	265,000	1,631,168	4,188,724
Operating Expenses.....	125,463	390,650	516,113	95,848	286,482	382,330	133,783
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	35,562	35,562	--	35,562	35,562	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,229,455	ERR	6,371,567	1,462,016	587,044	2,049,060	4,322,507
Economic Support Fund.....	4,648,798	2,824,000	7,472,798	1,647,960	1,177,040	2,825,000	4,647,798
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,878,253	ERR	13,844,365	3,109,976	1,764,084	4,874,060	8,970,305
				Less Loan Receipts.....		(654,403)	
				Net A.I.D. Outlays.....		4,219,657	

08-Feb-85

RELATION OF PROPOSED FY 1986 PROGRAM TO OUTLAYS
(Millions of Dollars)



1/ Excludes offsetting loan receipts of $654.4 million.

2/ Pipeline data adjusted for recoveries from prior year obligations.

	OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY	FY 1986 OUTLAYS	FUTURE YEAR OUTLAYS
PRIOR YEAR	8,878.3	3,110.0	5,768.3
FY 1986	4,966.1	1,764.1	3,202.0
TOTAL	13,844.4	4,874.1	8,970.3

GNP PER CAPITA BY COUNTRY 1982

COUNTRY	GNP PER CAPITA
Hong Kong	5,340
Spain	5,430
Singapore	5,910
Oman	6,090
Italy	6,840
Trinidad & Tobago	6,840
New Zealand	7,920
Libya	8,510
United Kingdom	9,660
Austria	9,880
Japan	10,080
Belgium	10,760
Finland	10,870
Netherlands	10,930
Australia	11,140
Canada	11,320
France	11,680
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12,460
Denmark	12,470
United States	13,160
Sweden	14,040
Norway	14,280
Saudi Arabia	16,000
Switzerland	17,010
Kuwait	19,870
United Arab Emirates	23,770
Afghanistan	NA
Albania	NA
Angola	NA
Bahamas	NA
Barbados	NA
Belize	NA
Bhutan	NA
Botswana	NA
Brunei	NA
Bulgaria	NA
Cape Verde	NA
Comoros	NA
Cuba	NA

COUNTRY	GNP PER CAPITA
Cyprus	NA
Czechoslovakia	NA
Djibouti	NA
Dominica	NA
Equatorial Guinea	NA
Fiji	NA
Gabon	NA
Gambia	NA
Gaza	NA
German Dem. Rep.	NA
Grenada	NA
Guinea-Bissau	NA
Guyana	NA
Iceland	NA
Iran	NA
Iraq	NA
Jordan West Bank	NA
Kampuchea	NA
Kiribati	NA
Korea, Dem. Rep.	NA
Laos	NA
Lebanon	NA
Luxembourg	NA
Maldives	NA
Mauritius	NA
Micronesia	NA
Mongolia	NA
Mozambique	NA
Poland	NA
Sao Tome	NA
Seychelles	NA
Solomon Islands	NA
St. Lucia	NA
St. Vincent	NA
Suriname	NA
Swaziland	NA
Taiwan	NA
Tonga	NA
Tuvalu	NA
U.S.S.R.	NA
Vanuatu	NA
Viet Nam	NA
Western Samoa	NA

Source: IBRD World Development Report 1984
NA: FY 1982 data not included in IBRD World Development Report 1984

GNP PER CAPITA BY COUNTRY 1982

COUNTRY	GNP PER CAPITA
Chad	80
Bangladesh	140
Ethiopia	140
Nepal	170
Mali	180
Burma	190
Zaire	190
Burkina	210
Malawi	210
Uganda	230
India	260
Rwanda	260
Burundi	280
Tanzania	280
Somalia	290
Haiti	300
Benin	310
Central African Rep.	310
China	310
Guinea	310
Niger	310
Madagascar	320
Sri Lanka	320
Togo	340
Ghana	360
Pakistan	380
Kenya	390
Sierra Leone	390
Sudan	440
Mauritania	470
Yemen, PDR	470
Liberia	490
Senegal	490
Yemen	500
Lesotho	510
Bolivia	570
Indonesia	580
Zambia	640
Honduras	660
Egypt	690

COUNTRY	GNP PER CAPITA
El Salvador	700
Thailand	790
Papua New Guinea	820
Philippines	820
Zimbabwe	850
Nigeria	860
Morocco	870
Cameroon	890
Nicaragua	920
Ivory Coast	950
Guatemala	1,130
Congo	1,180
Peru	1,310
Dominican Republic	1,330
Jamaica	1,330
Ecuador	1,350
Turkey	1,370
Tunisia	1,390
Costa Rica	1,430
Colombia	1,460
Paraguay	1,610
Syria	1,680
Jordan	1,690
Malaysia	1,860
Korea	1,910
Panama	2,120
Chile	2,210
Brazil	2,240
Hungary	2,270
Mexico	2,270
Algeria	2,350
Portugal	2,450
Argentina	2,520
Romania	2,560
Uruguay	2,650
South Africa	2,670
Yugoslavia	2,800
Venezuela	4,140
Greece	4,290
Israel	5,090

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* referred to in this Presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the Glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Project Summary Sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1983.

Appropriation: an act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposed, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1980.

Appropriation Accounts: the separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1986.

Consortium Grants: grants to consortia of PVOs to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

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* For additional definitions of budget terms, see "Terms Used in the Budgetary Process," July 1977 (PAD-77-9) published by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Continuing Resolution: a joint resolution passed to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by Congress by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: a business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long term, low interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): grants to assist PVOs to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: an appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: as reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: the appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following five appropriation accounts: (1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; (2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Education and Human Resources Development; and (5) Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities.

Grants: assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for AID or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): currently known as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (ADF).

Loans: assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: grants to PVOs who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: assistance which the United States provides to LDCs through multilateral development banks and the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): see international financial institutions (IFIs).

New Directions: legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance of payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: reimburses PVOs for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business".

Operational Year: fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1984.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): grants to PVOs to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored LDC national being trained outside his own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: the program authorized and appropriated for FY 1979 for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: the difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid).

President's Budget: budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private Voluntary Organization (PVO): a non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: a coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example: maternal child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: a single activity designed to generate specific results. For example a, maternal child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each Regional Annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and at the end of the functional account narrative in the centrally funded annex. These are also included in the Main Volume under the regional program summary section. And is often referred to as a SAPP.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. These summarize by functional account the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the CP is distributed, this publication is also called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data which is grouped by country and geographic region includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank etc., from 1948-82.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Agricultural Development Council
ADF	-	African Development Fund
A.I.D.	-	Agency for International Development
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BHN	-	Basic Human Needs
BIFAD	-	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BLADEX	-	Latin American Export Bank
CABEI	-	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACM	-	Central American Common Market
CAIC	-	Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce
CAMSF	-	Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund
CARE	-	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CAREC	-	Caribbean Epidemiological Center
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CATIE	-	Center for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CDF	-	Caribbean Development Facility
CDSS	-	Country Development Strategy Statement
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMENER	-	Central American Commission for Energy
CP	-	Congressional Presentation
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	-	Church World Service
DA	-	Development Assistance
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DCC	-	Development Coordination Committee
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EFF	-	Extended Fund Facility
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EX-IM	-	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAA	-	Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FITC	-	Foundation for International Technological Cooperation
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	-	Gross National Product

HACHO	-	Haitian American Community Health Organization
HG	-	Housing Guaranty
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDCA	-	International Development Cooperation Agency
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA	-	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INCAP	-	Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama
LAAD	-	Latin America Agribusiness Development Corporation
LDC	-	Less Developed Country
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
OPEC	-	Oil Producing Exporting Countries
OPG	-	Operational Program Grant
OPIC	-	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PRE	-	Bureau for Private Enterprise
PVOs	-	Private and Voluntary Organizations
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	-	World Food Program
WID	-	Women in Development (A.I.D.)