

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1986**

ANNEX V

Centrally Funded Programs

ANNEX V

Annex V presents to the Congress all centrally funded programs for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1986.

The annex begins with an overview which explains the purpose for and objectives of the centrally funded programs. This is followed by a summary table which provides a breakout of funding requirements for each program from FY 1983 to FY 1986.

The next section consists of a topical narrative for each of A.I.D.'s major functional accounts which describes what the Science and Technology Bureau is doing in each of these areas. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets which outline requests for proposed new projects in FY 1986.

The functional account narratives are followed by additional topical narratives which describe the activities of the bureau for Private Enterprise, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, the Disaster Assistance program, the centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation programs and the Science Advisor program. Planned project summary sheets for new programs in FY 1986 are also part of this section.

While the centrally funded portion of the Food for Peace program is briefly described within the Agriculture, Nutrition and Rural Development narrative, a detailed description of this program's activities can be found in the Main Volume. The Main Volume also includes a more detailed description of Agency-wide private sector programs and projects including coops and credit unions.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
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 Voluntary 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 transferred 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 Agencies, 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 field 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 maximum extent possible private enterprise, both LDC and U.S., to achieve development objectives.

- The Bureau works closely with field missions to develop country strategies 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)

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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	---	7,408	8,994	---	1,100	---
1985	260,838	72,470	119,088	49,025	1,000	7,675	10,560	---	1,000	---
1986	225,407	68,195	112,987	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	38,300	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	122,261	32,552	---	9,339	59,389	699	150	35,428
1984	472,305	140,069	148,525	36,967	---	10,343	52,874	---	1,100	82,427
1985	556,530	152,373	165,462	64,926	13,500	10,203	55,066	5,000	7,000	83,000
1986	450,607	149,925	151,287	33,675	---	10,950	68,270	---	1,500	35,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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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	35,356	35,356	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	37,483	37,483	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	35,545	35,545	---	---	---	---	---	---
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	9,342	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	3,748	2,873	---	---	---	---	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)

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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
POPULATION								
1983	94,815	---	88,221	6,594	---	---	---	---
1984	112,825	---	110,225	2,600	---	---	---	---
1985	119,088	---	119,088	---	---	---	---	---
1986	112,987	---	112,987	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL D								
1983	12,960	10,825	---	---	---	1,286	849	---
1984	12,302	10,342	---	---	---	905	1,055	---
1985	11,400	9,904	---	---	---	675	821	---
1986	8,020	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	62,807	88,221	28,575	---	7,242	9,448	---
1984	223,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	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	112,987	25,375	---	9,325	8,025	1,500

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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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
<hr/>								
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)

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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
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	3,809	525	---	---	---	---	3,284	---
1984	4,022	552	---	---	---	---	3,470	---
1985	4,430	1,607	---	---	---	---	2,823	---
1986	5,000	1,605	---	---	---	---	3,395	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV								
1983	2,146	391	130	249	---	150	846	400
1984	2,070	911	100	69	---	277	713	---
1985	3,059	824	274	361	---	175	1,425	---
1986	2,675	500	200	250	---	260	1,525	---
WOMEN IN DEV								
1983	2,376	446	150	---	---	698	1,082	---
1984	2,214	601	---	---	---	490	923	---
1985	2,370	712	100	---	---	588	970	---
1986	2,500	510	100	---	---	760	1,190	---
UN FUND FOR POPULATION AC								
1983	33,760	---	33,760	---	---	---	---	---
1984	38,200	---	38,200	---	---	---	---	---
1985	46,000	---	46,000	---	---	---	---	---
1986	38,000	---	38,000	---	---	---	---	---
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)

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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
<hr/>								
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	48,404	38,300	69	---	767	5,307	---
1985	111,379	49,303	46,374	1,861	7,500	763	5,518	---
1986	98,100	51,015	38,300	250	---	900	7,035	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OFFICE	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 PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROP
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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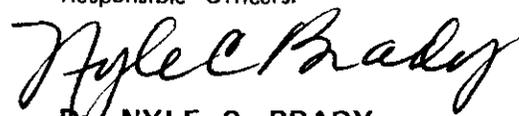
REGION: OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

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

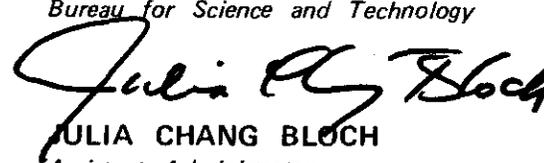
SCIENCE ADVISOR								
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000
1986	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000
TOTAL								
1983	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000
1986	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

Responsible Officers:



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



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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
120.6 *	129.9 *	126.6 *

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

OVERVIEW

Although real progress has been made toward food and agricultural self-reliance in a number of Asian and Latin American countries, a great gap remains between food production and food needs. Millions of people in these regions are still poor and malnourished. A potentially catastrophic food crisis is developing in sub-Saharan Africa where per capita food and agricultural production continues to decline in most countries. The basic causes of continuing hunger and malnutrition are inadequate availability of food, the inability of the poor to acquire and consume adequate diets, and population growth.

Depleted natural resources, man-made and natural disasters, pervasive unemployment, and the lack of rural services and social infrastructure continue to threaten the lives of millions of rural residents in most of the developing world. Inappropriate economic and agricultural policies are often among the causes of continued low agricultural productivity and nutritionally inadequate diets. Deforestation and deterioration of the natural resource base continue as substitutes are sought for high-priced imported fuels. Rural incomes remain low while rural unemployment rates range seasonally from 25 to 60 percent.

Centrally funded programs supported by the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition account (Section 103) obligated \$120.6 million in FY 1984, are estimated at \$129.9 million in FY 1985, and are proposed at \$126.6 million for FY 1986.

POLICIES

The objective of U.S. food and agricultural assistance is to help developing countries assure an adequate diet and food security for their populations while contributing to broad-based economic growth.

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling \$12.6 million in FY 1984, \$14.0 million in FY 1985, and \$12.1 million in FY 1986.

Increased food availability and improved food consumption are necessary to fulfill these broad objectives. Increased agricultural production, with emphasis on small farmers, and greater economic efficiency in marketing and distribution, will lead to the availability of more food. Improved food consumption will result from expanded productive employment for men and women; the inclusion of sound nutritional principles in marketing, health and education programs; and effective distribution of food to those facing malnutrition and temporary food shortages.

To accomplish these objectives, A.I.D.'s food and agriculture development assistance will concentrate on: (1) improving country policies; (2) developing human resources and institutional capabilities with emphasis on the generation, adaptation, and application of improved technology; (3) expanding the role of both the LDC and U.S. private sectors; and (4) employing all assistance instruments in an integrated manner.

It is A.I.D. policy to emphasize increasing the productivity, incomes and market participation of small producers. In addition to their role in increasing food production, small producers are a stimulus to off-farm rural enterprise and to the generation of employment opportunities for landless laborers and subsistence farmers.

Section 103 funds also support a portion of the central programs in forestry, natural resources, and energy by helping LDCs manage forests, woodlands, watersheds, and range land. Assistance promotes the economically and ecologically sound use of these resources to help meet energy, food, wood, employment and commercial needs.

Because traditional agricultural patterns are no longer sustainable, agroforestry programs and other agricultural alternatives are important for a more balanced use of resources. A.I.D.'s program attempts to develop alternative domestic fuel supplies, forest-based employment, and income for rural residents.

A.I.D.'s energy and research policy objectives include increased production of fuelwood supplies through selection and improvement, re-integration of forestry on farms through agroforestry, and the identification of alternative biomass fuel supplies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

The central account is divided into six major categories: agriculture, nutrition, rural and institutional development, forestry and natural resources including energy, and food aid. A description of each program follows.

I. AGRICULTURE

The centrally funded agriculture program complements bilateral assistance by undertaking field research, supporting long-term U.S. based research for workable LDC adaptation, providing short-term technical assistance, and

providing academic and technical training. Seven research priorities to improved food production have been identified: (1) the development of systems for sustained production in less favorable environments; (2) the establishment of systems for sustained high production in relatively favorable areas emphasizing irrigation management; (3) the establishment of minimum-purchased-input systems; (4) the adaptation of country specific actions for pre-and postharvest protection of crops and animals; (5) the use of livestock in mixed farming systems; (6) the formulation of food and agriculture policy; and (7) the creation of institutional capability to generate and apply technology.

Centrally funded Section 103 programs in agriculture obligated \$83.7 million in FY 1984, are estimated at \$35.5 million in FY 1985, and are proposed at \$40 million in FY 1986.

A. Long-Term Research and Technology Transfer:
International Centers

The central program funds the U.S. core budget contribution to the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) sponsored by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The United States share averages about 25 percent of total donor contributions.

The IARCs develop improved technologies for LDCs. Their output also enhances the effectiveness of local private industry by providing information for product development. The IARCs train LDC scientists, extension agents, and research administrators to discover ways to adapt and apply research results to local conditions. They breed new crop varieties and develop production techniques for LDC use. These programs are designed to meet the needs of poor, disadvantaged farmers and other rural residents. The IARCs have produced measurable progress. With improved techniques, farmers have increased their production and incomes which has helped maintain stable consumer prices for food.

Crop production research is the major focus of the following centers: the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the International Center for Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, and the International Potato Center.

Most of the research of these organizations focuses on development of increased resistance to insects and diseases, improved tolerance for adverse soil and water conditions, or reduced growing time to favor higher and more stable production within a large range of LDC farm environments. The International Food Policy Research Institute and the International Service for National Agricultural Research concentrate on agricultural policy and research planning.

The greatest IARC success has been on wheat and rice production, the staples of many LDCs. There is considerable increase in use of improved wheat varieties containing germplasm developed by CIMMYT. We estimate that approximately 84 million acres of this improved variety were planted in 1983. The germplasm, together with its required inputs, such as fertilizer, increased annual wheat production by 25 million tons. This additional tonnage is valued at about \$4 billion.

In South and Southeast Asia about 65 million acres, or 40 percent of the rice area, are now planted with modern varieties either developed by IRRI or selected from IRRI-bred cultivars. When China, Japan and the United States, which grow almost 100 percent modern varieties, are included, more than 50 percent of the world's rice was planted in modern rice in 1983. These rice varieties, along with the improved production practices, increased annual rice production in South and Southeast Asia by 27 million metric tons, worth about \$4.5 billion.

Livestock research is carried out at the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Disease (ILRAD) in Kenya and CIAT in Colombia. ILCA is working to improve the use and productivity of livestock under a number of different cultural and ecological conditions. ILRAD is making progress toward control of two livestock diseases, East Coast fever and African sleeping sickness.

Three other IARCs, associated with the CGIAR network, also receive core funding from the United States through the central program. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center receives about 25 percent of its core budget from A.I.D. The International Irrigation Management Institute and the International Board for Soil Research and Management, formed in 1984, receive about 10 percent of their total core budgets from A.I.D.

The proposed FY 1986 funding level for the International Agricultural Research Centers project (936-4111) is \$49 million.

B. Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP)

The purpose of collaborative research is to increase the production of staple foods and to improve food research capability among LDC scientists. This program, conducted by consortia of U.S. universities, represents a family long-term investment in research, training and technology dissemination.

Each CRSP has its own speciality -- sorghum and pearl millet, beans and cowpeas, tropical soil management, small ruminants, pond dynamics, and peanuts. There is also a CRSP for nutrition. (See the nutrition section of this narrative for full discussion). A fisheries stock assessment CRSP will begin in FY 1985. Thirty-seven U. S. Title XII universities, two private non-profit research institutions and the U. S. Department of Agricul-

ture (USDA) participate in the CRSPs. Research involves 89 institutions in 31 host countries and focuses on 180 topics. The CRSPs have cooperative relationships with eight of the IARCs.

The CRSPs are producing results at a relatively early stage in their operation. In Kenya, the Small Ruminant CRSP identified and eradicated a goat arthritis disease that would have cost the country millions of dollars in losses. In Morocco, the CRSP research has improved the production of a prolific sheep which can produce an average of 2.5 lambs per year, compared to about 2 for seasonal cycle breeds.

The Sorghum and Millet CRSP has identified developing country practices which influence the direction of research. In Mali, for instance, a folk method of preparing sorghum overcomes the toxicity to humans found in some varieties. This method could lead to increased use of sorghum in both developing countries and the United States. The CRSP has also identified several insect and disease-resistant and nitrogen-efficient varieties of sorghum and millet for African farms.

The peanut CRSP, in its first full year of research, developed a simple technique for removing aflatoxins (highly carcinogenic compounds produced by fungi growing on stored peanuts) from village-produced peanut oil. CRSP researchers also identified virus-resistant peanut germplasm of great value to peanut growers in the United States.

CRSPs have established ties with A.I.D. technical assistance projects in several countries. A farming systems project in Botswana gets support from the Bean and Cowpea CRSP. The Sorghum and Millet CRSP provides scientific information to SAFGRAD (Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development) countries and to a cereals research and development project in Niger. The Tropical Soils CRSP also works in Niger. The Peanut CRSP supports research in an A.I.D. project in Cameroon. Proposed total funding in FY 1986 for the agriculture CRSPs is \$18.8 million.

C. Research and Services for Technology Development and Transfer

The research and services activities cover agricultural production, renewable natural resources, and economic policy and planning. The projects are consistent with the objectives of the food and agriculture policy and respond to the research priority areas.

1. Agricultural Production

This program includes projects in crop production, crop protection, pre-and postharvest food losses, and livestock health and production. Agricultural production projects for FY 1984 through FY 1986 represent increased collaboration among A.I.D. bureaus.

A new soybean project begins in FY 1985 which will emphasize increased use of soybeans and related products in LDCs. Research will be carried out on product development and processing technologies by the International Soybean

Program at the University of Illinois. Technical assistance will be available to LDC governments and businesses interested in marketing and producing these products. Soybean research networks will be developed in Asia, Latin America, and Africa to encourage collaborative research efforts, information exchange, and the application of technology improvements to a wide LDC audience of farmers and consumers.

The new FY 1985 Integrated Pest Management and Environmental Protection project (936-4142) will combine the major features of two earlier projects in pest management (931-0930) and weed control (931-0206). The project will provide technical assistance and training in pest and pesticide management and weed control. Demand for services under the ongoing projects continues to increase as a result of the widespread recognition that improved pest and pesticide management offers one of the most cost effective and environmentally sound ways to increase agricultural production. The new project will encourage the establishment of networks to coordinate regional crop protection research activities. Research networks will provide access to interdisciplinary expertise, information, new technologies and reduced costs to a greater number of LDCs than would otherwise be possible through the individual efforts of country programs.

The Food and Feed Grain Institute at Kansas State University (under projects 931-0786 and 936-4144), has assisted more than 45 LDCs in grain storage, handling, processing and marketing systems. The Kansas scientists assisted Pakistan in the development of a national food grain and oilseed storage program, developed a rural family grain storage project for Chad, helped Paraguay improve the local marketing of grain, and developed a food grain storage and stock management system for Bangladesh.

2. Renewable Natural Resources

This program includes projects in soil and water management, biotechnology, and fisheries and aquaculture. As a result of progress made under project 936-4055, an expanded biotechnology for tissue culture project (936-4137) expects to develop new lines of food crops adapted to environmental stresses such as high acidity, salinity, heat and drought. Research is being conducted by Colorado State University (CSU) which will also develop networks to encourage collaborative efforts with LDC scientists and other U.S. institutions. Nearly 120,000 rice plants can now be produced in six months based on tissue culture regeneration techniques. Rice breeders no longer have to wait several years to collect seed for experiments. CSU has sent tissue-culture derived rice seed to IRRI from where, if successful, it will be distributed to national research institutions and then to producers.

The ongoing Water Management Synthesis II project (936-4127) assists LDCs to develop the capacity to improve efficiency, water allocation, and use of existing irrigation systems. Irrigation sector reviews have been completed in Pakistan, India, Nepal, Thailand, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Haiti.

Bilateral projects are initiating irrigation system management programs which include: (1) cleaning and improving delivery channels; (2) organizing farmer user groups; and (3) improving capacity to manage irrigation systems. The Water Management Synthesis project is designed to improve the design, implementation, operation, and evaluation of these bilateral projects. The long-term aim is to improve water-use efficiency within LDC irrigation systems and make irrigated agriculture more efficient. Research is carried out on small-scale irrigation system operations, development of computer models to improve system operations, and the impact of various investment strategies on project outcomes.

The proposed FY 1986 funding level for the central bureau contribution is \$1.9 million. The Asia Bureau will contribute \$1 million; other bilateral programs will also contribute to funding for this project.

LDCs are spending more than \$8 billion annually on commercial nitrogen fertilizer. It is estimated that by the year 2000 they will be spending more than \$50 billion for nitrogen fertilizer. Nitrogen can be supplied to some plants, through biological nitrogen fixation (BNF). Legumes such as soybeans, peas, peanuts, and beans can get most of their nitrogen from the atmosphere if their roots develop nodules containing proper bacteria. These bacteria are activated by inoculants that cost less than 1/10 as much as nitrogen fertilizer for equal yields. BNF, thus, can potentially reduce dependence on chemical fertilizer by 20 percent.

Under the Nitrogen-Fixation project (931-0613), the University of Hawaii oversees legume inoculation trials by scientists in developing countries. Results from several countries indicate an increased average yield from initial soybean plantings. Without inoculation, at least 100 kilograms of commercial nitrogen per hectare were required to achieve a similar yield.

The central BNF program also includes a Biotechnology-Limiting Factors project (931-0610) through which small, short-term grants are awarded to support research on the development of improved BNF technology and on the application of biotechnology to overcome constraints to improved plant and animal strains. These grants emphasize collaborative work between U.S. and LDC scientists and include studies of soils and seed treatment in Sudan and Malawi, minimum tillage in the Dominican Republic, and bean nodulation in Kenya and Honduras.

The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) project (931-0054) is conducting research or providing technical assistance to more than 30 countries. In Bangladesh, IFDC helped to successfully plan and evaluate a fertilizer distribution system. IFDC also provides assistance to India and Indonesia, financed by the respective missions. IFDC has developed techniques that increase rice yields from 0.6 to 11.5 metric tons per hectare, and, at the same time, double the recovery of fertilizer nitrogen applied to the rice. These improvements provide immediate economic benefits to all rice farmers, including small-holders.

3. Economic Policy and Planning

Agricultural policies are often significant determinants of LDC economic performance, but developing and implementing appropriate policies can be difficult. Assistance to strengthen policy analysis and planning provided by project 936-4084, helps meet another of A.I.D.'s research priorities in agricultural and rural development. Institution-building activities in this field have been successful in Lesotho, the Dominican Republic, Tanzania, Senegal, and Sri Lanka.

The Technology Development, Transfer, and Feedback Systems project (936-4148), which began to examine the determinants of successful national agricultural research systems in FY 1984, supports research that upon completion will provide guidance on improving the delivery of technology to farmers.

An on-going project in Farming Systems Support (936-4099) is a multidisciplinary effort to increase the productivity and income of limited-resource, small farmers. Farming systems research and extension offers an approach to agricultural research that examines the whole farm operation rather than simply looking at biological responses in the farm field. Project activities are concentrated in Africa.

II. NUTRITION

The centrally funded Section 103 program in nutrition works to integrate nutrition concerns into sector programs as well as to operate direct nutrition projects. The central program provides technical assistance and training for nutrition planning and analysis, it supports research and provides the means for treatment of nutritional blindness due to vitamin A deficiency and iron-deficiency anemia, and it works to improve maternal and infant nutrition.

The nutrition program funded under Section 103 was \$6.5 million in FY 1984, is estimated at \$10.9 million in FY 1985, and is proposed at \$5.1 million in FY 1986. (Portions of the central nutrition program are funded under the Health account).

The ongoing Consumption Analysis of Agricultural Policies project (931-1171) provides technical assistance and training to carry out studies on the effects of selected agricultural policies on food consumption patterns and nutritional status. These studies, which have been conducted in a number of countries, demonstrate that agricultural and other development policies often have important negative impacts on those groups likely to be at nutritional risk such as small farmers and landless laborers. The findings from completed studies have contributed to policy dialogs in many countries and may eventually result in significant policy changes. Future program activities will emphasize developing LDC capability to carry out these studies and analyses and the dissemination of reports and methodologies resulting from completed studies and other project activities.

Inappropriate weaning, insufficient breastfeeding, and maternal malnutrition are among the chief causes of malnutrition for more than 100 million children between birth and five years of age. The Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet project (931-1010) is a \$20 million long-term effort to promote breastfeeding and good dietary practices among pregnant and nursing women and weaning-age children. A Congressionally-mandated, four-country study of the determinants of infant feeding in Thailand, Indonesia, Kenya, and Colombia is nearing completion. A contract was awarded in September, 1984 to assess weaning behavior and develop more nutritionally sound practices in order to reduce the risk of malnutrition and susceptibility to disease in young children. The proposed FY 1986 funding level is \$1.35 million from the Health account.

Under the Nutrition and Food Technical Services project (931-0831) low-cost processed foods, including weaning foods, have been developed from indigenous commodities. These foods have been included in some national food distribution programs as external food aid has been withdrawn. This project supports the in-country programs of private voluntary organizations.

A private sector initiative, known as Project SUSTAIN, is being carried out under the Nutrition: Scientific, Technical Planning Support project (931-0262). Project SUSTAIN encourages U.S. food-processing companies to enter into technical assistance arrangements with developing country food-processing firms. Locally-owned companies in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa have received assistance and training through this project in a variety of areas including equipment needs, quality control and packaging.

A CRSP was developed to study the Functional Implications of Malnutrition (931-1309) because strategies to attack nutritional problems through national policy channels are hampered by a lack of accurate knowledge about standard nutritional needs. It is essential to know how people in different places and circumstances react to the stress of marginal deficiencies in calories and nutrients. The first phase of this project established U.S. and host country collaborative research teams in Kenya, Egypt and Mexico. The first phase also developed research protocols and collected baseline data on the populations to be studied. During the experimental phase of the project (FY 1985) nutrition-related data is being collected and analyzed to determine the impact marginal deficiencies in calories and other nutrients have on the ability to do physical and mental work, reproduce, and resist disease.

The centrally funded nutrition program will also obligate \$5.7 million of the \$10 million appropriated in the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution for additional nutrition activities. These funds will support an expanded program to prevent blindness from Vitamin A deficiency in Asia and Africa and a research and technical assistance program in the dietary management of diarrheal diseases. Both these activities can lead to the reduction of child mortality rates, as well as improved health and nutritional status for LDC children.

III. RURAL & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The centrally funded section 103 program in rural and institutional development is designed to increase productivity, incomes, and employment among rural families. During FY 1985 increased attention will be given to improving development organizations that provide essential rural services, to providing and maintaining rural infrastructure, and to disseminating technological knowledge. The program is designed to improve agricultural support systems, expand private sector employment opportunities, improve performance of public and private institution, and manage community-level natural resources. The program results from agreements between LDC and A.I.D. mission personnel on problems that seriously constrain rural development.

Inadequacy of services affecting agricultural production and farmer productivity, for example, limit growth in incomes among rural residents. Likewise, failure of the small enterprise sector to expand as anticipated in many countries has seriously reduced opportunities for off-farm employment.

Two major projects in this program, carried out in collaboration with the agriculture and forestry programs, emphasize the integration of institutional and socio-economic research with biological and physical research. These are Water Management Synthesis II (936-4127) and Forestry Research and Development (936-5547), described elsewhere in this narrative.

The changes taking place within LDCs and in the international economic environment mean that we must anticipate the knowledge gaps that will otherwise frustrate attempts to solve the problems of rural development over the next decade. The Rural Development Research Initiatives project (936-5433) will support social science research in several critical areas to update the knowledge base for the design of more effective programs in the future. The priority areas for study include natural resource management, public choice in institutional development, and agricultural technology transfer systems. These studies will produce the strategies for dealing with the most important rural development problems in the next decade.

The rural and institutional development program funded under Section 103 was \$10.3 million in FY 1984, is estimated at \$9.9 million in FY 1985, and is proposed at \$6.7 million in FY 1986.

A. Improving Agricultural Production Support Systems

In this program, the basic premise is that institutions and other agricultural support organizations should be structured to provide the best possible support to the entire agricultural production system. Technology must be researched and adapted for use by the farmer with limited resources in order to increase productivity. The Rural Savings for Capital Mobilization project (936-5315) seeks ways to reorganize, finance, and revitalize financial institutions which serve farmers. Implementation is underway in Bangladesh and the Dominican Republic.

The produce marketing systems serving small-scale farmers generally operate efficiently in economic terms. The current systems, however, often fail to take advantage of potential new market opportunities and are slow to adjust to technology changes in production or demand increases from rapidly growing urban populations. The Small Farmer Marketing Access project (936-5313) is testing methodologies for analyzing these systems to identify constraints to equitable returns for small farmers. Pilot tests of marketing interventions are being conducted in Indonesia, Zaire, and Ecuador.

B. Increasing Non-Farm Employment

A.I.D.'s rural development strategy promotes expansion of the small enterprise sector. This sector is generally labor intensive with low capital requirements per job and contributes actively to rural growth by providing services and inputs needed by farmers. The central research program is experimenting with various ways of expanding employment through small enterprise development. Current approaches include policy analysis, development of appropriate capital-saving technology, entrepreneurship development, product improvement, market development, and increased use of the U.S. private sector in joint ventures with smaller LDC firms.

The Market and Technology Access project (936-4053), which began in FY 1983, will identify, test and evaluate methods of promoting collaborative ventures between small and medium U.S. and LDC businesses.

C. Improving Access to and Management of Natural Resources

This program includes two areas of activity: natural resource access, conservation, and management, emphasizing local participation; and human settlement analysis, emphasizing rural-urban dynamics. In many parts of the world, deforestation, erosion, and fuelwood shortages are major constraints to development. The Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development Project (936-5547) is launching a major program for selecting and improving tree species to help overcome this problem. The process of species selection for any specific region is not only based on physical adaptability, but also requires an understanding of essential local uses for trees (food, fuel, fodder, shelter, and cultural value), and the economic and social incentives that motivate farmers to plant, nurture, harvest, and replant them.

The Human Settlements and Natural Resource Systems Analysis Project (931-1135) assists LDCs in (1) region-based natural resource assessment, (2) understanding the relationships between regional settlement systems and resource utilization, and (3) analyzing and managing rural-urban linkages and dynamics to promote the most beneficial use of resources. Research will also explore the structural factors associated with the widespread and perplexing phenomenon of a coincidence between rapid urbanization and lagging agriculture in many developing countries.

Inadequate management of fragile lands is among the most serious of agricultural problems and a primary factor contributing to the continued impoverishment of both farmers and non-farmers who depend on fragile lands for food. The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (936-5438), beginning in FY 1985, will be initiated in selected locations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Research on appropriate strategies for fragile lands will be conducted and information networks established.

D. Improving Performance of Development Institutions

Institutions are the primary structures of society. Strong local institutions that generate and transfer technology, mobilize and allocate resources, or manage services and investment are particularly important to development. To ensure that development investments are sustainable, we need a better understanding of how institutions function and how they can be changed.

A new FY 1986 project, Institutional Development Research and Development (936-5441), will identify and test analytic frameworks that promise to greatly strengthen knowledge of LDC institutional development processes. An expanded institutional development program will apply the results of this research to help specific countries undertake institutional reform.

The Local Revenue Generation and Administration project (936-5303) addresses the need of many countries to strengthen their revenue systems to meet recurrent costs of development programs. Research and recommendations to strengthen revenue systems have been provided in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Peru, and Grenada. These studies show that revenue systems can be improved to alleviate recurrent cost problems.

IV. ENERGY

The centrally funded Section 103 program in energy provides technical support and research services to develop indigenous energy resources and to foster the most efficient use of these resources through policy reform, technology transfer, and LDC institutional development. Activities are being designed to undertake research in the priority area of fuelwood and other biomass production and conversion. The energy program funded under Section 103 was \$1.8 million in FY 1984, is estimated at \$3.3 million in FY 1985, and is proposed at \$2.8 million in FY 1986. This program is also funded from the Energy, PVO, and Selected Development Activities account (Section 106).

Because of the high cost of imported oil, the demand for biofuels (such as charcoal or firewood) is increasing in many LDCs. There is also a trend toward use of biofuels of very low quality. This places the greatest stress on systems that are most critical for food production - the densely populated cereal grain lands. To ameliorate these conditions, the Tennessee Valley Authority provides technical experts through the Bioenergy Systems and Technology project (936-5709) for country bio-resource assessments and

to design bio-resource production systems. Research will be conducted to improve fuelwood crop species, production systems, and conversion technologies. For example, the project currently provides technical assistance to help the Government of Costa Rica in developing a 140 KW gasifier system to electrify a small rural town and a bio-steam system.

The Renewable Energy Applications and Training project (936-5730), will recommend the best uses of renewable wind, solar and geothermal energy resources in LDCs and train LDC participants in the development and management of these systems. Considering economies of scale, renewable energy can serve as a substitute for imported fuel and a continuing source of traditional energy. Assistance is needed to strengthen institutional capacity to make economically sound decisions about the use of renewable energy.

Modern agricultural systems have energy-intensive requirements for irrigation, mechanization, processing and transportation. The proposed new project, Energy in Agricultural Development (936-5731), will carry out research and provide technical assistance and training to overcome energy-related constraints to increased agricultural production. Preliminary areas identified for study include identification of energy-efficient equipment for tillage and irrigation, water allocation and related fuel requirements policy, and disruptions to the food system due to the absence or high price of fuel.

V. FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The centrally funded Section 103 program in forestry and natural resources provides technical assistance; collaboration in the development of new or expanded LDC forestry projects; research and development in agroforestry farming systems; applied and basic forestry research and training, with emphasis on fuelwood production and research; and demonstrations of the economic benefits of coastal resources planning and management. The program provides the long-term support necessary for building LDC institutional and scientific capacity to solve environmental and natural resources problems. It also promotes environmentally sound economic development projects.

The forestry and natural resources program funded under Section 103 was \$2.9 million in FY 1984, is estimated at \$3.8 million in FY 1985, and is proposed at \$4.9 million for FY 1986. This program is also funded from the Section 106 account.

By mid-1984 the forestry support program funded by the Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) had responded to more than 250 requests for technical advice and provided expert referral services to more than 40 LDCs. It had assisted nine A.I.D. mission-funded forestry projects in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Central America, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and several African countries. The program has been revised to give increased emphasis to the relationships between forestry and agriculture and to the management and conservation of natural forests.

The Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development project (936-5547), rescheduled to start in FY 1985, will support basic and applied forestry/fuelwood research and establish networks to improve the effectiveness of forestry research to increase LDC production of forestry goods and services. Research will focus on fuelwood production, including multi-purpose tree species assessment, improvement and management. The project will also look at social science issues such as economic incentives, land tenure, and local participation. Network activities will begin in Asia, but research programs will be carried out worldwide.

The Coastal Resources Management project (936-5518) will start pilot programs in Ecuador and Sri Lanka in FY 1985 to demonstrate the economic benefits of coastal resources planning and management. The demonstrations will support A.I.D.'s policy to help LDCs protect their environment and manage their natural resources.

Many LDCs want to improve their ability to maintain their renewable natural resources and biological diversity. The proposed new project for FY 1986, Natural Resources Research and Training (936-5550), will develop LDC research capacity to achieve an integrated approach to land-use planning and management. Regional networks will be established to facilitate exchange of information and research results among countries with similar ecosystems.

VI. FOOD AID

Food deficits in many developing countries are large and projected to get larger in contrast to global food prospects which are currently adequate. Efforts to increase food production and mechanisms to improve distribution and marketing are critical to assure that direct feeding programs do not create a dependency on PL 480 foods. In addition to improving the efficiency of food production, it is essential to increase the overall impact of food aid programs through much greater emphasis on their developmental aspects.

A.I.D.'s Development Assistance-financed Food for Peace support program ^{1/} is an essential element in making more effective use of food aid. The ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Outreach (904-0006) project provides grants to help voluntary agencies improve the targeting and development impact of Title II Outreach food programs by assisting with transportation, storage, distribution, and administrative costs of these programs. The project also provides limited, non-logistic items to enrich voluntary agency Title II programs, such as scales, health service equipment, short-term training, small tools and equipment. The ongoing Program Support and Management project (938-0700) makes available a variety of management resources to improve program planning and implementation. Local and regional seminars are sponsored to train host country, PVO and other participants in improved food handling and storage. Technical advisory services are provided to address particular problems as they arise overseas.

In FY 1985 and 1986, A.I.D. will support two new activities designed to improve food data needs assessment and further enhance the development impact of Title II programs. The Food Data Needs Assessment project (938-0702) responds to the need for better programming information with respect to the extraordinary food needs in Africa. Its goal is to improve collection and analysis of food sector data in drought-prone African countries in order to make more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs. The Title II Enhancement project (938-0703) will assist at least three Title II voluntary agency sponsors develop their own capability to design, manage, implement and evaluate innovative and cost-effective supplementary feeding programs. The project's objective is to demonstrate that food aid, when combined with other developmental activities, can have an important development impact.

1/ See Main Volume for detailed PL 480 Narrative

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	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	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	L	---	---	4,895	4,317	545	770	570	770
SEED PROGRAM AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	G 931-0203	58	84	4,145	4,134	4,134	3,734	---	400	---	---
WEED CONTROL UTILIZATION	G 931-0206	76	84	3,732	3,692	3,692	3,450	---	236	---	---
FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.	G 931-0242	76	C	---	---	1,969	1,047	150	150	190	200
DEV OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SOYBEANS	G 931-0560	73	84	7,861	7,860	7,860	7,060	---	310	---	490
BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS	G 931-0610	76	88	7,000	7,000	4,450	4,100	900	650	2,950	1,500
N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G 931-0613	75	88	11,380	11,380	7,580	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 931-0786	67	84	10,404	8,727	8,417	7,967	310	760	---	---
PEST MGT AND RELATED ENV PROTECTION	G 931-0930	71	84	8,441	7,603	7,603	6,915	---	688	---	---
ICLARM-RESEARCH ON LIMITING FACTORS	G 931-1054	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 931-1254	79	L	---	---	18,150	15,259	3,465	3,000	3,750	3,750
CRSP: BEANS AND COMPEAS	G 931-1310	80	C	---	---	13,979	10,710	3,000	2,750	3,700	3,700
CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT	G 931-1311	81	C	---	---	7,700	5,649	2,750	2,750	2,950	2,950

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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 AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1314	78	C	---	---	2,546	2,521	360	360	360	360
CONTROL OF BARLEY DISEASES FOR LDGS	G 931-1318	78	84	1,681	1,590	1,590	1,485	---	105	---	---
STORAGE AND PROCESSG 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 931-1328	78	C	---	---	21,932	18,797	4,000	4,000	3,950	4,000
TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT	G 936-4021	81	C	---	---	1,150	900	360	360	400	400
CRSP - FUND 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	850	425	---	300	300	300
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSI	G 936-4084	83	88	9,200	7,370	1,790	1,297	1,050	1,050	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	C	---	---	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 936-4126	83	92	12,805	4,215	1,260	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	1,300	2,000

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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 PL/NNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
INTERNATIONAL SOYBEAN RESEARCH NETWORK	G 936-4132	85	89	---	6,000	---	850	600	850	850	
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH IARCS	G 936-4136	85	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	
IPM AND ENVIRON PROT INCL BIO-CONTROL	G 936-4142	85	89	---	6,000	---	950	250	700	700	
R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/MRKNG SYS IN LDCS	* G 936-4143	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	---	360	360	
POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYS/AGRI BUSINESS R+D	G 936-4144	85	89	---	5,500	---	600	200	600	600	
CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH	G 936-4146	85	C	---	---	---	500	200	750	750	
TECH DEV TRANSFER FEED/BACK SYSTEMS	G 936-4148	84	88	1,732	1,732	718	100	---	240	---	
CROP NEMATODE RESEARCH AND CONTROL	G 936-4149	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	---	330	---	
REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	G 936-4161	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	10	---	525	---	
RAINFED NETWORK - AFRICA	G 936-4171	85	91	---	3,500	---	500	100	500	500	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				128,621	135,884	207,751	172,126	35,545	41,008	40,000	42,023
LOANS				128,621	135,884	207,751	172,126	35,545	41,008	40,000	42,023
OFFICE OF NUTRITION											
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G 931-0045	75	89	8,132	5,742	4,162	4,014	3,600	2,000	100	
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G 931-0227	76	88	3,933	2,838	2,116	1,963	100	150	100	
NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/P LNG SUPPORT	G 931-0262	76	C	---	---	3,584	3,210	1,500	1,000	700	

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

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

LP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G 931-0831	69	C	---	---	8,831	8,480	550	601	550 725	
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G 931-1010	79	88	2,941	3,941	---	---	1,000	250	---	750
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G 931-1064	77	90	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	1,891	1,703	300	450	500 475	
NUT: CONSUMPTION ANALY OF AG POL.	G 931-1171	77	C	---	---	2,741	2,381	900	1,100	950 850	
NUTRITION HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G 931-1198	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	3,600	1,600 2,250	
NUTRITION: IN-SERVICE TRAINING	G 936->104	85	89	---	2,260	---	---	150	25	---	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				40,171	39,816	38,075	33,898	10,875	10,291	5,075	6,185
LOANS				40,171	39,816	38,075	33,898	10,875	10,291	5,075	6,185
OFFICE OF EDUCATION											
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G 931-1018	78	90	---	700	---	---	700	200	---	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	700	---	---	700	200	---	500
LOANS				---	700	---	---	700	200	---	500
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											

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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 AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
PRIVATE SECTOR INNOVATIONS ETC.	G 930-0091	85	89	---	200	---	---	50	50	50	50
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1096	77	C	---	---	5,824	4,671	850	950	830	1,000
AGROINDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT	G 931-1121	80	85	945	1,845	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	3,615	2,587	2,287	1,687	300	700	---	200
MKT AND TECH ACCESS	G 936-4053	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	680	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	88	3,415	7,900	2,635	2,485	104	225	100	100
SMALL FARMER MARKETING ACCESS	G 936-5313	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	841	841	258	109	453	---	130
RURAL SAVINGS FOR CAPITAL MOBILIZATION	G 936-5315	82	86	1,392	1,950	1,150	825	400	400	300	300
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G 936-5317	82	88	2,850	2,850	472	350	381	350	775	425
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G 936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,250	171	---	---	46	255	400
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II	G 936-5428	83	87	18,000	13,229	9,429	4,929	3,800	5,500	---	4,800

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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	* PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD	COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIGATIONS	FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIGATIONS	FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	FY86- EXPENDITURES
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INITIATIVES	G 936-5433	84	89	300	1,800	242	5	300	400	100	275
DEVEL. S STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS	G 936-5438	85	89	---	2,500	---	---	100	20	120	206
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 GRANTS				63,327	85,627	34,332	24,649	9,904	12,778	6,670	9,820
LOANS				63,327	85,627	34,332	24,649	9,904	12,778	6,670	9,820
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	G 936-5701	79	84	4,325	4,886	3,525	3,425	400	390	---	100
BID 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 GRANTS				18,325	53,982	12,772	11,733	3,300	2,476	2,756	3,522
LOANS				18,325	53,982	12,772	11,733	3,300	2,476	2,756	3,522
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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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 AUTHO	TOTAL COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 936-5519	80	89	17,651	14,651	5,631	3,008	825	2,500	1,300	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 GRANTS				24,401	61,401	6,981	3,901	3,825	3,617	4,900	5,140	
LOANS				24,401	61,401	6,981	3,961	3,825	3,617	4,900	5,140	
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE												
STRENGTHENING US UNIV FOR TITLE XII	G 931-1282	79	C	---	---	31,451	24,117	6,106	6,566	5,500	7,000	
FIELD SUPPORT PUBLICATIONS	G 936-2254	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	800	500	1,500	800	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				2,177	3,062	33,339	25,512	7,600	7,700	7,800	8,000	
LOANS				2,177	3,062	33,339	25,512	7,600	7,700	7,800	8,000	
SMALL ACTIVITY												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	2,428	1,599	721	900	1,000	1,000	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	2,428	1,599	721	900	1,000	1,000	
LOANS				---	---	2,428	1,599	721	900	1,000	1,000	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				277,022	380,472	335,678	273,478	72,470	78,964	68,195	78,790	
LOANS				277,022	380,472	335,678	273,478	72,470	78,964	68,195	78,790	

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
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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 AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
FOOD FOR PEACE											
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 904-0006	78	C	---	20,172	13,704	---	5,100	---	1,155	
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G 938-0700	80	C	---	1,853	1,708	300	350	300	360	
TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G 938-0701	85	87	---	5,600	---	1,500	500	1,500	1,700	
AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G 938-0702	85	88	---	4,500	---	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 GRANTS				---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
LOANS				---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
LOANS				---	10,100	22,025	15,412	8,050	10,050	6,800	9,815
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES											
	G 930-0022	79	C	---	1,922	990	824	650	500	300	
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES											
	G 930-0100	80	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	325	455	205	150	
PEACE CORPS											
	G 930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	520	520	---	---	
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS											
	G 936-4111	68	C	---	302,838	292,502	45,700	40,000	49,000	47,000	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,015	48,900
LOANS				---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,015	48,900

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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 AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84-		-ESTIMATED FY85-		-PROPOSED FY86-		
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,615	48,900
LOANS				---	---	312,563	300,101	49,363	43,268	51,615	48,900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS			277,022	390,572	670,266	588,991	129,883	132,282	126,610	137,505	
LOANS			277,022	390,572	670,266	588,991	129,883	132,282	126,610	137,505	

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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.

Title R&D of Improved Seed Production and Marketing Systems in LDCs		Funding Source	AG, RD & N 360	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
Number 936-4143		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1986 360	Life of Project Funding 4,000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						Initial Obligation FY 1986	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1989	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1990

Purpose: To help less developed countries (LDCs) improve production, processing, distribution and marketing systems for agricultural seeds.

Project Description: Under a previous project, Seed Program and Industry Development (931-0203), A.I.D. provided LDCs with seed information which helped to increase crop yields. The project also identified areas requiring additional research on seed production and marketing.

This new project will build upon the knowledge and background developed during the previous effort and will establish a seed production research network. Research will focus on improved technologies for seed production, and maintenance of seed quality and viability in tropical and sub-tropical ecosystems. The project will continue assistance in all phases of seed technology. Workshops, seminars and short-term in-country training will be conducted. As a result of these activities, LDCs will be assisted in establishing seed industries. Both graduate and non-degree programs will be offered in agronomy seed technology.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s agricultural strategy is centered on increasing LDC capability to expand production, distribution and use of food supplies to alleviate hunger and malnutrition. This project will strengthen human resources and institutional capacities in seed technology, which is necessary to expanded food production.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries will provide training facilities, local transportation, processing equipment, and research and analysis laboratories. The International Agricultural Research Centers will provide facilities for training and cooperative research.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Institutional Development R&D		Funding Source AG, RD & N, H, EH	AG, RD & N 500	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 936-5441		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	FY 1986 500	Life of Project Funding 10,000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
					FY 1986	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To assist less developed countries (LDCs) to improve the management and performance of their development institutions.

Project Description: This project will help development institutions in LDCs operate more effectively. It seeks to create institutions that:

- efficiently produce services and goods;
- allocate and manage resources and opportunities efficiently and equitably;
- solve problems in a effective manner; and
- continue to serve their country's needs after donor support ends.

This effort will involve a long-term intensive research program which will adapt and apply the analytic frameworks that have been developed and tested in the last few years. This project will provide a clearer picture of how institutions function and how they can function more effectively on a self sustaining basis.

This project will:

- survey existing analytical frameworks and examine their relevance to different kinds of LDC institutions;
- research fundamental institutional development questions by testing and refining various analytical frameworks in LDC settings;
- provide technical assistance in LDCs on such problems as private sector development, technology transfer, and natural resources management; and
- consolidate and disseminate what has been learned about institutional analysis and design through technical assistance, training, publications, teaching materials, and conferences.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The A.I.D. policy paper on institutional development, issued in 1983, identifies critical areas for Agency analysis. These are: the policy environment, the potential of alternative forms of institutions, institutional learning capacity, technology transfer

in institutions, institutional linkages, management systems, the provision of training, the role of participation, and the role of institutions in infrastructure development. This project will conduct research in all these priority areas of concern.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will work with several LDC organizations that are doing research on institutional development. It will also cooperate with the Public Management Unit of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Title Energy in Agricultural Development		Funding Source	AG, RD & N 500	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
					FY 1986 500	Life of Project Funding 15,000	
Number 936-5731	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1986	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1996	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1996
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING							

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to increase agricultural productivity through improved energy efficiency and supply.

Project Description: Energy constraints to agricultural production, processing and transport systems have become severe in the wake of supply scarcities, sharply escalating prices, and the depletion of natural resources. At the same time, national foreign exchange accounts need relief from the cost of food and petroleum imports. Modern, efficient agricultural systems have energy-intensive requirements for irrigation, mechanization, processing, and transportation; future growth in output is limited by the availability of fuel and other power supplies. Efforts to overcome these constraints have not been made with sufficient understanding of the situation.

Specific areas needing "in depth" examination include: identification of energy-efficient equipment for tillage and irrigation; analysis of fuel and fertilizer pricing policies for the agricultural sector; study of water allocation policy and related fuel requirements; examination of disruptions to the food system (including transport and processing of food products) due to the absence of high price of fuel; measure of the use of agricultural waste by-products for energy, especially for self-reliance in agricultural energy uses; and assessment of competition between land use for crops and animals versus fuel and the possibilities for fuel substitution.

This project will address these issues through a program of 1) research on energy required for agricultural development; 2) technical assistance to host countries on the design of projects and integrated energy/agriculture sector studies or resource assessments; 3) information dissemination and training; and 4) technology transfer after the analysis and research performed in the early stages of the project identify promising pilot-project activities related to energy and agriculture.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project addresses the A.I.D. strategy to increase agricultural productivity through research, technical assistance, information dissemination, and technology transfer. The achievement of A.I.D.'s long-term goal of food self-reliance in developing countries is supported by the coordination and integration of energy assistance to the agricultural sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries and other donors will provide personnel, facilities, technical support and monitoring of pilot activities. These donors and private entities also will contribute technical and other assistance to networks linking ongoing and planned projects in the energy and agricultural sectors with developing countries and U.S. institutions.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Natural Resources Research and Training		Funding Source AGR, RD, N	AG, RD & N 250	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 936-5550		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1986	Life of Project Funding	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW					Initial Obligation	250	10,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 1986	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To strengthen the capability of less developed countries to conduct research on integrated approaches to the management of natural resources, especially marginal or fragile lands.

Project Description: Applied research activities will be conducted to improve knowledge of effective natural resource management techniques. Topics covered will include biological, physical and ecological processes, as well as social and ethnographic aspects of traditional land use, management systems, and decision-making. A plan will be developed to support existing international and developing country research institutions. The project will set up a system to share information among relevant organizations and a plan to train developing country researchers. A.I.D. will provide seed money to encourage research activities in traditional projects at selected institutions. Research results will be compiled and disseminated.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The Agency environmental strategy emphasizes the need for better resource management techniques to improve the long-range sustainability of development plans. Often a lack of knowledge about natural systems can frustrate development plans. Well-chosen research activities can have a significant impact on research management programs. At the same time, the emerging U.S. strategy on biological diversity suggests that applied research on integrated resource management techniques will help protect species and habitats necessary to future development. Agency strategy also recognizes the need to train developing country scientists and research managers as well as for network systems that ensure dissemination of results.

Host Country and Other Donors: International Scientific Research Organizations, such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and agencies such as the World Bank, and regional organizations are expected to contribute resources and expertise.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION <i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>		
Title II Program Enhancement Project			\$1,500		FY 86	\$1,500	Life of Project Funding \$5,600
Number 938-0701	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 85	\$1,500	FY 87 FY 88

PURPOSE: To improve the developmental impact of Title II resources by strengthening the capability of PVOs to design and implement essential complementary components of supplementary feeding programs.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Evaluation of experience with supplementary feeding programs has shown that food alone will not achieve development objectives. This project will provide grants to PVOs to develop their capability to implement complementary program activities to increase the effectiveness of supplementary feeding programs.

Priority categories of activities include: (1) training, (2) monitoring & evaluation systems, (3) education programs, (4) supervision & program management, (5) integration of ORT, immunizations and other health components, and (6) selected operational research activities that have direct implications for field programs. Individual program enhancement grants will support any one of these categories or combination of categories.

The outputs of each grant will include: (1) the development of an Agency-wide strategy for design and implementation of a particular program component or combination of components; (2) the development of materials, support services and mechanisms to carry out the strategy; (3) testing and implementation of activities in selected countries, regions or on a worldwide basis to achieve strategy objectives, and (4) evaluation of the feasibility of implementing the strategy and specific components as well as effectiveness of field activities. Grant funds can be used to fund technical assistance, materials and services, travel and per diem costs.

At the end of three years, it is anticipated that this project will have assisted at least three of the Title II Volag sponsors to develop their own capability to design, manage, implement and evaluate innovative and cost-effective supplementary feeding programs.

RELATIONSHIP TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: A.I.D. policy calls for increasing the developmental, as well as humanitarian, impact of Title II resources. Both A.I.D.'s Country Development Strategy guidance and Food Aid and Nutritional Policy Papers suggest that food aid, when combined with other developmental activities and program components, can have an important development impact. This project will strengthen PVO capability to carry out the intent of these policies and Congressional legislation.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Host country public and private organizations working with food aid programs will participate in carrying out project activities in selected countries.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Food Data Needs Assessment Project			--		FY 86	--	Life of Project Funding 4,500
Number 938-0702	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 85 1,250	FY 87	FY 88

PURPOSE: To improve collection and analysis of food sector data in drought-prone African countries in order to make more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Emergency food aid needs in Africa were greater in FY 1984 than for any previous year in history. These needs are expected to remain high for the foreseeable future. The accuracy of estimates of food deficits varies widely by country. There is need of a better information base from which AID can make informed decisions about emergency food aid allocations.

This project will provide funds and contract personnel to AID field missions for food data collection and analysis in order to determine food deficits and appropriate levels of USG food aid.

Components of assistance to field missions will include:

- materials: field manual on data collection and analysis;
- training: brief course for field staff on food aid issues and data collection and analysis;
- personnel: contract field personnel to collect and analyze data;
- additional resources for transportation to and communication with remote areas in-country to ensure a more complete data base;
- periodic review and revision of methodology and management to improve the information base and its uses.

RELATIONSHIP TO AID STRATEGY: A.I.D.'s strategy is to use Title II emergency food in the short term to maintain normal consumption levels and treat malnutrition of disaster-affected groups. In the longer term, A.I.D. strategy is to encourage self-reliance, helping host-countries to take responsibility for their own food security. This project supports both short and long term strategy.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Other bilateral as well as multi-lateral donors are actively involved in strengthening early warning systems and determining food aid needs in Africa. A.I.D. will coordinate with FAO, the World Food Program, other U. S. Government agencies, and other donors both at executive and field staff levels to share methodologies, available data and analyses. The longer term goal is to strengthen host country food planning systems. As part of this project, A.I.D. missions will encourage host country participation and training.

CENTRALLY FUNDED
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION PROJECTS

Office of Agriculture

931-0054 International Fertilizer Development Center - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training on programmed release nitrogen and non-conventional phosphates to develop energy efficient fertilizers.

931-0060 Agricultural Planning and Support - Provides technical and scientific advice on food and agricultural policy for project design, evaluations, special studies, country development strategy statements and agricultural sector analyses.

931-0203 Seed Program and Industry Development - Provides technical assistance and training in all phases of seed technology to assist less developed countries build modern seed production industries which will help farmers increase food production.

931-0206 Weed Control Utilization - Provides assistance to less developed country scientists and institutions in the use of non-chemical and chemical weed control systems to increase crop production.

931-0242 Fisheries and Aquaculture Technology Assistance - Provides assistance in fishery resource management to increase the harvest from marine and captured fish.

931-0560 Development of Improved Varieties of Soybeans - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training to increase soybean production.

931-0610 Biotechnology - Limiting Factors for BNF - Conducts research and provides assistance on the use of nitrogen-capturing crops which do not require expensive fertilizers.

931-0613 Nitrogen-Fixation Symbiotic - Conducts research and provides assistance on the use of nitrogen-capturing tropical legumes which do not require expensive fertilizers.

931-0621 Spring and Winter Wheat - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training to increase the production of wheat in less favorable environments.

931-0786 Food Grain Storage and Marketing - Provides assistance and training in postharvest handling, storing, marketing, processing and distributing grain and grain products.

931-0930 Pest Management and Related Environmental Protection - Provides assistance and training in pesticide management and integrated pest management techniques.

931-1050 International Center For Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) - Conducts research in fisheries and aquaculture in less developed countries and improves the dissemination of technology to small scale fish farmers and fishermen.

931-1229 Soils Management Support Services - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training on soil resource management in order to increase agricultural production.

931-1254 CRSP - Sorghum/Millet - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the production and utilization of sorghum and millet in the less developed countries.

931-1310 CRSP - Beans and Cowpeas - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the production and utilization of beans and cowpeas in the less developed countries.

931-1311 CRSP - Soil Management - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the productivity of tropical soils.

931-1314 Aquaculture Technology Development - Conducts research and provides assistance and training on the improvement of freshwater aquaculture management systems to increase fish production in man-made ponds and surface waterways in less developed countries.

931-1318 Control of Barley Diseases for LDCs - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training to increase the production of barley in less favorable environments.

931-1323 Storage/Processing of Fruits/Vegetables - Conducts research and provides assistance and training on the reduction of postharvest losses of roots, tubers, fruits, vegetables and spices.

931-1328 CRSP - Small Ruminants - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase yields of meat, milk and fiber from sheep and goats.

936-4021 Technology of Soil Moisture Management - Conducts research and provides assistance and training on less developed country soil moisture problems in order to improve soil and water management systems and increase crop production.

- 936-4023 CRSP - Aquaculture Pond Dynamics - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the production of fish through fish farming.
- 936-4024 Fishery Development Support - Provides assistance and training to increase the quantity, quality and variety of marine fish available for human consumption and to increase income and employment of less developed country small-scale fishermen.
- 936-4048 CRSP - Peanuts - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the production and utilization of peanuts in the less developed countries.
- 936-4054 International Benchmark Sites Network - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in the collection and disseminating of soil/crop/climate information to less developed countries.
- 936-4055 Tissue Cultures For Food Production - Conducts research and provides technical assistance using plant tissue culture techniques to increase production of wheat, rice and millet.
- 936-4083 Host Resistance - Integrated Tick Control - Conducts research to make cattle resistant to tick infestation and eradicate East Coast Fever - an acute disease of cattle in East, Central and South Africa.
- 936-4084 Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis - Provides technical assistance and training to less developed country decision makers to provide a better understanding of key policy issues and constraints affecting agricultural and rural development.
- 936-4099 Farming Systems Support - Provides assistance and training on farming systems research and extension in order to increase the efficiency of small, less developed country farms.
- 936-4109 Agricultural Technology Research and Development - Provides scientific and technical assistance to less developed countries on crop production, utilization and technology transfer, livestock production, health and management, pest and pesticide management, and germplasm and experimental testing of seeds, plant parts and rhizobium species so that less developed country research may be carried out.
- 936-4111 International Agricultural Research Centers - An international agricultural research network to supply scientific and technical methodologies to the less developed countries to expand food production.

- 936-4120 Pre-Postharvest Rodent and Bird Control R&D - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training to reduce crop losses due to rodent and bird damage.
- 936-4127 Water Management Synthesis II - Provides technical assistance and training on irrigation systems performance so that less developed countries may more efficiently and economically use their water.
- 936-4132 International Soybean Research Network - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in order to increase soybean production.
- 936-4136 Collaborative Research (IARCs) Program - Conducts research on scientific or technological problems which have been identified as impeding progress in the overall program of the international agriculture research centers.
- 936-4137 Biotechnology Research and Development - Conducts biotechnical and molecular genetic research to produce better strains of crops and breeds of animal stock.
- 936-4142 IPM and Environmental Protection - Provides assistance to less developed countries in pest and pesticide management.
- 936-4143 R & D of Improved Seed Production/Marketing Systems in LDCs - Provides technical backstopping to less developed countries in research planning for improved public and private seed sector development.
- 936-4144 Postharvest Grain Systems/Agribusiness R&D - Provides technical assistance to developing country institutions in designing, implementing and monitoring multidisciplinary research programs that are intended to improve postharvest grain systems and related agribusiness problems.
- 936-4146 CRSP - Fisheries Stock Assessment Research - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to develop and refine fishery management and harvest practices in coastal areas of less developed countries.
- 936-4148 Technology Development, Transfer, Feedback System - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in agricultural communications, education, extension administration, library and information science, rural sociology and agricultural economics.
- 936-4149 Crop Nematode Research and Control - Conducts research and provides assistance on the control of plant-parasitic nematodes.

936-4161 Reproductive Studies on Milkfish - Examines the reproduction and maturation processes of milkfish in order to spawn and raise this fish in captivity. Collaborative research and training will be carried out with LDC institutions.

936-4171 Rainfed Network - Africa - Develops and coordinates a rainfed agricultural research network in sub-Saharan Africa with the ultimate aim of increasing production from rainfed areas. The project will provide technical support to national research programs in management of rainfed agriculture and assist networking activities through planning assistance, training, conferences, and various other communication enhancement techniques.

Office of Nutrition

931-0045 Nutrition: Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support - Assists developing countries to implement programs for the prevention of nutritional blindness in children.

931-0227 Nutrition: Iron Deficiency Program Support - Assists developing countries to design and implement programs for alleviating iron deficiency anemia.

931-0262 Nutrition: Scientific, Technical and Planning Support - Strengthens host government capability to plan, design, implement, and evaluate nutrition activities in order to improve basic nutrition.

931-0831 Nutrition and Food Technical Services - Utilizes food technology and related disciplines to develop and introduce low-cost, nutritious foods, which will help improve the nutritional status of low-income people in the developing countries.

931-1010 Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet - Assists developing countries in designing, testing and implementing programs to promote breastfeeding, improve weaning and practices and good diet among pregnant and nursing women.

931-1064 Nutrition: Surveys and Surveillance - Develops appropriate methodologies in order to assist developing countries design and implement nutrition surveys and nutritional surveillance systems.

931-1065 Nutrition: Education Field Support - Improves the nutritional status of malnourished people in developing countries through more effective nutrition education.

931-1171 Nutrition: Consumption Analysis of Agricultural Policies - Encourages less developed countries to develop national agricultural policy analysis and planning systems that are conducive to improved national levels of consumption and nutrition by assisting them to integrate nutrition concerns into agriculture plans, policies and programs, and economic concerns into nutrition programs.

931-1198 Nutrition: Health Systems RSSA - Assists developing countries to integrate nutrition components into primary health care delivery programs.

931-1274 Nutrition: Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies - Encourages developing countries to develop national agricultural policy and planning systems that will improve consumption and nutrition.

931-1275 Nutrition: Subsidized Food Consumption - Assists developing countries evaluate and improve their publicly supported food subsidy programs.

931-1309 Functional Implications of Malnutrition (CRSP) - Conducts research to determine the effect that various levels of food intake have on basic human functions such as disease resistance, reproduction, work performance, cognitive development and social competence.

936-5104 Nutrition: In-Service Training - Assists less developed country institutions to develop the capacity to train personnel in multisectoral nutrition planning.

Office of Education

931-1018 Mass Media/Health Practices - Develops and tests ways of using radio and other mass media to support widespread adoption of public health practices.

Office of Rural and Institutional Development

930-0091 Private Sector Innovation and Technology Transfer in Agriculture - Identifies the condition and policy factors needed to expand the role of the private sector in technology transfer.

931-1096 Field Services and Program Development - Provides short and long term assistance to less developed countries for program conceptualization, design, management and evaluation in the fields of rural development, development administration and institutional development.

931-1121 Agroindustrial Research and Development - Utilizes managerial, technical and analytical expertise from developed country enterprises to promote development of agribusiness and agroindustrial sectors in developing countries .

931-1135 Human Settlements and Natural Resource System Analysis - Conducts research on 1) natural resource analysis and management, 2) new lands settlement and resettlement, and 3) the regional and rural impact of urban centers.

931-1190 Food Security in Africa - Assists African policy makers to develop short and mid-term solutions to food production, supply and consumption problems.

936-4053 Market and Technology Access - Helps non-agricultural less developed country business enterprises increase productivity and employment by improving their access to new technologies and markets.

936-4099 Farming Systems Support - Provides assistance and training on farming systems research and extension in order to increase the efficiency of small farms in less developed countries.

936-4127 Water Management Synthesis II - Assists less developed countries increase their capabilities to achieve better allocation, distribution and use of irrigation water in order to increase agriculture production and provide higher farming income.

936-4148 Technology Development, Transfer, Feedback System - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in agricultural communications, education, extension administration, library and information science, rural sociology and agricultural economics.

936-5301 Research on Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources - Assists less developed country governments address problems of access by the rural poor to land and water resources by providing short-term consulting, applied research, training, and information dissemination.

936-5303 Local Revenue Generation and Administration - Stimulates the self-help capabilities of less developed countries by analyzing and improving their local and national revenue systems.

936-5313 Small Farmer Marketing Access - Studies marketing systems in order to make recommendations on the design, implementation and evaluation of marketing programs that will increase the productivity and income of small farmer families.

936-5314 Research on Entrepreneur Identification and Development - Develops and field tests new approaches to increasing the success of entrepreneurial performance.

936-5315 Rural Savings For Capital Mobilization - Enables rural financial institutions to become financially viable and self-sustaining by mobilizing rural private savings and improving access to financial capital by rural borrowers.

936-5317 Performance Management - Provides management training to improve organizational performance and strengthen local management training and consulting institutions.

936-5426 Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis - Provides analytical inputs into the process of employment and industrial policy reform to eliminate policy biases against labor-intensive production and smaller enterprises.

936-5428 Appropriate Technology International II - Increases the standard of living of the poor in developing countries primarily through facilitating the choice, development, transfer, adaptation, commercialization/dissemination and assessment of technologies appropriate to conditions in developing countries, particularly those facing the poor and small enterprises.

936-5438 Development Strategies for Fragile Lands - Helps less developed countries address development problems on fragile lands (steep slopes and lowland humid tropics) by conducting and promoting research on appropriate strategies and establishing information sharing networks.

936-5433 Rural Development Research Initiatives - Identifies social science knowledge gaps and research needs important for rural development. Conducts research to fill gaps or examine an idea which may later justify a separate project.

936-5547 Forestry Fuelwood Research and Development - Promotes research and development efforts and networks to improve production of fuelwood, forestry goods and services, sound forestry management and agroforestry through long term forestry and related social science research.

Office of Energy

936-5701 Low Cost Energy Technology - Provides technical information and does research in woodstove technology to improve less developed country utilization of fuel efficient stoves and other small-scale, low-cost appropriate energy technology.

936-5709 Bioenergy Systems and Technology - To increase the availability of energy from existing biological origin resources. Technical assistance is provided for the design of research activities, less developed country bioresource assessments, and bioresource production and conversion systems.

936-5715 Small Decentralized Hydropower - Assists less developed country governments understand the potential of decentralized hydropower as an energy substitute for electricity generated from imported petroleum.

936-5728 Energy Policy Development and Conservation - Assists less developed countries develop institutions, personnel, and processes capable of effective energy policy-making; provides assistance for the design of specific policies, action programs and investments needed to relieve energy problems and to achieve improvements in the efficiency of energy use.

936-5730 Renewable Energy Applications and Training - Assists developing countries in using their renewable resources (solar, wind and geothermal) and provides training in the development and management of specific renewable energy systems.

Office of Forestry and Environmental and Natural Resources

936-5517 Environmental Planning and Management - Supports research, methodological design and policy analysis in environmental and natural resources management in order to strengthen less developed country institutional capacity to manage and conserve natural resources for sustainable development.

936-5518 Coastal Resources Management - Provides assistance, training, and research in order to increase the capacity of less developed country professionals and institutions to identify and resolve multisectoral problems of coastal areas.

936-5519 Forest Resources Management - Provides technical assistance and conducts research that will enhance the wise use of forest resources by means of conversion, conservation and preservation.

936-5545 Agroforestry Research and Training - Assists less developed countries to better manage their natural resources and to increase the production of food, fodder, fiber, fuelwood, water and shelter by supporting research and development in agroforestry farming systems. The project is developing and testing a methodology to design and test agroforestry training materials and curricula.

936-5547 Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development - Helps strengthen the capacity of less developed countries to develop and use forestry and agriculture-related research to address fuelwood and other development needs by establishing regional and interregional research networks.

Technical Review and Information Office

931-1282 Strengthening U.S. Universities for Title XII - Helps U.S. universities adapt their domestic capabilities to A.I.D./LDCs development needs.

936-2254 Field Support Publications - Provides research and technical information to development specialists to help them design and implement development programs.

936-5053 Small Research Grants for HBCUs - Funds research projects at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) that address less developed country problems.

Small Activity

936-1406 Program Development and Support - Provides technical expertise, goods and services to improve program development, project design, implementation and evaluation of less developed country programs.

Bureau for Food For Peace and Voluntary Assistance

938-0700 Food for Peace Program Management - To provide the technical expertise and ancillary services needed to improve the planning and implementation of ongoing programs.

938-0701 Title II Program Enhancement - To improve the development impact of Title II resources by strengthening the capability of PVOs to design and implement essential complementary components of supplementary feeding programs.

938-0702 Food Data Needs Assessment - To improve collection of food sector data in drought prone African countries in order to make more accurate and timely estimates at food aid needs.

938-0703 Title II Outreach - To provide logistical support so that private voluntary agencies may continue, expand and retarget Title II programs to reach people most in need.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

930-0022 Socio-Economic Studies and Activities - Supports research on U.S. assistance policies and programs; areas of inquiry include the role of the private and public sectors in developing countries, price policies for public sector services, criteria for allocations of food assistance, and the relationship of energy cost to debt.

930-0100 WID Strategies and Resources - Facilitates the inclusion of women into A.I.D. assistance programs with technical assistance such as that drawn from U.S. university WID centers, and action-oriented, applied research to enhance employment and income earning opportunities for women in the developing countries.

930-0232 Information as a Tool in Development - Selects, collects, retrieves and transfers technical, program and project information generated by LDC institutions, PVOs, other U.S. agencies, national and international development organizations (World Bank, FAO), and A.I.D. to the developing countries; and, supports outreach programs in the LDCs with awareness journals, and technical assistance on information programs such as library and information network development.

930-0264 Agriculture Information and Related Services - Makes available to developing countries the sizeable technical information resources of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and its Agencies such as the National Agriculture Library, The Foreign Agriculture Services, and the Science and Education Administration.

930-0600 Peace Corps - Supports small community-based development projects managed by Peace Corps volunteers. These projects deal with food production, primary health care, and small enterprise development.

936-4111 International Agricultural Research Centers - An international agricultural research network to supply scientific and technical methodologies to less developed countries to expand food production.

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer:



NYLE C. BRADY

Senior Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Science and Technology

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
149.5	165.4	151.3

POPULATION

OVERVIEW

In 1984 the estimated world population was 4.8 billion and it is currently increasing by about 81 million per year. Three-quarters of this population, or 3.6 billion people, live in the developing world where population growth rates are high. If present growth rates continue, this population will double in 33 years. By contrast, it will take over 100 years for the developed world's population to double.

When population growth rates are high, resources must be diverted from potentially productive investments that raise per capita income to other uses that sustain a growing dependent population. Basic services such as education, health, and housing do not expand rapidly enough to meet rapidly growing needs. Many individual and national goals cannot be achieved when populations are increasing at rates equivalent to gains in the gross national product.

The consequences of rapid population growth are now more widely understood. Its damaging effect on the health of mothers and children is particularly clear: maternal and infant mortality rises measurably with the number of births and with births too closely spaced. Twenty-five years ago only a handful of developing countries recognized the diverse problems associated with population growth; now more than 60 developing countries, with three-fourths of the developing world's population, have adopted population policies. The United States has taken a lead role in calling attention to the negative impact of rapid population growth and, through A.I.D., has provided almost half of all population donor assistance over the past two decades.

A considerable reduction in LDC population growth rates has occurred over the past decade, particularly in countries receiving substantial A.I.D. assistance such as Indonesia, Thailand, Colombia, and the Philippines. LDC crude birth rates have fallen from about 37 per 1,000 in 1970 to 32 per 1,000 in 1984.

The most significant fertility declines have occurred in countries with both a strong national commitment to reducing population growth and widely available family planning services. A.I.D.'s experience demonstrates that a balanced program which provides family planning services and information, combined with strong community support for family planning, is the most effective way of helping couples determine the size and spacing of their families.

Since 1966, with the active support and encouragement of Congress, the Agency for International Development has provided major support to developing countries' efforts to address population problems. As developing

countries have realized the importance of population planning, the level of program activity has grown and individual countries have increased their own support for population activities. It is estimated that host country governments (excluding China) and donors provide more than a billion dollars per year to support developing country population programs.

POLICY

Family planning programs are an essential element of the U.S. development assistance strategy, and this Administration has reaffirmed a 20-year U.S. commitment to voluntary family planning efforts. The objective of the A.I.D. population assistance program is twofold: (1) to enhance the freedom of individuals in LDCs to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children; and (2) to encourage population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.

The two parts of this objective are reciprocal. The ability to determine freely the number and spacing of one's children allows the individual greater potential to take advantage of opportunities for improving skills, seeking employment and increasing income. Experience has shown that couples who freely determine the number and spacing of their children tend to have smaller families and population growth rates tend to decline. Lastly, when aggregate national wealth and population are in balance, individual families tend to have better prospects for education, employment and health. Such increased opportunities and improvements in the standard of living tend to raise individual and family aspirations, and couples tend to prefer to have fewer children whom they can educate and care for well, rather than many to whom they cannot offer these advantages.

In preparation for the International Conference on Population in August 1984, a U.S. policy statement on population was issued. This statement emphasized three A.I.D. concerns: (1) the need for mutually reinforcing economic policies and population policies; (2) the continued need for expanded access to voluntary family planning services; and (3) the need to ensure that U.S. government support is disassociated from abortion-related activities. The statement also emphasizes U.S. respect for human life, the enhancement of human dignity, and the strengthening of the family. Abortion is excluded as a method of family planning.

The basic premises of U.S. population assistance are that:

- individuals and couples should be able to decide freely the size of their families;
- voluntary family planning programs are needed and wanted by the citizens of the Third World;
- it is in line with U.S. strategic as well as humanitarian interests to help LDC governments achieve economic development, and to support their citizens' efforts to attain a better life for themselves and their children;

- sustained economic development and the achievement of a decent life for all LDC citizens can only occur when population growth no longer outpaces economic progress;
- the impact of development resources is maximized through coordination of policies and programs that broaden access to education and employment, especially for women, with the provision of modern family planning services; and,
- the United States has unique strengths in this area of international development assistance.

The centrally-funded population assistance program supports a broad set of functional activities which can be readily adapted to the needs and desires of individual LDCs. These include assistance in collection and analysis of demographic data; formulation of population policies; the provision of safe, effective, and affordable contraceptives; basic and operations research; technical assistance in planning and designing programs; and information and training activities. To further enhance couples' choices, A.I.D. has initiated actions to increase information on and access to natural family planning. In all instances, this program is based on the principle of voluntarism, informed choice, and the receptivity of the host country's people and government. U.S. assistance is not conditioned on the host government adopting a particular population policy.

A.I.D. has worked with the developing countries on population policy and programs since the mid-1960s. This experience has underscored the need for a variety of technical and institutional resources to assist in a developing country's transition from the initial stages of population program development to national program self-reliance. Thus, the population assistance program draws heavily upon U.S. academic, business and private voluntary organizations' skills and expertise for assistance in the transfer of scientific, technical and management techniques.

STRATEGY AND PROGRAMS

Centrally-funded projects play a key role in the application of science and technology to developing world problems and the marshalling of private sector techniques and resources for family planning product and service delivery. In those parts of Latin America, Africa and other regions where there are no U.S. bilateral population assistance programs, central support of the programs of private and international organizations projects plays a critical role in making family planning services available. A.I.D. is requesting \$151.3 million in population funds for FY 1986 for these centrally funded activities. This will account for 60.5% of the total population assistance budget.

Important elements of the FY 1986 centrally-funded program are the strong support for private sector, voluntary and other non-governmental and international organizations; technology transfer and institutional development;

policy dialogue and research and training to ensure the broadest possible range of choices of family planning methods, including natural family planning and the most effective use of donor and host country resources. Implicit in the centrally-funded program design is the belief that the best way the Agency can fulfill its mandate in population assistance is not through the simple transfer of resources but through technology transfer and the strengthening of LDC institutions. Thus, for example a new FY 1986 project, Population Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Training (936-3036), seeks not only to improve the IEC skill base in developing countries but also to develop the LDC human and institutional resources required to do IEC training locally. A.I.D. has been the leader in the development and provision of the latest fertility regulation techniques and has pioneered such cost-effective delivery systems as community-based commodity distribution systems and social marketing programs. Recognizing the important relationship between child spacing and child survival rates, A.I.D. has been testing innovative ways to combine family planning services with primary health care.

Centrally-funded projects serve as the focal point within the Agency for the coordination of research and the transfer of U.S. scientific, technological and managerial knowledge to LDCs implementing family planning programs. Centrally-funded projects like Family Health International (932-0537) and Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (936-3030) investigate and test new technologies for fertility regulation, service delivery and program management for worldwide use. Other centrally-funded projects like Demographic Data for Development (936-3000), Training in Reproductive Health (932-0604), and Population Information Program III (936-3032) make the latest information and technology available for use in developing country programs. All these research, training and information dissemination activities are designed to maximize the involvement of LDC public and private sector institutions so that an institutional base will be created for eventual national program self-reliance. Centrally-funded population projects can be divided into four major categories: policy dialogue; applied research; family planning services delivery; and information and training.

POLICY DIALOGUE (\$11.5 million in FY 86; \$9.3 million in FY 85)

Family planning programs are most successful where governments support strong service delivery systems, are committed to addressing rapid population growth through the provision of voluntary family planning services, and where this commitment is translated into a clear population policy, backed by policies stressing improved education, health and employment opportunities, especially for women. A.I.D. includes these topics in policy discussions with countries where continued high population growth rates appear to be eroding economic development.

A select group of centrally-funded population assistance projects contributes to these important policy discussions by providing LDC leaders with the information and institutional resources they need to examine the implications of current rates of population growth and formulate national policies consistent with their development goals.

Two demographic data collection and analysis projects contribute significantly to our understanding of LDC population trends and the development and impact of policies and programs. The Demographic Data for Development project (936-3000) strengthens the capacity of developing countries to process, evaluate and analyze demographic and family planning data as well as other related socio-economic data. The Family Health and Demographic Surveys project (936-3023) focuses on demographic data collection and analyses to assist LDC officials and program managers in the planning, management and evaluation of population and health programs. The project supports fertility, health and contraceptive prevalence surveys which use the successful survey and data analysis technology developed in the World Fertility Survey (932-0547) and Contraceptive Prevalence Studies (932-0624) projects.

Four policy research and analysis projects help LDC leaders examine and understand the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth in relation to national objectives and to evaluate policy alternatives. Through specially-designed computer presentations, the Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development (RAPID) II project (936-3017) provides LDC policy-makers with specific information on the impact of current population growth rates on their development objectives and trains host country staff in policy analysis. These presentations have proven to be particularly effective in promoting population policy development. The Integrated Population Development II project (936-3027) helps national development planners acquire the technical expertise necessary to analyze population and development variables. The Population Policy Research project (932-0643) increases understanding of both the determinants of fertility and government actions in addition to the provision of family planning which will encourage lower fertility. A new FY 1985 project, Population Policy Initiatives (936-3035) will continue this important socio-economic research and examination of the impact of national policies, laws and regulations.

APPLIED RESEARCH (\$24.3 million in FY 86; \$23.75 million FY 85)

Centrally-funded projects also support applied research in the United States and in the developing countries in two areas: biomedical research to develop more effective and more appropriate contraceptives and other family planning techniques for LDC use; and operations research to improve the management and delivery of family planning services.

A.I.D. support of biomedical research has led to safer and more effective sterilization procedures, and the use of the low-dose oral contraceptives, vaginal contraceptives and new and improved IUDs for LDC family planning programs. Biomedical research is carried out under three projects: Family Health International (932-0537), the Program for Applied Research on Fertility Regulation (932-0546), and the Population Council Program (936-3005). In FY 1985 and FY 1986, funding is being increased to accelerate the development of contraceptive technologies which are believed to be almost ready for use. These technologies include advanced IUDs, subdermal implants

and other long-acting contraceptives, progestin-only oral contraceptives immunocontraceptives and several barrier methods, along with better information on natural family planning. The biomedical research program also supports clinical testing to assess the acceptability, safety and effectiveness of contraceptive technology in developing country settings and the transfer of new and improved fertility technologies to the LDCs. Studies on the use of natural family planning methods address important questions about the conditions under which natural family planning may be most appropriate and effective. A number of large-scale epidemiological studies have been initiated. These will measure and analyze, among other things, the mortality and morbidity of contraceptive users and non-users.

Improved contraceptive technologies cannot be effective if they are not readily available and acceptable to prospective users. The Strategies for Improving Service Delivery project (936-3030) assists LDC policy-makers and program administrators in the design, implementation and evaluation of cost-effective delivery systems which can make family planning and basic health services more widely available, at a reasonable cost, to rural and urban poor populations. Since this operations research (OR) program was launched in 1973, a total of 75 country projects have been developed--12 in Africa, 24 in Asia, 13 in the Caribbean, 18 in Latin America, and 8 in the Near East. Currently, there are 51 active OR projects in 26 countries covering a population of over 35 million. Of the many lessons learned to date, the most important is that the delivery of community-based family planning and health services by locally recruited and specially trained non-professionals is acceptable, feasible, safe and cost-effective in a wide variety of cultural settings. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence rates in project areas have doubled, on the average, in only one to two years.

Many of these projects have been responsible for significant changes in the organization and management of family planning and primary health care programs in such countries as Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, and Tunisia. The successful Morocco OR project, for example, led to the development and implementation of a national strategy to increase contraceptive availability and use. Important new operations research activities test cost-effective approaches to family planning service delivery in a number of African countries including Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo and Zaire. Natural Family Planning (NFP) demonstration projects are in Liberia, Zambia and Mauritius.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (\$59.4 million FY 86; \$70.0 million FY 85)

Family planning services continue to be the area of greatest emphasis in the centrally-funded program. Included here are the U.S. contributions to international and private voluntary organizations, general technical assistance activities and the bulk procurement of safe, effective, modern contraceptives.

Private population organizations remain critical to A.I.D.'s strategy for delivering family planning services, particularly in countries without a bilateral development assistance program. These organizations support family planning service projects in more than 60 developing countries. Among the private organizations to which A.I.D. provides support for population activities are Family Planning International Assistance (932-0955), the Association for Voluntary Sterilization (932-0968), and the Pathfinder Fund (932-0807). A new FY 1985 project, Family Planning Private Sector Development (936-3034), increases LDC private sector involvement in family planning and tests innovative service delivery systems by the private sector. In many countries the private organizations are the principle supplier of family planning services. In other countries, these organizations complement public sector programs by using the local volunteers to provide family planning services for hard-to-reach groups.

Special emphasis is given to expanding private family planning activities in Africa where private organizations play a critical role and where family planning services usually must be integrated closely with health activities.

The contraceptive procurement program is also centrally managed. The provision of an adequate supply of contraceptives is an essential element of A.I.D.'s support to family planning service programs. Centrally-purchased U.S.-manufactured contraceptives were supplied to programs in more than 70 countries in FY 1984. Through central procurement, the cost of contraceptives to A.I.D. has actually declined.

More than other components of the population program, family planning service projects draw upon the private sector. Through these programs, A.I.D. purchases high quality U.S.-manufactured family planning commodities and uses private organizations to transfer resources and know-how to developing world counterparts. The Contraceptive Social Marketing project (936-3028) uses existing private sector infrastructures in the developing world for the delivery of family planning information and services. This has resulted in programs which reach populations who previously did not have access to family planning and which deliver family planning services at low cost.

INFORMATION AND TRAINING (\$18.0 million FY 86; \$16.1 million FY 85)

One of the strengths of the U.S. population assistance program has been the transfer of U.S. scientific and technological know-how to LDCs implementing family planning programs. The population internship program, funded under the University Overseas Service project (936-3033), for example, helps developing countries meet current needs for specialized personnel while also increasing the pool of population specialists with international experience. Annually eight to ten interns with skills in technical areas like demographic analysis, family planning program management, computer systems, training or clinical services are assigned to LDC program administrators.

Centrally-funded information and training projects also play a key role in the technology transfer process by providing family planning service providers and program managers with current information on fertility regulation technology and modern procedures for family planning program management and by promoting institutional and human resource development. These projects help provide individual LDC couples with the information they need to make and implement decisions on family size and child spacing.

An important new initiative in FY 1985 is the Management Training Project (936-3039) which responds to requests from developing countries for management training for middle and upper level managers.

A new FY 1986 project, Population Information, Education and Communication Training (936-3036), is designed to meet the need in developing countries for more IEC professionals to design and present family planning information in a manner which meets local needs. Particular emphasis will be placed on meeting the requirements of African countries and developing human and institutional resources that can provide local IEC training.

Three on-going training programs help meet the needs of developing countries for skilled family planning personnel. The Training in Reproductive Health project (932-0604) draws upon the specialized resources of the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics to help LDC physicians and family planning administrators upgrade their knowledge of human reproduction. This project provides an important avenue for technology transfer and the development of human resources in family planning and health. Since 1972 more than 12,500 LDC physicians, nurses, anaesthetists, and family planning administrators have received training under this project. The Paramedical, Auxiliary and Community (PAC) Family Planning Personnel Training II project (936-3031) strengthens LDC institutional capacity to train these key workers. Improving the skills of PAC managers and supervisors and the training of trainers receive particular emphasis. It is estimated that more than 78,000 health and family planning workers received training under the first PAC training project. The Family Planning Worldwide Training Fund (932-0651) enables key LDC population and family planning personnel to receive U.S. training. Some 300 family planning leaders received training through this project in the past four years.

The Population Communications Services project (936-3004) creates a technical resource base for country-specific assistance in the development and testing of family planning information, education and communications programs. The project emphasizes the use of both public and private sector organizations in LDCs to improve the quality of information available to individual couples and to create an indigenous institutional base. The Population Information Program (932-0659) provides LDC family planning administrators, service providers and other concerned professionals with up-to-date scientific, technical and general information on family planning technology, service delivery modes and other population issues and concerns. The chief publication supported by the project is Population Reports, which has an estimated readership of 200,000 and is one of the most widely read and respected population publications.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (\$38 million FY 86;
\$46 million FY 85)

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is the largest single recipient of funds. A.I.D.'s contribution to UNFPA is important because of that organization's ability to work in countries which prefer multilateral donor assistance and because of the complementary resources it provides to countries where A.I.D. has bilateral programs.

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 AUTHD	LOST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G 932-0502	68	C	---	---	12,881	12,604	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL(FHI)	G 932-0537	71	84	49,938	102,000	52,252	44,769	6,900	8,504	7,300	9,000
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G 932-0546	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	30,731	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	56,644	27,862	27,362	27,208	---	64	---	---
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE STUDIES	G 932-0624	77	84	12,665	11,680	11,680	11,530	---	150	---	---
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G 932-0632	72	84	39,747	27,810	27,858	24,229	---	1,706	---	1,248
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G 932-0643	79	87	12,665	13,000	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	---	---	4,667	4,573	350	375	350	372
POPULATION/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G 932-0655	79	84	5,400	4,665	4,665	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 932-0807	68	84	77,344	122,344	77,343	69,129	8,500	9,700	9,756	8,500
INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FED	G 932-0838	68	84	213,450	175,167	175,167	173,167	11,500	2,000	---	10,000
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G 932-0955	71	87	191,500	220,000	146,156	129,965	13,800	16,500	16,000	16,000

*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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G 932-0968	72	86	133,006	200,000	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 (II)	G 936-3017	83	87	9,600	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	12,000	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	1,300
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	---	000	---	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	51,086	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	850
FP PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G 936-3034	85	89	---	15,000	---	---	688	350	2,000	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 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	● L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES	G 936-3035	85	89	---	50,000	---	500	250	1,650	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	---	800	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 GRANTS				1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
LOANS				1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
LOANS				1,160,578	1,560,702	856,799	755,490	119,088	108,303	112,987	127,579
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	79	C	---	---	1,965	1,866	274	203	200	150
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	---	---	100	62	100	75
UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G 932-0662	68	C	---	---	377,291	307,091	46,000	46,000	38,000	38,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	38,300	38,225
LOANS				---	---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	38,300	38,225

* 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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	38,300	38,225
LOANS				---	379,256	308,957	46,374	46,265	38,300	38,225
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS			1,160,578	1,560,702	236,055*	064,447*	165,462	154,568	151,287	165,804
LOANS			1,160,578	1,560,702	236,055*	064,447*	165,462	154,568	151,287	165,804

* 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.

Title Population IEC Training		Funding Source POP	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 936-3036		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1986 550	Life of Project Funding 4,000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW					Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING		550			FY 1986	FY 1990	FY 1991

Purpose: To develop host country capabilities to provide family planning information, education and communication (IEC).

Description: Experience has shown that when developing country couples have access to information and services for family planning they use these services. In the past decade considerable progress has been made in improving the technology of contraception and the management of family planning service delivery. Less has been done to improve the design and delivery of information, education and communication programs so that couples could make informed choices on family planning.

This project seeks to meet this important need by developing in-country expertise in population information, education and communication. It reflects A.I.D. experience with two on-going population projects, Population Communications Services (936-3004) and Population Information Program III (936-3032) which provide technical assistance, population information and prototype materials for worldwide use. Many countries, especially in Africa, lack appropriate skilled professionals needed to evaluate, adapt and present family planning information in ways that meet their citizens' needs. This project will develop these human resources, establish host country institutions for training and technical assistance in IEC and reduce dependence of less developed countries (LDCs) on outside donors for assistance.

Placing particular emphasis on the needs in Africa, this project will seek to: (1) identify and work with local IEC professionals; (2) collect and adapt IEC population materials and training models; (3) train IEC trainers and (4) assist IEC trainers in the development and delivery of IEC training courses and workshops to public and private sector family planning professionals. We estimate that 400 African IEC professionals will be trained during the five years of the project.

A particular target for IEC training will be the staffs of private voluntary organizations who play an important role in the delivery of family planning and primary health care services. The project will draw upon in-country private sector resources for the development and production of films, brochures, posters and other IEC materials.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A major objective of the A.I.D. population assistance program is to enhance the freedom of individuals in the LDCs to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children. The dissemination of family planning information and education, including natural family planning, is essential if LDC couples are to be able to make informed choices. The project also supports A.I.D. institutional policy which stresses the involvement of local institutions and supports efforts to strengthen them.

Host Country and Other Donors: The salaries of those receiving the training will be paid by the organizations which employ them. Host country and voluntary organizations will also contribute to training costs by providing training facilities and other logistical support.

CENTRALLY FUNDED POPULATION PROJECTS

Office of Population

932-0502 Population Program Development and Support - Provides technical expertise, goods and services to improve program development, project design, implementation and evaluation of population/family planning programs in developing countries.

932-0537 Family Health International - Conducts comparative clinical trials on the safety and efficacy of various fertility control methods under local conditions; trains overseas clinicians in fertility control techniques; collects, analyzes and disseminates data findings; establishes national fertility research programs; assesses impact of fertility control methods and delivery systems and conducts epidemiologic safety studies.

932-0546 Applied Research on Fertility Regulation - Provides scientific, technical and financial assistance to United States and foreign institutions for applied research projects to develop safe, effective and acceptable methods of fertility regulation.

932-0547 World Fertility Survey - Conducts sample survey of fertility and family planning behavior in developing countries.

932-0604 Training in Reproductive Health - Trains physicians and nurses in reproductive health, including courses in maternal and infant care, high risk pregnancy, infertility, contraception, cancer screening, voluntary sterilization and the use and care of specialized medical equipment.

932-0611 Contraceptive Retail Sales - Supports the introduction of non-clinical contraceptives into commercial systems in less developed countries; sells these products at locally affordable prices and reinforces their appeal via modern marketing techniques and national advertising campaigns.

932-0624 Contraceptive Prevalence Studies - Conducts surveys of contraceptive knowledge, availability and use in developing countries that have active public and/or private sector family planning programs.

932-0632 Fertility Impact - Different Family Planning Programs - Initiates and tests the cost effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that extend services to the poor in developing countries and provides other operations research assistance in direct support of field programs.

932-0643 Population Policy Research - Sponsors research leading to the development of government policies and programs that will encourage lower fertility.

932-0644 Paramedics and Auxiliaries Family Planning Training - Trains paramedical, auxiliary and community personnel to provide effective and affordable basic family planning and health services for the rural poor. The project includes short-term training in clinical family planning and program management; introduction of family planning materials into nursing/midwifery curricula; and training of trainees in family planning/health programs.

932-0651 Family Planning Worldwide Training Fund - Funds participant training in the United States for key population/family planning personnel from less developed countries.

932-0655 Population/Development Planning - Strengthens the technical capacity of development planning institutions to recognize the implications of rapid population growth for achieving development goals and to incorporate population variables into development planning models.

932-0659 Population Information Program (PIP) - Provides regular reports and specialized materials on key population and health topics for use in family planning program administration, decisions and training.

932-0807 Family Planning Services - Pathfinder - Introduces voluntary family planning services, information and training into LDC areas and helps existing public and private sector family planning service systems become more effective.

932-0838 International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) - Supports the improvement and expansion of population/family planning programs of the IPPF and its network of family planning associations (FPAs) and affiliates in LDCs. Project activities include initiation of services where no A.I.D. bilateral programs are providing family planning; development of quality delivery systems; integration of family planning into existing service systems; and demonstration of the effectiveness of community-based distribution of contraceptives.

932-0955 Family Planning International Assistance Program (FPIA) - Introduces and/or extends family planning services throughout existing medical, social and welfare programs in less developed countries. FPIA supports mostly non-government institutions and encourages integration of family planning into on-going activities such as maternal/child health, women's, and church programs.

932-0968 Program for Voluntary Sterilization (AVS) - Makes high-quality voluntary sterilization services available as an integral part of LDC health and family planning programs.

936-3000 Demographic Data for Development (DDD) - Strengthens the capacity of developing country statistical and population institutions to process, evaluate and analyze demographic, family planning and other related social and economic data to promote greater understanding of population and development relationships. Project activities include technical assistance, short-term training for LDC technicians and analysts and compilation, analysis and dissemination of data for program and project planning.

936-3004 Population Communications Service (PCS) (formerly Family Planning IEC Field Support) - Develops information and education programs to support LDC population and family planning service delivery. The project assists countries to identify needs, design communication strategies, marketing and audience surveys, implementation and impact evaluations.

936-3005 Population Council Program - Supports biomedical, social science and operations research and dissemination of information.

936-3017 Awareness of Population Impact on Development (RAPID II) - Assists LDC policy makers and planners to examine the effects of population on socio-economic development and promotes the inclusion of population/development relationship in their development plans.

936-3018 Contraceptive Procurement - Provides funding to meet requirements for certain contraceptives to be provided through centrally-funded population/family planning programs. The project also serves as a central account for the procurement of contraceptives for A.I.D. bilateral programs.

936-3023 Family Health and Demographic Surveys - Conducts sample surveys of contraceptive knowledge, availability and use, and/or recent demographic levels and trends. This project will build on the survey and data analysis technology developed under two previous projects--World Fertility Survey (932-0547) and Contraceptive Prevalence Studies (932-0624).

936-3024 Population Technical Assistance - Provides short-term technical assistance services in project design, management and evaluation of population and family planning programs.

936-3027 Integrated Population Development Planning II - Strengthens the technical capabilities of local planning institutions to understand population development problems and incorporate population considerations in development planning.

936-3028 Contraceptive Social Marketing - Supports the use of non-clinical contraceptives through commercial marketing and private sector distribution systems.

936-3029 Natural Family Planning Education and Training - Provides support for information and training activities in the use of the Billings Ovulation Method of natural family planning.

936-3030 Strategies for Improving Service Delivery - Initiates and tests the acceptability, accessibility and cost-effectiveness of family planning and maternal and child health (FP/MCH) service delivery systems; supports the institutionalization of operations research in FP/MCH programs in less developed countries.

936-3031 Family Planning Training for Paramedics/Auxiliaries II - Strengthens and develops the capacity of training institutions to design, implement and evaluate training activities for paramedical, auxiliary and community personnel in the delivery of family planning and health related services.

936-3032 Population Information Program III - Provides regular reports and specialized materials on key population and health topics for use in family planning program administration and training.

936-3033 University Overseas Service Program - Provides technical expertise and services to developing countries by providing internships to beginning professionals to undertake assignments in public and private host country institutions engaged in population planning activities.

936-3034 Family Planning Private Sector Development - Provides technical assistance to identify the need for and to create new private sector family planning organizations and funds innovative service delivery by these organizations.

936-3035 Population Policy Initiatives - Provides public and private policy-makers with assistance in developing population policies and programs consistent with their country's development and aspirations.

936-3037 Extending FP Services Through Women Managers - Women managers provide family planning services to unserved or underserved populations in developing countries.

936-3038 Commodity and Logistics Management - Provides technical assistance in commodity management and logistics including development or developing country capability in inventory control, program monitoring and product distribution.

936-3039 Management Training - Strengthens the leadership and management of developing country family planning organizations.

936-3040 Natural Family Planning - Improves the knowledge, availability, acceptability and effectiveness of natural family planning in developing countries.

936-5900 Accelerated Delivery Systems Support - Provides technical assistance to health and population programs; disseminates technical information and state-of-the-art studies.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

930-0022 Socio-Economic Studies and Activities - Supports research on U.S. assistance policies and programs; areas of inquiry include the role of the private and public sectors in developing countries, price policies for public sector services, criteria for allocations of food assistance, and the relationship of energy cost to debt.

930-0100 WID Strategies and Resources - Facilitates the inclusion of women into A.I.D. assistance programs with technical assistance such as that drawn from U.S. university WID centers, and action-oriented, applied research to enhance employment and income earning opportunities for women in the developing countries.

932-0662 United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) - Provides multilateral assistance for the initiation and support of population programs; promotes awareness of population problems; and coordinates international population assistance efforts.

HEALTH

Responsible Officer:

Nyle C. Brady

NYLE C. BRADY

*Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
27.8 *	50.8*	25.6 *

HEALTH

Overview

The majority of people living in developing countries suffer from acute, recurrent, debilitating disease. Without access to an adequate diet, safe drinking water and basic health care, the consequence of such persistent and widespread infectious disease is death for many, especially the very young. For the survivors, the capacity to participate in and benefit from development is diminished. In some less developed countries (LDCs), as many as half of the children die before reaching the age of five. Every single day 40,000 children die in the developing world from diseases that could have been cured by relatively inexpensive treatments and simple education programs. It is estimated that 15 to 20 million children die each year and that half of these could be saved through simple low-cost, effective health care methods such as oral rehydration, vaccination, growth monitoring, education and other programs. Hundreds of millions more, adults and children, are weakened by recurrent diarrheas, respiratory infections, and tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) and cholera. Such widespread death and illness affect all aspects of human life. High infant mortality may make a couple reluctant to practice family planning. Recurrent infections and parasitic diseases may limit a child's ability to absorb vital nutrients, prosper, and grow; prevent a student from attending school regularly; and constrain a community from planting and harvesting its crops in a timely fashion. Potentially productive agricultural lands lie fallow because of existing disease problems or disease problems which accompany irrigation systems and new settlements. Recognizing the important linkages between health status and development gains, the developing countries have committed themselves to improving the health of their citizens. LDC financial and human resources to achieve this are very limited. Annual expenditures for health in LDCs average \$3 to \$5 per capita, as opposed to \$1,365.00 per capita in the United States. Current health delivery systems often reach less than 25% of the population.

Policies

The basic objective of A.I.D.'s health programs is to help developing countries use scarce health resources most effectively to deliver key primary health care services. A.I.D.'s health program assistance concentrates on:

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling \$5.0 million in FY 1984, \$13.5 million in FY 1985 and \$4.0 million in FY 1986. Excludes \$8.5 million for Child Survival.

identifying and promoting basic packages of proven, cost-effective technologies which can be delivered with LDC resources;

encouraging research on methods to identify, prevent and treat significant diseases and to improve the delivery of essential health services in the LDCs; and

developing LDC human resources and institutional capacity to plan, staff, and manage the delivery of basic health services to a majority of LDC citizens.

A.I.D. encourages LDCs to review current health policies and modify those that interfere with the development of self-sufficient, cost-effective health programs. A.I.D. strongly encourages the use of private resources to meet health care needs wherever possible. A.I.D. seeks to broaden the base of support for health care delivery through the involvement of a broad range of indigenous institutions such as women's groups, universities and research institutions, village-level health committees, private sector health practitioners and enterprises, and voluntary organizations. Finally, A.I.D. seeks to improve the tools and systems available for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease in the LDCs through technology development and transfer and biomedical and other applied research directed at LDC health problems.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

Centrally-funded health projects augment the assistance provided to LDC governments through regional bureaus and missions by providing immediate expert technical services, sponsoring field research and demonstration projects, and fostering more fundamental, long range research to improve the available technology. Because of their ability to develop technical resources for worldwide use and foster the involvement of a range of institutions, centrally-funded projects often play a key role in the implementation of worldwide health initiatives such as those carried out under the Administrator's Child Survival Fund and Initiative in Primary Health Care. In addition, matching grants from A.I.D.'s Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) which work in the health field, play an important role in making additional private sector resources available to address LDC health problems. Since LDC government health services can only reach a fraction of those needing assistance such a broadening of the base of health providers is very important.

A.I.D. is requesting \$25.6 million in health funds for FY 1986 for centrally-funded activities. In FY 1985 approximately \$50.6 million was obligated for such programs.

Central funding from the health account also supports selected health activities in the nutrition area. These are described in the Nutrition section of this volume.

The centrally-funded health program can be described in three broad categories: basic research, field research and expert technical services. There is, of course, some overlap among categories as assistance is provided in the identification, adaptation and transfer of improved health technologies.

I. Basic Research

With the projects in this category, A.I.D. seeks to improve the technologies available for prevention or control of major diseases in the LDCs. The magnitude of the need and the limits on available human and financial resources make better tools and systems essential. A.I.D. plans to obligate \$22.2 million in FY 1985 and is requesting \$12.0 million in FY 1986 for these activities.

The Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research project (931-0453) is designed to produce a vaccine against human malaria for use in LDCs where malaria is endemic. Recent successes, using the latest biomedical research techniques such as genetic engineering and monoclonal antibodies, have greatly accelerated progress toward this goal. A prototype vaccine against the sporozoite stage of the malaria parasite has been produced. A.I.D. now plans to increase funding for the program to accelerate work on the other stages in the parasite's life cycle which occur in humans. In order to build upon these laboratory successes, A.I.D. will increase funding for testing in animals and the design of clinical field trials.

The Tropical Disease Research project (931-1126) provides support for the World Health Organization's Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR). This program, supported by more than 30 donors, conducts worldwide research and training on six major tropical diseases. The TDR has already led to a variety of scientific achievements. One example is the development of a single dose, oral treatment which is effective against all forms of schistosomiasis (snail fever), a serious infectious disease currently affecting more than 200 million people. A.I.D.'s support for this program will be increasingly focused on accelerating the field application of promising new technologies for disease control in primary health care programs, including the field testing of a vaccine for leprosy.

The Diarrheal Disease Research project (936-5928) supports the research at the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research/Bangladesh (ICDDR/B) and the World Health Organization's Control of Diarrheal Diseases Program (CDD). Earlier A.I.D. support of research at ICDDR/B contributed to the successful development and broad dissemination of oral rehydration therapy which has contributed so importantly to child survival in both the developed and the developing world. Recent research on vaccines against the most prevalent diarrheas shows great promise. In 1985 this project was broadened to include support for research on a number of vaccines, including an oral cholera vaccine.

The Vaccine Development and Health Research project (936-5947) initiated in FY 1984 builds upon worldwide breakthroughs in biomedical research to develop new and improved vaccines against major diseases in LDCs. The pro-

ject has supported A.I.D.'s work with the National Institute for Health (NIH) to develop a vaccine to combat diarrhea caused by rotavirus and the Centers for Disease Control on a vaccine against measles.

II. Field Research

These projects improve the efficiency and effectiveness of LDC health programs through field-based research on primary health care (PHC) and through examination of resource allocations in the health sector and application of new technology to LDC health problems. A.I.D. plans to obligate \$6.7 million in FY 1985 and is requesting \$4.9 million in FY 1986 for these activities.

The Operations Research Health project (936-5920) provides funding and technical assistance for small operational research activities which are appended to ongoing country PHC programs. The studies examine problems such as appropriate roles for community health workers and alternative mechanisms for financing PHC services. One example of the the project's ability to contribute to host country health policy comes from a study of health care financing in Honduras. The study found that the primary health care system, which provided free care, was continually short of funds, yet the average family in the study area spent considerably more on medications purchased outside of the system. The government now plans to permit the health care clinics to sell appropriate medicines so that part of these family health expenditures can be used to help support primary health care services.

A new FY 1985 project, Vector Biology and Control, (936-5948), provides technical resources to develop improved techniques for control of vector borne diseases. The emphasis is on control of malaria; however, other vector borne diseases such as river blindness will be investigated.

In FY 1985, A.I.D.'s focus on diarrheal disease research was further expanded with a new activity devoted to applied field studies to improve the design and management of diarrheal disease control programs.

The Community Diagnosis project (936-5935) scheduled for FY 1985 will identify, adapt and develop new technologies for the diagnosis of disease at the community level. Recent breakthroughs, including those in biomedical research, make low-cost, rapid technologies available for field diagnostic testing, laboratory screening, cluster sampling, advanced epidemiologic analysis, community surveillance, and statistical modeling. This project will introduce these technologies into the LDC primary health care setting thereby improving the effectiveness of resource allocation and program management.

In FY 1985, A.I.D. will provide support to Johns Hopkins University's Institute for International Programs to establish centers for multilateral collaborative research and training on critical issues pertaining to improving child health.

III. Technical Assistance and Service Delivery

These projects help LDCs by providing expert advisory and information services for project design, implementation and evaluation. They also help ensure that the most current knowledge about effective technologies and methods, gathered from global experience, can be applied to country projects. They also support the work of private voluntary organizations in health service delivery. A.I.D. plans to obligate over \$21.3 million in FY 1985 and is requesting almost \$8.1 million in FY 1986 for these activities.

The Water and Sanitation for Health II project (936-5942) is the primary source of expert technical assistance for Agency-assisted programs in community water supply and sanitation. Since this activity began in 1980, assistance has been provided to 52 countries.

The Technology for Primary Health Care project (936-5927) is designed to stimulate greater awareness and increased use of proven, effective technologies such as oral rehydration therapy and immunizations in primary health care programs. This project along with the Oral Rehydration Therapy--Health Education and Long Term Planning project, (936-5939), has played a key role in making information and technical assistance on ORT available to LDC health leaders and providers. This has enabled a number of countries to incorporate ORT into their primary health systems. By sharing information on lessons learned through conferences and workshops, these projects are making major contributions to improve delivery of this important health technology for child survival. An important FY 1985 project initiative has been providing the technical information and assistance necessary to extend immunization coverage for infants and children.

The MEDEX Support project (936-5932) uses health manpower training materials and techniques which were developed and successfully field tested by the University of Hawaii under previous contracts to improve health care delivery in the LDCs by governments and private, voluntary organizations.

The HHS Resource Support project (936-5929) continues to make the expertise of the U.S. Public Health Service available for short-term assistance in the design, implementation, and evaluation of LDC health programs.

The Mass Media Health Education project (936-5941) will seek to provide LDC families with the information they need to seek simple effective health technologies such as oral rehydration therapy, vaccination, growth monitoring and child and infant feeding. A.I.D. experience with an earlier project Mass Media in Health, (931-1018) has shown that projects which use mass media to make information on health and nutritional care more broadly available can contribute to significant improvements in family health practices.

Health and related child survival programs of U.S. private voluntary organizations are an integral part of the over-all program. In FY 1985, over \$13 million will be obligated for these activities. Over \$4 million is requested in FY 1986 to continue this program.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF NUTRITION											
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G 931-0045	75	89	375	2,390	375	375	350	275	475	300
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G 931-0227	76	88	275	1,095	275	274	200	102	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	1,350	1,425
NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G 931-1198	77	C	---	---	515	315	275	275	275	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				17,680	20,527	6,144	4,733	1,925	2,152	2,375	2,275
				17,680	20,527	6,144	4,733	1,925	2,152	2,375	2,275
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 931-1126	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	---	524	---	---
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	---	---	350	---	350
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	1,000	1,184	---	400
OPERATIONS RESEARCH-HEALTH	G 936-5920	81	89	9,200	19,150	7,180	4,652	2,200	1,500	2,000	2,000

* Refer 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY84- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	-ESTIMATED FY85- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	-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	---	5,000	---	---	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	---	1,168
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	2,000	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	---	7,000	---	---	850	175	1,500	1,700
ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG	G 936-5950	85	85	---	2,200	---	---	2,200	500	---	1,000
APPLIES DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G 936-5952	85	89	---	7,500	---	---	575	---	550	800
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	---	151
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				194,336	276,574	95,925	73,201	46,028	31,070	23,000	34,249
LOANS				194,336	276,574	95,925	73,201	46,028	31,070	23,000	34,249

OFFICE OF POPULATION

* 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	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHO	PLANNED COST	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G 932-0604	73	86	7,650	7,650	4,350	450	---	2,000	---	1,900
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PRGS (HEA)	G 932-0632	76	84	2,100	2,100	2,100	---	---	1,100	---	1,000
PARAMEDS AND AUXILIARIES FP TRAINING	G 932-0644	78	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 GRANTS				14,044	11,445	8,145	1,945	---	3,300	---	2,900
LOANS				14,044	11,445	8,145	1,945	---	3,300	---	2,900
OFFICE OF EDUCATION											
MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	G 931-1018	78	90	2,818	2,818	2,818	2,708	---	110	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				2,818	2,818	2,818	2,708	---	110	---	---
LOANS				2,818	2,818	2,818	2,708	---	110	---	---
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE											
HBCU SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS	G 936-0503	84	C	---	---	---	---	1,072	250	---	822
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	---	---	1,072	250	---	822
LOANS				---	---	---	---	1,072	250	---	822
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				228,878	311,364	113,032	82,587	49,025	36,882	25,375	40,246
LOANS				228,878	311,364	113,032	82,587	49,025	36,882	25,375	40,246
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

89

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

LP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
PEACE CORPS	G 930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	1,500	1,500	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	1,048	1,861	1,961	250	150
LOANS				---	---	1,048	1,861	1,961	250	150
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	1,048	1,861	1,961	250	150
LOANS				---	---	1,048	1,861	1,961	250	150
TOTAL FOR ALCOUNT GRANTS				228,878	311,364	114,080	50,886	38,843	25,625	40,396
LOANS				228,878	311,364	114,080	50,886	38,843	25,625	40,396

*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)

CP 86

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
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 GRANTS				1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
LOANS				1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
LOANS				1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	900
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION										
UN CHILDRENS FUND	G 930-0700	85	C	---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
LOANS				---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
LOANS				---	---	---	7,500	5,000	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				1,000	---	---	8,500	5,100	---	3,400
LOANS				1,000	---	---	8,500	5,100	---	3,400

*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 data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Mass Media In Health Education		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health 500	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 936-5941		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation 500	Life of Project Funding 11,700
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						Estimated Final Obligation FY 1986	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1990
							FY 1991

Purpose: To improve awareness and usage among LDC populations of key health technologies such as oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization.

Project Description: Although key health technologies, such as ORT and immunization, are recognized by most health professionals as simple, inexpensive and effective, they are not widely used in many developing countries. One of the major difficulties in their expansion is the lack of knowledge among rural people about them. Past experience has demonstrated that communication and marketing activities can change health and nutrition practices among LDC populations. A.I.D. will use this project to refine and expand the use of these techniques in the promotion of proven and cost-effective health technologies.

The project will have four major components. First, short-term consultants will provide technical assistance to LDC health professionals for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of communications and marketing programs. Second, regional conferences and workshops will be held to offer information approaches to the promotion of key health technologies. Third, regional training centers will provide facilities and materials for developing "hands-on" communication activities for LDC professionals. Finally, general health material will be developed for worldwide distribution in communication and marketing programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project is consistent with the Agency's health strategy which gives priority attention to basic packages of "proven, cost-effective technologies delivered in primary health care programs." The Agency strategy of May 1984 specifically cites oral rehydration therapy as something to be encouraged through mass media and other educational activities to improve the treatment of diarrhea and dehydration.

Host Country and Other Donors: Participating host country professionals -- both in health and in communications -- will be extensively involved in all phases of the project. They will share major responsibility in such areas as strategy planning and communication project design.

Other donors such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are active in ORT programs and are expected to participate in the development of communication and marketing programs in LDCs.

CENTRALLY FUNDED HEALTH PROJECTS

Office of Nutrition

931-0045 Nutrition: Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support - Assists developing countries to implement programs for the prevention of nutritional blindness in children.

931-0227 Nutrition: Iron Deficiency Program Support - Assists developing countries to design and implement programs for alleviating iron deficiency anemia.

931-1010 Nutrition: Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet - Assists developing countries in designing, testing and implementing programs to promote breastfeeding, improve weaning practices and good diet among pregnant and nursing women.

931-1198 Nutrition: Health Systems RSSA - Assists developing countries to integrate nutrition components into primary health care delivery programs.

Office of Health

931-0453 Malaria Immunity & Vaccination Research - Supports laboratory research at institutions which are collaborating on the development and testing of a vaccine against human malaria. During 1984, the project began to collect baseline data in several malarious areas and began clinical field trials which will be required for FDA approval of the vaccine.

931-1126 Tropical Disease Research - Provides the United States annual contribution which, along with contributions of more than 30 other donors, supports the World Health Organization's Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR). TDR has a \$25 million to \$30 million annual program which focuses on the six tropical diseases which are major problems in the developing countries.

931-1176 Water Supply and Sanitation for Health - Supports host country co-unit water supply and sanitation programs with technology adaptation and transfer, training, and technical assistance.

932-0632 Fertility Impact - Different Family Planning Programs - Initiates and tests the cost effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that extend services to the poor in developing countries and provides other operations research assistance in direct support of field programs.

936-3023 Family Health and Demographic Surveys - Supports the collection and analysis of family health and demographic data for improved program design, management and evaluation.

936-3030 Strategies for Improving Service Delivery - Initiates and tests the acceptability, accessibility and cost-effectiveness of family planning and maternal and child health (FP/MCH) service delivery systems; supports the institutionalization of operations research in FP/MCH programs in less developed countries.

936-3031 Family Planning Training For Paramedics/Auxiliaries II - Strengthens and develops the capacity of training institutions to design, implement and evaluate training activities for paramedical, auxiliary and community personnel in the delivery of family planning and health related services.

936-5901 Health Development Planning - Strengthens the institutional capacity for health management training, operational research, and technical assistance in Indonesia.

936-5920 Operations Research-Health - Designs and carries out small-scale operational research activities in conjunction with ongoing low cost health delivery projects involving community financing, community organization, and community health workers.

936-5927 Technology for Primary Health Care - Provides training, management, logistics, information services, and limited commodities to less developed country health care programs to help them incorporate proven technologies such as oral rehydration therapy or immunizations into their health care delivery systems.

936-5928 Diarrheal Disease Research - Supports the two major international organizations involved in diarrheal disease research and training, the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh (ICDDR/B), and the World Health Organization's Control of Diarrheal Disease (CDD) Program.

936-5929 HHS Resource Support - Provides less developed country health planners and managers with short-term expert technical assistance from the United States Public Health Service agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Center for Health Statistics.

936-5932 MEDEX Support - Provides technical assistance for training of village and middle level paramedical health workers and managers in low cost health delivery systems.

936-5935 Community Diagnosis - Provides techniques for quick and reliable diagnosis of tropical diseases at the community level for use in primary health care programs.

936-5939 Oral Rehydration Therapy - Health Education and Long Term Planning (ORT-HELP) - Provides less developed country leaders and health workers with information on oral rehydration therapy.

936-5940 Pediatric Chronic Diarrheal Disease - Supports improvement of the treatment of chronic diarrheas in less developed countries by developing better skills to investigate and diagnose chronic diarrheas and through the use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT).

936-5942 Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) II - Supports host country water supply and sanitation programs with technology adaptation and transfer, training, and technical assistance.

936-5947 Vaccine Development and Health Research - Supports development of new and improved vaccines which will reduce the incidence of major preventable diseases in developing countries.

936-5948 Vector Biology & Control - Enables less developed countries to control the spread of certain diseases by providing innovative techniques and strategies for attacking the vectors that transmit those diseases.

936-5950 Asia/Pacific Public Health Management Program - Strengthens national strategies for primary health care in the Asian and Pacific Basin nations through cooperative action of academic institutions in the region.

936-5952 Applied Diarrheal Disease Research - supports field research in developing countries aimed at improving the design and management of diarrheal disease control programs.

936-5953 Health Commodities - supports programs in LDCs for the distribution and production of health commodities essential to primary health care.

936-5954 Morehouse School of Medicine - supports the training of LDC health professionals at the Morehouse School of Medicine.

936-5955 Atlanta University Water & Sanitation - provides funding for Atlanta University to carry out an international water and sanitation conference in Atlanta, Georgia, in late 1985, early 1986.

Office Population

932-0604 Training in Reproductive Health. Trains physicians and nurses in reproductive health, including courses in maternal and infant care, high risk pregnancy, infertility, contraception, cancer screening, voluntary sterilization and the use and care of specialized medical equipment.

932-0632 Fertility Impact-Different Family Planning Programs. Initiates and tests the cost effectiveness of family planning and basic health delivery systems that extend services to the poor in developing countries and provides other operations research assistance in direct support of field programs.

932-0644 Paramedics and Auxiliaries Family Planning Training. Trains paramedical, auxiliary and community personnel to provide effective and affordable basic family planning and health services for the rural poor. The project includes short-term training in clinical family planning and program management; introduction of family planning materials into nursing/midwifery curricula; and training of trainers in family planning/health programs;

936-5900 Accelerated Delivery Systems Support. Provides technical assistance to health and population programs, disseminates technical information and prepares special state-of-the-art studies.

Office of Education

931-1018 Mass Media/Health Practices - Develops and tests ways of using radio and other mass media to support widespread adoption of public health practices.

Technical Review and Information Office

936-5053 Small Research Grants for HBCUs - Funds research projects at historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) that address less developed country health problems.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

930-0022 Socio-Economic Studies and Activities - Supports research on U.S. assistance policies and programs; areas of inquiry include the role of the private and public sectors in developing countries, price policies for public sector services, criteria for allocations of food assistance, and the relationship of energy cost to debt.

930-0600 Peace Corps - Supports small community based development projects managed by Peace Corps volunteers. These projects deal with food production, primary health care, and small enterprise development.

CENTRALLY FUNDED
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND PROJECTS

Office of Health

936-5951 - Johns Hopkins International Health Center - supports research and training activities in biomedical technology and health services management.

Bureau For Program and Policy Coordination

930-0700 UN Children's Fund - Supports local private and voluntary organizations who immunize children and provide oral rehydration therapy.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Responsible Officer:



NYLE C. BRADY

*Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
8.2 1/	8.4 1/	10.2 1/

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The centrally-funded Education and Human Resources program is designed to develop human resources in developing countries through improved educational systems and technology, participant training, and institution building. For FY 1986, A.I.D. requests \$10.2 million for this centrally-funded program. The requested amount compares to funding levels of \$8.4 million in FY 1985 and \$8.2 million in FY 1984.

I. EDUCATION

PROBLEMS

Over the past twenty years the less developed countries (LDCs) have made steady progress in providing educational opportunities for their citizens. Enrollments in primary schools have tripled. Governments have allocated substantial percentages of national budgets to education. Parents purchase books, uniforms, and writing materials. Local communities often build and maintain school buildings. These efforts alone give testimony to the tremendous desire for better education among people throughout the developing world.

Despite the efforts, serious problems still exist in LDC educational systems. Resources -- human, physical, and financial -- are used inefficiently in many LDCs. High dropout and grade repetition rates prevent children from attaining basic skills in reading and mathematics. Access to elementary school is severely limited. Children in rural areas, the urban poor and females have the least chance to go to school. The lack of access to education by females is particularly significant.

Basic literacy and numeracy are highly correlated with the success of development programs in agriculture, health, population, and nutrition; a dynamic private sector depends on a labor force with at least a primary education. In LDCs however, literacy rates remain low. About 600 million adults in the LDCs cannot read or do simple arithmetic.

1/ Excludes centrally-funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities (totalling \$2.2 million in FY 1984, \$1.8 million in FY 1985 and \$.7 million in FY 1986).

POLICY

Basic Education and Technical Training Policy

During the past two decades most LDC educational assistance was for traditional secondary schools and professional education. The most important educational task today for all developing countries is to improve school systems for children ages 6-14 and skills training for adolescents and adults.

A.I.D. has experienced numerous successes over the years. In the area of large, sustained primary school curriculum reform, A.I.D. helped establish the African primary science program which has influenced curricula in most of Africa and continues as an active science education program for Africa without A.I.D. funding. In educational technology and development communications, A.I.D.-sponsored testing of radio as a cost-effective means of extending information for diverse populations and subjects has generated broad interest. A.I.D.-supported experimentation with both satellite and terrestrial telecommunications is helping to speed the exchange of development information and data among multiple participants.

For the education of children aged 6-14, A.I.D.'s policy is to improve the quality and efficiency of existing systems rather than to expand systems at current levels of inefficiency. Available evidence suggests that six years of education for all children in LDCs can be provided with an investment of 3% of GNP or less. Most LDCs currently invest 2 to 2.5% of GNP on education for the 6-14 age group. Thus, the majority of LDCs already commit sufficient resources to provide most children with a basic education. A.I.D.'s goal, therefore, is to improve LDC resource use by helping countries reduce grade repetition, lessen drop-out rates and extend efficient instructional systems into rural and remote areas. Over time, the focus on better resource use is expected to lead to greater access to education by the rural population, the poor, and rural and urban female students.

PROGRAM

The centrally-funded education portfolio has two major programs. These are formal education, including technical skills training, and educational technology and communications.

1. Formal Education and Technical Skills Training

The Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems II project (936-5823) which began in FY 1984, upgrades the efficiency of primary education systems. It focuses on countries in Africa where the need is greatest. A.I.D. has completed education sector assessments in Niger, Somalia, Liberia, Botswana, Haiti, and the Yemen Arab Republic. These assessments have proven highly valuable in bilateral policy dialogues and have stimulated immediate improvements in host country education systems. In addition, the assessments have promoted donor collaboration in strengthening

education and training systems of participating countries. In Somalia, the sector assessment led the government to conduct a major review and reform of the civil service. Botswana used the assessment to design a better plan to increase access to junior secondary education. Through this project A.I.D. assists LDCs to allocate resources. The project aims to:

- improve educational planning through comprehensive sector assessments and assistance in policy development;
- assist host country institutions to establish effective policies, and develop and test new approaches to achieving efficient education systems;
- disseminate new methods of education systems management;
- increase communication among participating country professionals working on common problems; and
- stimulate institutional changes in education that foster more effective implementation of programs.

This project is planned for ten years at a cost of \$17 million. For FY 1986, A.I.D. requests \$3.4 million.

The Structuring Nonformal Education Resources project (931-1054) completes its final year of operation in FY 1986. This project has developed the prototype for small, locally-initiated activities whose purpose is to improve the effectiveness of nonformal technical skills training in all sectors. These local support organizations are known as "service agencies". Under this model, local staff work with trainers and extensionists to develop better teaching methods and to employ new training techniques to teach skills. A revolving credit fund supplies participants with the initial capital for money-making ventures which put their training to use. Thus far, more than sixty groups in Ecuador and Lesotho have received first-time loans, and their repayment record is faultless.

Efforts will be made during this year to disseminate the "service agency" model to other countries wishing to support nonformal skills training without creating a large government bureaucracy. Pakistan is currently adopting this approach. The field technical support component of this program will provide technical assistance to LDCs upon request.

Begun in FY 1985, the Research in Education project (936-5824) pursues a series of research activities to expand the foundation of the Agency's education program and to transfer research findings in a practical, affordable way to developing country ministries and institutions.

2. Educational Technology and Communications

S&T continues to foster educational radio programs for use in LDCs. In support of this endeavor the Agency seeks to provide general education to primary students and health and agricultural information to rural adult populations. Assessment of the radio math project in Nicaragua, implemented from 1973 to 1978, indicated that student achievement in radio-taught math classes was better than in a regular classroom. The radio math approach is being adapted in Thailand with good results. The Radio Community Basic Education project (936-5807) is designed to reach thousands of children in the remote regions of the Dominican Republic where there are no schools. A.I.D. is also developing teaching materials for a radio-based core curriculum. Materials for teaching English over the radio were the focus of the Radio Language Arts project (931-1017) in Kenya. The Radio Science project (936-5818) which started in FY 1984, creates a curriculum in primary school science for use in Africa.

The Educational Technology Studies and Applications project (931-1109) provides technical assistance to LDCs planning or evaluating programs that have a communications component. The Rural Satellite Program (936-5811) which began in FY 1979, assists LDCs to develop the institutional resources needed to use satellites in education. A project in Indonesia provides communication linkages among eleven scattered universities using Indonesia's own PALAPA satellite. Another activity uses a satellite to link the University of the West Indies' campuses. The Development Communications Clearinghouse project (931-1231) provides information worldwide on the use of communications technology to 6,000 LDC and U.S. educational planners. Communications for Technology Transfer in Agriculture project (936-5826) begun in FY 1985, is developing a communications methodology to transfer agricultural information to rural areas using various mass media, including radio.

II. PARTICIPANT TRAINING AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

PROBLEMS

Within many LDCs, the lack of skilled local personnel in science, engineering, economics, and management impose severe constraints on development programs. Limited technical, administrative and institutional capabilities are roadblocks to effective, equitable and sustained development.

Implementation problems in projects are often caused by poor organization and management, as well as by inadequate financial resources. In an era of reduced resources and slower growth rates, it becomes even more important to increase the effectiveness of management systems and to find institutional patterns that will make full use of existing human capital.

Knowledge of the roles of women in LDCs is often deficient. We have begun to understand the important roles women play in agriculture, marketing, management of the household, health and family planning. Research, however, reveals a pattern of legal and social constraints that severely reduce women's ability to contribute to or benefit from development. For instance, in most LDCs it is difficult for women to own land or to obtain agricultural credit; yet, women are responsible for as much as 60 to 80% of all agricultural work. Women also find it hard to gain access to new technologies or receive assistance from development institutions even though they play major social and economic roles in all developing countries.

POLICY

Participant training in all sectors is an essential part of A.I.D.'s development strategy to provide the technicians, scientists, administrators and managers needed for development programs. At this time increased attention will be given to the type of education that improves LDC institutional capabilities and ability to plan country specific national training programs. Training may be short-term or long-term as needed. Specifically the Agency intends to:

- strengthen key development institutions;
- establish local training capabilities; and
- develop local staff for A.I.D. assisted projects.

In order to correct problems in development administration, A.I.D. programs must address two functions simultaneously -- the need for organizational efficiency and the need to build capabilities for continued independent development. To facilitate these efforts A.I.D. will provide specialists with expertise in organization and management. Particular attention will continue to be given to increasing or improving:

- the skills of mid-level personnel to do their jobs;
- national sectoral planning and implementation;
- decentralized management and self-help, especially resource management; and
- business management.

In order to address the needs of women, A.I.D.'s policy is to take into account the current and potential roles of women whenever any project is being designed. We support programs and institutions that specifically benefit women. A.I.D.'s programs are designed to increase the participation and productivity of women. For instance, technical assistance has been provided in over 20 LDCs on incorporating women's concerns in development programs.

PROGRAM

1. Participant Training ^{2/}

Using funds from all accounts, A.I.D. provides training each year for over 10,000 participants in the United States and approximately 1,000 participants in developing countries. In addition, approximately 600 participants from developing countries and A.I.D.-graduate countries are trained through the Reimbursable Training Program at no cost to the United States Government. Most of the costs of carrying out participant training are borne by mission-funded training projects. The central account provides funds for the Training Evaluation and Support Services project (926-0071) which takes care of each trainee including port-of-entry reception, community and on-campus education related services, evaluation of trainee programs and field support activities.

The Labor Organization Development project (938-0601) is also funded by the central account. A.I.D.'s policy is to strengthen the ability of labor unions to improve the economic status and welfare of workers in LDCs. Each year, this project provides short-term training for 120 union officials from 40 LDCs.

A significant constraint to the participant training program is the inadequacy or absence of English language training programs for A.I.D. participants. The English Language Training project (936-2005), scheduled for start in FY 1986, seeks to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of English language training programs. The estimated life-of-project cost for this three year project is estimated at \$1.7 million; for FY 1986, A.I.D. is requesting \$500,000.

2. Development Administration

The central program supports country and regional field projects by conducting research and development activities, supplying technical consultants, and disseminating information and research results. During the period 1981-1985, this program helped 35 countries improve the management of development by providing assistance in:

- local revenue and finance,
- program and project management, and
- management training.

The Performance Management project (936-5317) which began in FY 1982, provides technical consultants to advise governments how to manage development programs. Applied research to improve approaches to institutional development is also carried out under this project. In FY 1985 A.I.D. will provide additional field support to LDC institutions which work primarily with small business. The Agency has successfully started a management training program in the Dominican Republic and the eastern Caribbean, and it is working with

^{2/} See also the separate narrative in the Main Volume on the Participant Training Program.

management training institutions in Mali, the Congo and Zaire. Project personnel also work in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia to adopt management approaches that encourage local participation in rural development projects. In Portugal, consultants designed a microcomputer information system for a large agricultural project. In countries of the Sahel, improved methods of teaching and monitoring financial management are being introduced.

3. Women in Development 3/

The central account funds the Women in Development (WID) Strategies and Resources project (930-0100) which is carried out through four sub-projects:

- The Technical Assistance and WID Centers sub-project funds research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into multisectoral development programs, especially those of private voluntary organizations and academic institutions. This sub-project continues to support WID activities at Title XII universities and at such regional consortia as the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities and the Southeast Consortium for International Development.
- The Strategies and Resources sub-project commissions, publishes, and distributes studies and materials; holds specialized seminars and briefings on WID topics; sponsors action-oriented research; collects and analyzes data; and, exchanges information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort. This sub-project, for example, supports the Overseas Education Fund which provides 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 LDCs.
- The Women's Organization and Participation sub-project provides small grants to private and public organizations in implementing policy on women in development. In particular, it addresses the topics of income generation, private sector development, agriculture development, technology transfer, and institutional development. A grant was provided to the Center for Population and Development Activities to fund five-week workshops on planning and management for female mid-level managers in LDCs. A grant to the International Marketing Institute provides training to women who are mid-to-senior level officials in banking, commerce, and industry.
- The National Statistics on Women sub-project assists in the compilation of an adequate data base on women in developing countries for planning, program development, project design, implementation and evaluation efforts. Under this sub-project, four regional handbooks on the Women of the World will be published. These will provide demographic data on 120 LDCs.

3/ See also the Main Volume for details on the WID program.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Cr 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	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	2,392	1,348	1,348	---	---	---	---
STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	G 931-1054	79	86	7,700	6,446	5,240	4,840	500	700	200	406
EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICAT IONS	G 931-1109	77	89	8,601	8,601	4,730	4,101	600	720	700	835
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 931-1233	82	86	1,992	1,992	1,292	1,005	200	410	400	378
RADIO COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION	G 936-5807	81	87	4,268	5,000	3,410	2,592	---	630	300	368
RURAL SATELLITE PROGRAM	G 936-5811	79	86	22,000	8,695	7,917	7,391	300	676	400	550
RADIO SCIENCE	G 936-5818	84	90	8,020	8,020	623	---	1,000	1,122	450	600
IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II	G 936-5823	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 TELH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G 936-5826	85	90	---	1,100	---	---	100	100	200	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				83,171	70,367	31,270	25,851	5,500	8,327	7,000	7,996
LOANS				83,171	70,367	31,270	25,851	5,500	8,327	7,000	7,996
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	1,869	1,371	424	515	225	250

*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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
LABOR FORCE PLANNING, DEV UTIL	G 938-0600	81	84	1,025	755	755	614	---	151	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				3,875	3,605	3,338	2,487	675	1,016	325	350
LOANS				3,875	3,605	3,338	2,487	675	1,016	325	350
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING											
TRAINING EVAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES	G 926-0071	77	C	---	---	3,971	3,554	800	800	600	600
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING PROJECT	* G 936-2005	86	88	---	1,700	---	---	---	---	500	500
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G 938-0601	81	86	3,605	3,273	2,433	2,186	700	700	700	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				3,605	4,973	6,404	5,740	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
LOANS				3,605	4,973	6,404	5,740	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				90,651	78,945	41,012	34,078	7,675	10,843	9,325	10,346
LOANS				90,651	78,945	41,012	34,078	7,675	10,843	9,325	10,346
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORUINATION											
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 GRANTS				500	500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
LOANS				500	500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
LOANS				500	3,142	1,359	763	1,027	900	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				91,151	44,154	35,437	8,438	11,870	10,225	10,846
LOANS				91,151	44,154	35,437	8,438	11,870	10,225	10,846

*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: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title English Language Training Project		Funding Source ED & HR	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 936-2005		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				500	500	1,700	
					FY 1986	FY 1988	FY 1988

Purpose: To improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of English language training (ELT) for A.I.D. participants.

Project Description: A significant constraint to the A.I.D. participant training program is the inadequate preparation in English of many LDC students. Where ELT programs now exist, instructional staff, methods, and materials are often of uneven or poor quality. At the same time, American universities now give greater emphasis to the need for adequate English language preparation. This is exemplified by the more stringent tests of English as a second language which foreign students are now required to pass before beginning coursework.

This project will identify and advance specific ways to improve ELT programs. Through technical assistance, more cost-effective use of ELT resources will be achieved and new teaching materials and methodologies will be developed.

In the first phase of the project, short-term assessments of ELT capabilities will be made. These assessments will focus on the available institutions and their resources, such as personnel, curricula, and teaching methods and materials, as well as on costs and management. The assessments will also examine ways to use existing resources more cost-efficiently. Existing institutions which offer good training in a cost-efficient manner will be identified. They will form the basis of an institutional network for providing technical assistance to develop more efficient training programs.

In the second phase of the project, long-term technical assistance will be provided in order to develop new ELT resources. Instructional methods, teaching materials, and curricula will be developed and tested in ELT centers. These teaching resources will then be disseminated for use and practical evaluation.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. policy encourages participant training to strengthen key LDC development institutions, establish local training capacities, and develop staff for A.I.D.-assisted programs. This project seeks to remove continuing constraints to successful participant training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Because of the nature of this activity, we do not expect significant financial contributions from other donors. We do expect contributions in-kind from participating institutions.

CENTRALLY FUNDED
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECTS

Office of Education

931-1017 Radio Language Arts - Develops a prototype radio instructional program to teach English as a second language to elementary school children; pilot testing is underway in Kenya.

931-1018 Mass Media/Health Practices - Develops and tests ways of using radio and other mass media to support widespread adoption of public health practices.

931-1054 Structuring NFE Resources - Supports institutional development of non-formal education (NFE) service agencies and provides technical assistance to improve the educational offerings of NFE programs.

931-1109 Education Technology: Studies and Applications - Assists developing countries to use communication and educational technologies in education, health and agricultural development programs.

931-1231 Development Communication Clearinghouse - Provides developing countries with information and examples on the application of communications in education, health, agriculture and rural development programs.

931-1233 Program Development and Support - Provides technical assistance in specialized areas of education and communications to improve development programs.

936-5807 Radio Community Basic Education - Uses radio and local paraprofessionals to provide primary school equivalency to rural children between ages seven and fourteen who do not have access to schools.

936-5811 Rural Satellite Program - Tests the cost-effectiveness of new communications satellite technologies for facilitating less developed country rural development and education programs.

936-5818 Radio Science - Uses radio to teach primary school science.

936-5823 Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems II - Builds host country capability to assess, plan, analyze, and implement education and training approaches which will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of less developed country education systems.

936-5824 Research in Education - Assists developing countries to carry out research on the financial, administrative and instructional aspects of education.

936-5826 Communication for Technology Transfer in Agriculture - Develops and tests instructional systems for transferring agricultural technology. Systems are based on information exchange among farmers, researchers, extension workers and on the integration of mass media with farmer contact systems.

Office of Rural and Institutional Development

931-1096 Field Services and Program Development - Provides short and long term assistance to less developed countries for program conceptualization, design, management and evaluation in the fields of rural development, development administration and institutional development.

936-5317 Performance Management - Provides management training to improve organizational performance and strengthen local management training and consulting institutions.

938-0600 Labor Force Planning, Development and Utilization - Develops and implements small and medium enterprise training, managerial and labor productivity programs that will improve the employment, productivity and income of less developed country workers.

Office of International Training

926-0071 Training Evaluation and Support Services - Provide professional and support services such as port-of-entry services, arrival, orientation and mid-winter seminars to A.I.D.-sponsored participants.

938-0601 Labor Organization Development - Provides less developed country trade union leaders with motivational and other training that will help them develop labor policies and programs in collaboration with their governments.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

930-0022 Socio-Economic Studies and Activities - Supports research on U.S. assistance policies and programs; areas of inquiry include the role of the private and public sectors in developing countries, price policies for public sector services, criteria for allocations of food assistance, and the relationship of energy cost to debt.

930-0100 WID Strategies and Resources - Facilitates the inclusion of women into A.I.D. assistance programs with technical assistance such as that drawn from U.S. university WID centers, and action-oriented, applied research to enhance employment and income earning opportunities for women in the developing countries.

930-0500 UN Voluntary Fund - Supports programs integrating women into LDC economic and social systems.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Responsible Officers:



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



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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
14.8 *	16.7 *	15.7 *

ENERGY, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (SDA)

OVERVIEW

The SDA account (Section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act) is uniquely suited to addressing multisectoral development problems. It enables A.I.D. to leverage additional resources to deal with cross-cutting issues such as energy, forestry, environment, and natural resource management. Other areas that may be addressed are employment, private enterprise, human rights, women in development, and urban and regional development.

The centrally funded Section 106 programs provide research and technical support for A.I.D.'s bilateral programs and test new approaches which, if proven successful, may be used widely to cope with development problems. These programs also support special training programs for personnel from developing countries.

Centrally funded Section 106 programs obligated \$14.8 million in FY 1984, are estimated at \$16.7 million for FY 1985, and are proposed at \$15.7 million in FY 1986.

1. ENERGY

The centrally funded Section 106 energy program was \$6.4 million in FY 1984, is estimated at \$6.6 million in FY 1985, and proposed at \$5.0 million for FY 1986. (The total proposed centrally funded energy program in FY 1986 is \$8.8 million; the balance is funded under other accounts.)

In developing countries, the large oil price rises of the past ten years divert scarce capital and foreign currency from investment to pay for oil. In spite of this, consumption in developing economies can be expected to grow faster than GNP and to more than double current levels by the year 2000. This is due to population growth, to increased energy use in economic activity, and to the shift from traditional, non-commercial fuels to petroleum and electricity. This shift occurs as incomes rise, urbanization increases, and modernization progresses. The impact of the energy

* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling \$13.5 million in FY 1984, \$14.2 million in FY 1985 and \$14.6 million in FY 1986.

crisis threatens the ability of many LDCs to carry out development programs of any kind. Because of declining exchange rates, LDC's have not benefited from the recent decline in world oil prices. In spite of this, the development of energy sources in the LDCs--small potential oil reserves, new alternative energy sources such as geothermal, oil shale, solar, wind, and biomass-based fuels--have lagged because of their high cost relative to currently-available oil. Most LDCs are also faced with a parallel energy crisis in the traditional energy sector of woodfuel vital to rural areas where 70% of the people live. As forests are degraded, rural populations are forced to buy from commercial vendors or to substitute agricultural residues or biomass fuels of lower quality. Increased agricultural production, sustainable use of natural resources and the pace of future economic development are at risk.

A.I.D.'s policy is to assist developing countries to overcome these present difficulties and build their capacity to meet future energy needs through improved management and use of both renewable and non-renewable energy resources. The program focuses on critical areas where A.I.D. can best utilize the unique capabilities in the United States in helping LDCs meet the energy challenge. It is estimated that coal can substitute for about 2.1 million barrels of oil a day by 1990. Replanting trees can help ameliorate the fuelwood crisis as well as prevent large scale soil erosion. Demand for fuelwood can be reduced by use of more efficient conversion technologies and developing alternative fuels. Good prospects for expanded applications of new renewable energy technologies of many kinds are being explored.

The strategy for carrying out A.I.D.'s policy includes the following main aspects:

A. Energy Analysis, Planning, Policy Development and Conservation

Access to energy is clearly important to economic development, but LDCs frequently lack sufficient knowledge about their energy resources and needs to make the required energy development decisions. A growing number of LDCs have begun more comprehensive analyses of their energy requirements, formulation of national policies, and creating planning institutions. Most LDCs, however, do not have the in-country expertise to generate and maintain such activities. Energy survey and planning methods particularly suited to developing nations are provided through the Energy Policy Development and Conservation project (936-5728). Funding is proposed at \$2.0 million in FY 1986 to support sectoral energy analysis in selected countries and short-term technical assistance in energy planning and policy development. Research first begun in 1983 will continue in such areas as the effects of energy prices and supply on economic development and the linkages between energy and agricultural productivity.

B. Individual and Institutional Training

The lack of trained personnel is a major limitation to effective management of energy activities in LDCs. The design and implementation of worldwide energy training programs is a particularly suitable activity for A.I.D.'s central program. Participants for training come from both public and private institutions. The Conventional Energy Training project (936-9997) provides 150 to 200 participants each year with graduate level academic training in science and engineering related to conventional energy or non-academic training designed to increase LDC institutional capabilities to identify, exploit and manage their conventional energy resources. To date, evaluation activities indicate that trained personnel returning to their organizations are advancing to key positions in their fields. In FY 1986, proposed Section 106 funding for training activities is \$1.7 million.

C. Technical Assistance

A.I.D. offers technical assistance to improve exploitation of deposits of oil, gas and coal. The Conventional Energy Technical Assistance project (936-5724) has assisted Morocco, Sudan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Costa Rica, and Kenya in assessing potential fossil fuel resources and planning their management and use. Thailand, Philippines, and Ecuador are expected sites for future activity. The project also strengthens geological and geophysical institutions involved in this work and facilitates LDC access to fossil energy production technologies and capital financing from multilateral and private sources. Technical assistance is being planned for Thailand in natural gas utilization and Costa Rica on coal use. Previous centrally funded energy technical assistance efforts in Morocco led to the development of bilaterally funded activities in energy policy and management planning. These efforts have also increased the ability of the Moroccan government to explore and exploit the country's considerable resources of natural gas.

Proposed new initiatives in FY 1986, funded with \$1.1 million, will include research in areas needed to support projects in energy planning and policy development and assistance to make the most efficient use of available energy resources in industry, transport and agriculture.

2. FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Section 106 Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources program was \$875,000 million in FY 1984, is estimated at \$1.3 million in FY 1985, and proposed at \$1.1 million for FY 1986.

A.I.D.'s policy is to assist LDCs in protecting their environment and natural resources. The Agency helps LDCs to build their institutional and scientific abilities to identify, assess, manage, conserve, and use their

natural resources to sustain economic development. Three continuing projects, under Section 106, which are linked to other projects discussed in the Food and Nutrition account portion of this document, address these problems.

A. The Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) provides LDC forestry programs with technical backstopping, expert referral services, research and training support, and forestry demonstrations. New institutional approaches and technical methods are introduced and demonstrated through these services. The project also sponsors A.I.D. collaboration with the Peace Corps in village-level community forestry and agroforestry assistance efforts. Through FY 1984 the project has assisted Mission-funded forestry projects in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Central America, Pakistan, Bangladesh and several African countries. A.I.D./Peace Corps have completed four in-country forestry training programs. Activities focusing on topics such as production and use of wood for energy and construction, tropical forestry management, watershed management and intercropping trees and farm crops will continue in FY 1986 with funds made available in prior years.

B. The Environmental Planning and Management project (936-5517) provides short-to-medium term advisory services to LDC government institutions in improving their capacity to manage indigenous natural resources. The project also assists selected LDCs in developing national conservation strategies. This project has dispatched experts to over 20 countries throughout Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Near East to provide project design advice and/or assistance in planning country environmental profiles and natural resource assessments. A document to guide developing countries in working out national conservation strategies, including preliminary planning, management, and the role of international agencies has been written and published in English, French, and Spanish. It is now being distributed worldwide. Proposed FY 1986 funding level is \$1.1 million.

C. The Environment and Natural Resources Expanded Information Base project (931-1209) provides state-of-the-art scientific and technical information about environmental and natural resources management. Topical review papers, project design aids, and the "Natural Resources Technical Bulletin" are made available to decision-makers in over 50 LDCs. Training for LDC personnel helps develop their ability to design, implement and evaluate projects which meet economic objectives without degrading natural resources. Case studies document different approaches to environmental planning in Latin America, Asia and Africa. This project will continue in FY 1986 with funds previously made available.

3. RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural and institutional development projects are used to increase agricultural productivity and non-farm employment through new technologies and changes in institutions and policies. These activities include projects in employment and small/medium enterprise development, urban affairs, urban-rural linkages, and special development studies.

All rural and institutional development projects for FY 1986 are linked to other central program activities funded and discussed under the appropriate accounts. Rural and institutional development projects funded under Section 106 are described below.

A. Most LDC policies are biased against small-scale enterprise, labor-intensive production, and activities in rural areas. The Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis project (936-5426) provides assistance to LDCs in analyzing the employment and industrial effects of such policies. The results of these analyses should encourage LDC decision-makers to implement policy changes that will diversify and increase non-traditional employment opportunities. Proposed FY 1986 funding is \$525,000.

B. The Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment project (931-1090) will begin a new initiative in FY 1986 with \$35,000 to provide research, technical assistance, and institution building services in support of LDC projects that focus on employment generation in the informal sector and micro-enterprises. Assistance will be delivered in the form of training and provision of technical materials to private voluntary and host country non-government organizations, such as banks, productivity centers, and other private/public sector enterprise support organizations.

C. The Managing Energy and Resource Efficient Cities project (936-5402) continues to develop and demonstrate ways secondary cities can design and undertake more energy-efficient development strategies. This project started in 1982 and currently operates in secondary cities in the Philippines, Thailand, and Portugal. Funding for FY 1986 is proposed for \$150,000. The project works to develop institutional mechanisms and the appropriate technologies to establish energy-efficient patterns in secondary cities.

4. TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION

The National Science Foundation (NSF) Project Review (936-5052) was established in FY 1984 to tap the vast science and technology resources of the United States. Panels of specialists review A.I.D. science and technology project documents to ensure that they are sound and have the potential to be effective. Panel members are selected through the National Science Foundation which has access to most scientists in the United States. The principal A.I.D. information effort is the continuing Information as a Tool in Development project (930-0232). Using computerized information storage and retrieval and micropublishing, this project processes A.I.D. technical reports and program documents and disseminates them to a worldwide audience of development professionals and institutions. Another project in development information transfer is the Surveys and Evaluation Support project (930-2256) with the U.S. Bureau of Census. It provides technical assistance to developing countries to develop methodologies, collect and analyze

various types of economic and social statistical data of interest to the country, and institutionalize these capabilities through training and related support services. These projects are proposed for a total of \$2.6 million for FY 1986.

5. SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The Program Development and Support project (936-1406) funds special studies and small exploratory activities that have future potential in A.I.D.'s development assistance efforts. Over 30 such activities were funded in FY 1984. Examples of these activities include studies of water and water policies in world food supplies, a workshop on land tenure, and the creation of a directory of U.S. biotechnology training resources. Also included under this heading are the Integrated Studies and Systems project (930-0085) which supports evaluations of the impact of A.I.D.'s development activities; the Title IX Program (930-0023) which promotes broader, more equitable participation in development; the Socio-Economic Studies and Activities project (930-0022) which researches information on development issues and new approaches to policy making and program selection; and the WID Strategies and Resources Project (930-0100) which facilitates the inclusion of women into assistance programs. The proposed FY 1986 funding level for these activities will be \$4.8 million.

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 PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G 931-1090	78	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 936-5440	84	88	1,250	1,250	535	---	738	485	525	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				5,806	7,156	4,765	3,214	821	1,055	1,025	1,019
LOANS				5,806	7,156	4,765	3,214	821	1,055	1,025	1,019
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	13,250	13,750	8,531	7,189	2,250	2,250	1,100	1,200
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G 936-5728	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 GRANTS				42,050	47,866	26,196	20,415	6,575	8,409	5,000	6,341
LOANS				42,050	47,866	26,196	20,415	6,575	8,409	5,000	6,341
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES											
ENVR NATURAL RESOURCES EXP 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 PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
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 GRANTS				8,660	8,185	5,983	5,007	1,300	1,201	1,100	1,700
LOANS				8,660	8,185	5,983	5,007	1,300	1,201	1,100	1,700
TECHNICAL REVIEW AND INFORMATION OFFICE											
NSF PROJECT REVIEW	G 936-5052	84	C	---	---	225	1	300	300	300	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	225	1	300	300	300	300
LOANS				---	---	225	1	300	300	300	300
SMALL ACTIVITY											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	2,500	2,078	1,584	800	600	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	2,500	2,078	1,584	800	600	600
LOANS				---	---	2,500	2,078	1,584	800	600	600
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				56,516	63,207	39,669	30,715	10,580	11,765	8,025	9,960
LOANS				56,516	63,207	39,669	30,715	10,580	11,765	8,025	9,960
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 GRANTS				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
LOANS				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625

*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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	• L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
LOANS				---	---	1,041	677	600	750	600	625
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	80	L	---	---	2,800	2,104	1,325	1,012	1,550	1,200
TITLE IX PROGRAM	G 930-0023	78	C	---	---	975	770	400	465	400	300
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G 930-0085	80	C	---	---	3,658	2,899	1,090	659	1,045	750
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	5,098	4,112	970	908	1,196	1,666
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 930-2256	81	C	---	---	978	477	500	248	566	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
LOANS				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
LOANS				---	---	17,459	13,564	5,518	3,922	7,035	5,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				56,516	63,207	58,169	44,956	16,698	16,437	15,666	16,285
LOANS				56,516	63,207	58,169	44,950	16,698	16,437	15,660	16,285

*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 data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CENTRALLY FUNDED
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Office of Rural and Institutional Development

931-1090 Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment - Identifies approaches and designs programs to improve employment opportunities, productivity and enterprise viability in the non-farm, small enterprise sector.

936-5402 Managing Energy Resource Efficient Cities - Adapts, tests and promotes energy and resource conserving approaches for rapidly growing small and medium sized cities. A key to the project is a highly participatory management system in which problems are solved collaboratively by local officials, private sector representatives and citizens.

936-5412 Urban Migrant Fertility - To study the influence of rural-urban migration on the fertility of migrants in developing countries.

936-5426 Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis - Reviews, modifies and designs employment and enterprise policies to eliminate biases against small and medium scale enterprises.

Office of Energy

931-1160 Energy Management Training - Provides short-term training in energy planning, management, needs analysis, analytic techniques and technology review for public and private sector executives involved in energy policy formulation and program management.

936-5702 Energy Technical Service Support - Provides short-term professional, scientific and technical consultants to less developed country governments for energy program planning, needs assessment and technology application.

936-5724 Conventional Energy Technical Assistance - Assists less developed countries identify and evaluate indigenous conventional energy resources, and to develop and use them in a way that reduces the importation of petroleum.

936-5728 Energy Policy Development and Conservation - Assists less developed countries develop institutions, personnel, and processes capable of effective energy policy-making; provides assistance for the design of specific policies, programs and investments needed to relieve energy problems and to achieve improvements in the efficiency of energy use.

936-9977 Conventional Energy Training - Trains less developed country nationals in scientific, engineering, planning and managerial skills necessary to develop and manage conventional energy activities.

Office of Forestry and Environmental and Natural Resources

931-1209 Environment and Natural Resources: Expanded Information Base - Provides scientific and technical information on environmental and natural resources management to less developed country institutions.

936-5517 Environmental Planning and Management - Provides short-to-medium term advisory services to less developed countries, conducts a pilot activity to develop a national conservation strategy in a selected less developed country, and disseminates analyses of less developed country environmental issues in order to strengthen less developed country institutional capacity to better manage and conserve their natural resources.

936-5519 Forest Resources Management - Supplies forestry technical assistance services to less developed countries and promotes and demonstrates institutional approaches and technical methodologies in village level community forestry and agro-forestry projects.

Technical Review and Information Office

936-5052 National Science Foundation Research Review and Evaluation - Provides assistance in evaluating on-going projects, the development of new projects, the selection and review of new research proposals.

Small Activity

936-1406 Program Development and Support - Provides technical expertise, goods and services to improve program development, project design, implementation and evaluation of less developed country programs.

Bureau For Food For Peace and USC Voluntary Assistance

938-0800 FVA Program Development and Evaluation - To provide the technical expertise and auxiliary services needed to develop and evaluate FFP and PVO-related programs, to improve the planning and implementation of on-going programs, and to undertake studies and analyses on which to base program strategies and designs.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

930-0022 Socio-Economic Studies and Activities - Supports research on U.S. assistance policies and programs; areas of inquiry include the role of the private and public sectors in developing countries, price policies for public sector services, criteria for allocations of food assistance, and the relationship of energy cost to debt.

930-0023 Title IX Program - Promotes broader, more equitable participation in development with technical assistance provided to increase adherence to civil and political rights to strengthen legal systems, to encourage electoral reform, and to educate individuals in their rights to and responsibilities for protection under fundamental principles of law.

930-0085 Integrated Studies and System - Provides for comprehensive evaluations of assistance programs in areas of significant topical interest and development expenditure such as an appraisal of assistance projects in the agriculture services sector, and assists developing countries in their evaluation of project progress.

930-0100 WID Strategies and Resources - Facilitates the inclusion of women into A.I.D. assistance programs with technical assistance such as that drawn from U.S. university WID centers, and action-oriented, applied research to enhance employment and income earning opportunities for women in the developing countries.

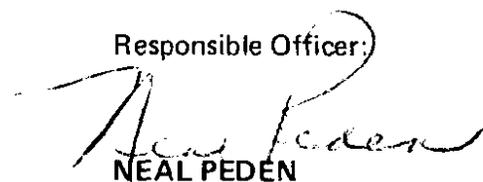
930-0232 Information as a Tool in Development - Selects, collects, retrieves and transfers technical, program and project information generated by LDC institutions, PVOs, other U.S. agencies, national and international development organizations (World Bank, FAO), and A.I.D. to the developing countries; and, supports outreach programs in the LDCs with awareness journals, and technical assistance on information programs such as library and information network development.

930-0600 Peace Corps - Supports small community-based development projects managed by Peace Corps Volunteers. These projects deal with food production, primary health care and small enterprise development.

930-2256 Surveys and Evaluation Support - Provides technical assistance to governments of developing countries to make substantive improvements to and better use of their statistical information base.

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:



NEAL PEDEN

Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Private Enterprise

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
\$33.884	\$39.735	\$40.260

OVERVIEW

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), through its program and project portfolio and its mission support activities, including the Private Sector Revolving Fund, continues to provide support for the establishment and growth of indigenous private enterprises in less developed countries as a cost effective means of achieving broad based, self-sustaining economic growth and development. United States and LDC private business resources can be an important supplement and complement to existing bilateral and multilateral aid programs; they can make a vital contribution to LDC development through job creation, increased productivity, transfer of technology and management expertise, and the generation of additional and diversified products to meet internal demand and expand export earnings. Host country policies and laws, however, must be supportive of the indigenous private sector in order for the benefits of private enterprise to be realized throughout the respective host country economy.

As the Agency's focal point for promoting LDC economic growth and development through private enterprise mechanisms, the Bureau for Private Enterprise works closely with regional bureaus and country missions to help develop strategies and programs which will incorporate private initiative in USAID missions' development programs. The Bureau helps assure that missions consider private mechanisms, as alternatives to public/parastatal institutions, for delivering economic assistance while achieving basic human needs objectives. Through the Private Sector Revolving Fund, the Bureau negotiates and manages a loan portfolio which is directed toward expanding the private sector in host countries. The overall program is designed to reinforce the congressional mandate to help improve the lives of the poor majority in A.I.D. assisted countries through increased income and employment opportunities made possible by new business activities.

The constraints to LDC private enterprise development and growth are many. With limited resources, the Bureau for Private Enterprise has focused on those constraints that most adversely affect private enterprise development in areas appropriate for A.I.D. involvement, and in which the Bureau feels A.I.D. can make a substantial contribution by working with and through private enterprise. In addition, the Bureau's loan projects are intended to serve as models for other such loans in A.I.D. while contributing to private enterprise development in LDCs.

Appropriate areas for A.I.D. involvement have continued to evolve over the past three years. The Bureau has developed, over this period, six "product" areas in which A.I.D. can provide technical and financial assistance to help alleviate constraints to private enterprise development in LDCs. They are:

1) Policy Dialogue and Change: The Bureau has developed services which assist in reviewing host country laws, regulations, policies and practices which affect business operations and investment decisions, providing recommendations on needed changes to improve the overall private business and investment climate.

2) Capital Market Development: PRE promotes the development of a broad range of capital market institutions (e.g. venture capital, insurance companies, pension funds, stock markets, leasing firms, export trading companies, credit unions and other cooperative organizations, and commercial/development/investment banks) which must function effectively to mobilize local resources for debt and equity financing of productive investments. Institutions that service small businesses, cooperatives, and farmers are particularly emphasized.

3) Transfer, Adaptation and Commercialization of Technology: A product line for which Bureau strategy is evolving, we will be promoting the transfer, adaptation and incorporation of appropriate product/process technologies into LDC businesses which will result in the private manufacture and marketing of new and/or improved products in developing countries. The Bureau is providing loan financing to several projects which accomplish this objective - e.g. converting coffee waste into animal feed and other products in Costa Rica.

4) Investment Promotion: PRE already has developed two products in this line--the feasibility study cost sharing program and the SRI International analysis which developed a methodological framework for analyzing, evaluating and developing LDC investment promotion programs. Based on several experimental project activities, we will develop a more comprehensive strategy for PRE involvement in LDC investment promotion activities. Our overall objective is to assist LDCs in the promotion of new business investment, both indigenous and foreign. Several loans made by the Bureau to intermediate financial institutions encourage additional investment, particularly in agribusiness, in the respective countries - e.g. loans to commercial banks in Kenya and Thailand, and to a new venture capital firm for the Caribbean.

5) Non-Traditional Export Promotion: Related to the investment promotion product, the Bureau has developed products

and services (e.g. guidebook on the establishment of export processing zones) which promote export businesses resulting in local value added, increased productivity and the creation of additional jobs. They also impart the required marketing skills to generate additional foreign exchange earnings. A Revolving Fund loan to a development bank in the Dominican Republic resulted in the establishment of an export trading company which provides needed market and financial services to new and existing exporters.

6) Training/Entrepreneurship: The Bureau has developed and continues to experiment with products which provide technical and management training responsive to business needs, and which promote entrepreneurship. Several of the Bureau's loan financed projects include training elements to strengthen or provide new skills required by the borrowing organization's staff.

It is in these areas that the Bureau for Private Enterprise and the rest of the Agency are focusing efforts to make a substantial contribution to enhancing private business participation in host country economic growth and development.

ORGANIZATION

The Bureau for Private Enterprise consists of three major offices, one of which - the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (HUP) - has been an operating unit within A.I.D. for some time and was transferred to PRE when the Bureau was established. The other two offices - Investments, and Policy and Program Review - were established in FY 1981. These two offices are responsible for developing and managing new private enterprise-related programs and projects in particular response to this Administration's initiative. A fourth office - Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) - was transferred out of PRE during FY 1984 and, therefore, its activities are not addressed under the Bureau's presentation.*

Specific activities are outlined in more detail below.

1. Office of Investment (PRE/I)

This office is primarily responsible for managing the Private Sector Revolving Fund (RF) and certain other non-RF loan projects, most of which were initiated prior to FY 1984. PRE/I identifies potential investment (loan) opportunities for RF

*Separate detailed narrative descriptions of both the HUP and OSDBU programs may be found in the Main Volume.

resources, structures the required financing, and manages the RF investment in the project. Investments sometime require grant resources to undertake feasibility analyses or provide needed technical assistance in the strengthening of the borrower's institutional capabilities. This office also identifies opportunities for, and develops and manages projects implemented under the Productive Credit Guaranty Program (PCGP - Section 222A of the FAA). Since this office is designed in part to serve an experimental function, it focuses largely on innovative projects which, if successful, may have replication potential.

This office's \$17.76 million budget request for FY 1986 is as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	(\$000s) <u>Funding</u>
Revolving Fund	\$17,000 (L)* 760 (G)
Capital Market Development	<u>N/A</u>
TOTAL	\$17,760

Specific activities are outlined in more detail below.

2. Office of Policy and Program Review (PRE/PPR)

The charter of this office is to develop policies, programs and new "products" which encourage business development and expansion in LDCs. Through support to USAID missions, this office assists the rest of the Agency in the design and development of strategies, programs and projects which utilize private enterprise in our economic development efforts. The incorporation of the A.I.D.-supported Cooperative Development Organizations (CDOs) into this office of the Bureau provides added mechanisms through which to provide the types of assistance offered by PRE in strengthening the role of private enterprise, especially small business, in LDCs.

* 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.

This office's budget request of \$15.5 million for FY 1986 is broken out as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(\$000s) Funding</u>
Program Development and Support	\$ 2,000 (G)
"Product" Development	\$ 1,000 (G)
International Executive Service Corps (IESC)	\$ 6,000 (G)
Joint Agricultural Consultative Corp (JACC)	\$ 500 (G)
Cooperatives and Small Business Development	\$ 6,000 (G)
TOTAL	\$15,500

Specific program activities are outlined in more detail below.

3. Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/HUP)

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/HUP) has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter policy and programs and for addressing major urban issues in developing countries. PRE/HUP 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 enormous and rapidly mounting 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 Nairobi, Kenya; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Tunis, Tunisia; Panama City, Panama; Bangkok, Thailand; Kingston, Jamaica; and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. missions in addressing the importance of 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).

As a result of new government-wide, Executive Branch policy on guaranty programs, no new HG project authorizations are contemplated for FY 1987 and beyond. However, over the years A.I.D. has developed considerable expertise and leadership in its Office of Housing and Urban Programs. Urban problems in LDCs are rapidly increasing. Under these circumstances, the program budget acquires greatly increased significance.

The program budget request of \$7.0 million for FY 1986 is distributed as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(\$000's) Funding</u>
Housing the Urban Poor	\$2,000 (G)
Urban Development Support Services	\$2,000 (G)
Project Development and Support	\$1,000 (G)
Shelter and Urban Development Training	\$1,500 (G)
The Development of Secondary Towns	\$ 500 (G)
TOTAL	\$7,000

Specific program activities are outlined in more detail below.

FY 1982-84: START-UP STRATEGY*

The Bureau's three year start-up phase was characterized by efforts to initiate new and innovative, experimental programs and projects (by A.I.D. standards) to incorporate private enterprise in development. Specifically, the Bureau:

- (i) Decided to focus on and began development work in six "product" areas mentioned above;
- (ii) Provided increasing support to USAID missions in their programs and project development efforts related to private enterprise; and
- (iii) Made loans to LDC and joint venture (LDC/U.S.) businesses with a focus on intermediate financial institution development/expansion, agribusiness, and small-scale, rural-based, manufacturing businesses.

During this start-up period, numerous developments (outlined in some detail in the Main Volume) had a major impact on, and will continue to affect our ability to design and implement our transition and longer-term strategies. We come to the close of this start-up period with many LDC private enterprise support activities underway, an active and rapidly expanding mission support program, and a diverse portfolio of innovative investments in LDC business activities.

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs also went through considerable change during this period. Given the lead responsibility for developing and assisting USAID missions and host countries in the implementation of urban development and support programs, PRE/HUP began to design, develop and execute an Agency strategy in this sector.

*A detailed description of the Bureau's Start-Up Strategy (Offices of Investment, and Policy and Program Review) may be found in the Main Volume.

FY 1986 PROGRAM

In FY 1986, the Bureau for Private Enterprise requests \$40.26 million for activities to be supported by the three offices outlined above. All these activities are fully consistent with and strongly supportive of the Bureau's charter to promote the establishment and growth of host country private enterprise, and initiatives related thereto, in achieving A.I.D.'s basic human needs objectives.

1. Office of Investment (PRE/I)

The Office of Investment is primarily responsible for managing the Private Sector Revolving Fund, providing financing to private enterprises in selected developing countries. The office also develops projects which provide guaranties for small business loans under the authority of the Productive Credit Guaranty Program (Section 222A of the FAA). In conjunction with the Office of Policy and Program Review, it provides assistance to host countries interested in developing stronger capital market systems and related institutions.

1.1 Revolving Fund (\$17.0 million loan*; \$760,000 grant): FY 1986 will bring the third tranche of appropriated funds to the Revolving Fund. In this second year of the Bureau's three year, 1985-87, transition phase, PRE/I will focus its investments, feasibility analyses and technical studies, and institution-building grants in three principal areas:

(i) The capitalization or expansion of financial intermediaries, including export trading companies, and especially cooperatives and credit unions, as a way of providing need financing and other services required by small and micro-enterprises;

(ii) Agribusinesses which add value to agricultural produce for export and which bring technical assistance, production inputs, credit and marketing services to very small growers; and

(iii) Funds established in intermediate institutions to capitalize new technology-related venture start-ups resulting in the transfer, adaptation and commercialization of technology for the manufacture and marketing of a new product or process

* The additional \$3.0 million to reach the \$20.0 million authorized level will come from USAID mission budgets. Their contribution to PRE/USAID jointly funded projects will go into the Revolving Fund (up to \$3.0 million).

in a developing country. This focus will include agribusiness (e.g. mineral supplements in animal feed) and health (e.g. ORT) technologies. We will continue our experimental work on developing R&D limited partnerships.

To assist in the identification and development of such investment opportunities, PRE/I will manage a pool of resources for the funding of feasibility analyses and other technical studies required to decide upon potential investment in a given business opportunity.

1.2 Capital Market Development:* PRE/I and PRE/PPR, through work on the investment portfolio, USAID mission support, and technical assistance to host country governments, will provide support in capital market institution development. This may include assistance in (i) developing new capital market institutions which mobilize and invest local and foreign capital in host country and joint venture business activities; (ii) designing debt and equity financing instruments, including the use of guaranty mechanisms, appropriate for particular types of institutions and responsive to the needs of the developing country; and (iii) stock and/or commodities exchanges development, including the establishment of securities regulations.

2. Office of Policy and Program Review (PRE/PPR)

This office has responsibility for; (i) developing new "products" which may be utilized by USAID missions in incorporating private enterprise in development, (ii) providing technical support to missions and, through missions, to host governments in the development of strategies, programs and projects which enhance LDC private enterprise development, and (iii) management of the Agency's cooperative and credit union support program, and other selected core grant activities.

2.1 Program Development and Support (\$2.0 million):
Under this project, the Bureau provides considerable program development and problem solving assistance to USAID missions, host country governments, and LDC private businesses and business entities. Such support is provided by PRE staff

*Resources for these activities will come from the Program Development and Support project listed under PRE/PPR.

and business experts within the context of the six "product" areas previously identified. Specific project activities tend to be of a short-term nature (i.e. four to six weeks duration) to address and help resolve specific design issues or management/technical problems in project implementation. These mission support efforts will include the development, in selected LDCs, of joint PRE/USAID private enterprise strategies. This project activity also supports the Bureau's grant and loan portfolios through technical support, evaluation and other required services.

2.2 "Product" Development (\$1.0 million): The following six projects have been designed as a result of our "product" development efforts during the Bureau's start up phase and reflect our intent to focus our \$1.0 million budget on these areas in future programs and projects.

(i) Policy Dialogue and Change (\$300,000): During FY 1986 the Bureau will focus its efforts on several areas related to the policy dialogue agenda which the Agency has in any given country. Increased attention and concern on the part of host country governments with regard to the role and nature of parastatal enterprises has resulted in considerable AID involvement, in many developing countries, on improving the performance and possible privatization of these entities. It is a subject fraught with social, political and economic problems and ways for dealing with such entities range from simple management improvements designed to enhance performance, to outright liquidation of assets. PRE will develop an appropriate strategy for Bureau (and Agency) involvement in this complex subject area and implement that strategy, or selected parts of it, in several LDCs.

(ii) Capital Market Development (\$300,000): The increasing importance of A.I.D.'s relationship with all types of financial intermediaries, as an important way of leveraging our resources while providing financing and other services to an increasing number of small and medium sized LDC businesses, has led us to conclude that guidelines on the nature of such relationships must be developed. Such guidelines will help the Agency determine the type of intermediary we should be dealing with depending upon our particular objectives in any given project. In addition it will provide A.I.D. with insights on the expectations of intermediaries in establishing these relationships with A.I.D. We will explore relationships with such intermediaries as; commercial/development/merchant/ investment and other banks, venture capital firms, leasing companies, and export trading companies.

(iii) Transfer, Adaptation and Commercialization of Technology (\$200,000): FY 1986 will see the Bureau focusing on the implementation of a technology commercialization strategy developed during FY 1985. This project will support selected activities which may include assistance in the establishment of venture funds for technology-related investments in A.I.D. targeted sectors, LDC market testing of new or adapted products or processes, and assistance in the initiation of R&D limited partnerships.

(iv) Investment Promotion (100,000): The Bureau's investment promotion program will include continued support to our feasibility study financing program as we increasingly emphasize its incorporation in USAID mission programs and projects which have a business financing component. Under this project we will also develop and implement an investment promotion strategy, which will be formulated and carried out as a result of our past experiences in selected countries.

(v) Non-traditional Export Promotion (No Funding Required): The Bureau will de-emphasize new product development in this area. Our only export promotion efforts will result from projects, principally through new loan and grant programs, through LDC cooperative organizations, which result in the export of products from small businesses and cooperatives.

(vi) Training/Entrepreneurship Development (\$100,000): In this product area, PRE will provide support to selected LDC management training schools in new curriculum development, staff upgrading and LDC/U.S. institutional relationships. To further encourage such long-term developments, this project will also fund, in selected countries, short-term courses and seminars on topics of potential concern to entrepreneurs in start-up or expanding businesses. All Bureau efforts in this product area will be in direct support of USAID mission programs.

2.3 International Executive Service Corps (IESC) (\$6.0 million): IESC provides assistance primarily to LDC businesses in resolving technical and management problems. Instrumental in this technology transfer and training are executive level volunteer advisors with a wide range of business backgrounds from diverse U.S. business enterprises. During FY 1986, the IESC will be in the third year of a four year strategy aimed at increasing its focus on A.I.D. priority sectors and countries,

expanding its geographic coverage, and increasingly making its services available to LDC businesses through support from individual USAID missions. Evidence of progress in this regard is the fact that IESC has been successful in negotiating agreements with over ten USAID missions to provide direct support to businesses and business organizations in those countries.

2.4 Joint Agricultural Consultative Corporation (JAC Corp.) (\$500,000): The JAC Corp., a non-profit organization receiving partial PRE funding, establishes agribusiness committees in selected LDCs to identify for-profit agribusiness investment opportunities and technical assistance needs. The JAC Corp. facilitates the transfer of needed managerial and technical assistance from U.S. agribusinesses and helps identify potential U.S. joint venture investment partners. An evaluation of the organization in early FY 1985 resulted in a re-focusing of its activities. In the short-term the JAC Corp will be targeting its resources on several Asian and Latin American/Caribbean countries.

2.5 Cooperatives and Small Business Development (\$6.0 million): Responsibility for the A.I.D.-supported cooperative program was transferred to PRE in early FY 1985. This was an appropriate move, given the strong emphasis of the U.S. cooperative development organizations' new initiatives in support of small business development and finance. The Bureau has fully supported and encouraged these initiatives. We intend to utilize the many cooperative organizations as a means to promote and actively support small business development in LDCs. Programs funded include six core grant activities (i-vi below), coop-to-coop cost sharing grant activities (vii below), and several new initiatives (viii below).

(i) Cooperative League of the U.S.A. - CLUSA (\$930,000): Through this core grant, CLUSA maintains its development expertise and provides cooperative development assistance in LDCs. They will increasingly focus on the utilization of cooperatives as a vehicle for providing financing and other services to small businesses.

(ii) Credit Union National Association - CUNA (\$950,000): The primary purpose of CUNA is to plan and manage LDC credit union projects and to coordinate the National Association's efforts to promote credit union growth in LDCs. Similar to CLUSA, we will encourage CUNA to involve credit unions in small business lending and development activities.

(iii) 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 the problems and needs of LDCs. The CHF will increasingly encourage good business practices among these organizations to help assure effective management.

(iv) National Rural Electric Cooperative Association - NRECA (\$710,000): This cooperative provides assistance to LDCs in the establishment of rural electric systems and cooperatives which benefit the rural population. NRECA will emphasize the development of self-sustaining, fee based rural electric systems.

(v) Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance - VOCA (\$740,000): VOCA provides specialized short-term assistance to LDC cooperatives, cooperative associations, and related agencies. This assistance results in the transfer to these organizations of essential management and technical expertise required for improved performance. VOCA is also a key organization in the management of the Farmer-to-Farmer program outlined below.

(vi) Agricultural Cooperative Development International - ACDI (\$780,000): Under this core grant, ACDI provides cooperative development and technical services to agricultural communities, farm credit cooperatives, and small to medium scale farmers in LDCs. Increasing attention is being focused on marketing-related services since these are most frequently the weakest in the farm-to-consumer chain.

(vii) Cooperative Cost Sharing Program (\$390,000): Under this project the Bureau promotes increased collaboration among U.S. cooperative development organizations and between these organizations and LDC cooperatives in numerous business-oriented and other areas such as international trade, cooperative financing facilities, small enterprise development, and development planning. All such programs are designed to strengthen LDC cooperative development and enhance U.S./LDC cooperative relationships on a business basis. In FY 1986 we will continue to expand the participation of U.S. cooperatives in these cost-shared programs.

(viii) New Initiatives (\$900,000): The Cooperative Development Organizations are undertaking several new initiatives which are directly supportive of the Agency's private enterprise initiative. They are:

• CLUSA International Trade Development Program (\$600,000): Under this project, CLUSA works with cooperatives and small businesses in LDCs to provide needed assistance which allows them to sell their products to export markets and thereby facilitate trade between and among these organizations.

• Cooperative Financing Facility (\$150,000): A new initiative begun in FY 1985, this project is seeking to utilize existing cooperative organizations - e.g. cooperative banks and credit unions - as a means of providing financing services to small businesses. Pilot projects will be designed and implemented in selected countries principally in Latin America.

• Small Business Development (\$150,000): This activity will fund two small enterprise development 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 PRE-supported activities, which require no additional project funding in FY 1986, are:

• Development Planning: Based on development experience to date, and a critique of the findings by international cooperative leaders, the CDOs are developing a long-range strategy and guidance for future activities and operations in the developing countries. This effort, which A.I.D. will continue to fully support, should improve the potential for design and implementation of successful cooperative development projects.

• Farmer-to-Farmer Program: A.I.D. has been charged with implementing a Farmer-to-Farmer program as authorized under Section 406(a)(1) and (2) of P.L. 480. This involves sending U.S. farmers to provide short-term technical assistance to LDC farmers. Pilot programs in Latin America and the Caribbean are being implemented by both VOCA and Partners of the Americas. During FY 1986, the pilot program will be evaluated to determine its future.

3. Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/HUP)

3.1 Housing the Urban Poor (\$2.0 million): An increasingly urbanized developing world is failing to keep pace with the need and demand for shelter, particularly for the poor majority, many of whom live in makeshift informal settlements or deteriorating neighborhoods. The number of people living in squatter settlements has doubled during the last decade, housing as much as 70 percent of the urban populations in some parts of the world. Recognizing the enormous need for improving shelter, A.I.D. through its Housing Guaranty Program is demonstrating how to bring about affordable incremental improvements utilizing limited resources to provide a better standard of living for a large number of low income beneficiaries.

The Housing the Urban Poor project, which commenced in FY 1984, complements shelter programs at both the policy and program levels. Experience to date shows that long term, sustained efforts are required to assist LDCs in solutions. At the same time, if there is to be a meaningful impact on shelter problems, the skills of the institutions that deal with shelter problems in developing countries must be substantially upgraded and programs must be designed to encourage the full participation of the private sector in the provision of low cost shelter. Within these concepts, project funds will be used for five broad categories: (i) institutional development; (ii) training; (iii) prototype and innovative projects; (iv) applied research; and (v) information dissemination.

3.2 Urban Development Support Services (\$2.0 million): The Urban Development Support Services project was designed in response to the accelerating urbanization process underway in LDCs, with its massive requirements for land, jobs, shelter, infrastructure and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations. The project is intended to strengthen the ability of LDCs to guide national urbanization policies in order to achieve the maximum contribution to national economic growth while endorsing the achievement of social equity for the urban poor. In addition, the project will help to build A.I.D.'s capacity to devise appropriate methods and techniques for urban analysis, policy development and programming. The range of project activities will bring A.I.D. into contact with many new LDC institutions and provide opportunities to build cooperative relationships.

The components of the project cover a variety of potential activities. The approach is to provide support to broadly assess various aspects of urbanization while selectively targeting resources to carry out specific limited project activities. Project activities include: (i) development of methodologies for urban analysis; (ii) monitoring of LDC urbanization trends; (iii) applied urban related research; (iv) support to USAID country missions; (v) assistance to LDC institutions to conduct urban assessments; (vi) support to increase the capacity of national or local urban institutions; (vii) action planning and programming in specific urban locations; and (viii) preparation of selective capital assistance programs (using other A.I.D., donor or HG funding).

3.3 Project Development and Support (PD&S) (\$1.0 million): PRE/HUP will continue to use PD&S funding to undertake project design for both shelter and other related urban development project design activities. PD&S funds will be used for shelter planning and project development in countries which express interest in the HG approach. It will also be used for initial urban related efforts that have the potential for widespread applicability and might lead to more comprehensive urban development programs. An example of the type of activity that has been funded under the PD&S categories is the Shelter Sector Assessment, which is an in-depth analysis of the present circumstances and the options available to a country in resolving its shelter problems.

3.4 Shelter and Urban Development Training (\$1.5 million): The Shelter and Urban Development Training Project will commence in FY 1986 and will implement training programs to improve the managerial skills of host country personnel in the management of shelter and urban development activities. Increasing the pool of trained local managers will consequently provide the opportunity for i) more efficient capital investments at the national and local levels; ii) improved urban and shelter programs which address the basic human needs of urban populations, particularly the urban poor; and iii) expanded infrastructure necessary to stimulate the development and expansion of private enterprise in urban areas of the developing world. (See Planned Program Summary sheet below.)

3.5 The Development of Secondary Towns (\$500,000): The Development of Secondary Towns Project will commence in FY 1986 with the purpose of stimulating the economic growth and development of secondary towns and to strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments in these towns,

especially in development planning, financial management, and service delivery. The major outputs of this project will be trained manpower and improved institutional capacity to manage and direct development in a selected number of secondary towns. The methodology developed for analysis and action should be applicable to other cities and towns as well. (See Planned Program Summary sheet below.)

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

PROGRAM: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT D

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTH'D PLANNED	THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
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	1,438	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* 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: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT 0

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FYS4-		-ESTIMATED FYS5-		-PROPOSED FYS6-	
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIIPUP	G 912-0007	78	83	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	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G 940-1002	84	87	11,070	11,070	950	419	1,500	1,375	2,000	
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 940-1005	83	C	---	---	1,117	899	1,000	810	1,000	
SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G 940-1006	86	90	---	11,250	---	---	---	---	1,000	
SECONDARY CITIES	G 940-1007	86	90	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				34,113	52,863	14,458	11,558	4,000	5,327	7,000	
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY GRANTS				34,113	52,863	14,458	11,558	4,000	5,327	7,000	
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: INVESTMENT

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
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 GRANTS				---	---	12,210	5,380	---	5,000	3,260	3,830
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 GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	2,000
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 GRANTS				---	---	7,500	350	---	3,500	10,240	9,000
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 GRANTS				14,500	50,500	12,000	2,000	18,500	6,000	---	---
LOANS				14,500	50,500	12,000	2,000	18,500	6,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY GRANTS				14,500	50,500	31,710	7,730	18,500	14,500	17,000	14,830
LOANS				14,500	50,500	31,710	7,730	18,500	14,500	17,000	14,830

* 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: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW		CP 86									
PROJECT TITLE	● L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY84-		-ESTIMATED FY85-		-PROPOSED FY86-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G 940-0002	82	C	---	---	800	315	---	485	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G 940-0004	70	87	4,100	4,100	1,350	---	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 GRANTS LOANS				6,200	6,200	3,149	845	2,250	2,585	2,500	2,500
				6,200	6,200	3,149	845	2,250	2,585	2,500	2,500
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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 GRANTS LOANS				600	600	500	---	550	650	500	600
				600	600	500	---	550	650	500	600
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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

C Level 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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG. ATIONS	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 GRANTS				48,400	54,092	46,276	8,200	8,950	7,260	8,218
LOANS				48,400	54,092	46,276	8,200	8,950	7,260	8,218
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				55,200	57,741	47,121	11,000	12,185	10,260	11,318
LOANS				55,200	57,741	47,121	11,000	12,185	10,260	11,318

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Shelter and Urban Development Training		Funding Source Centrally Funded	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)			
Number 940-1006		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act. \$1,500.	Initial Obligation 1986	Estimated Final Obligation 1990	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1990
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING						FY 1986 \$1,500.	Life of Project Funding \$11,250.	

Purpose: To implement training programs to improve the managerial skills of host country personnel in management of shelter and urban development activities.

Project Description: One of the chief bottlenecks to economic growth in developing countries is the absence of a cadre of properly trained personnel to manage urban growth. Because urban development requires a significant financial commitment from national and municipal governments, inappropriately planned and managed urban growth can unnecessarily drain scarce capital resources from the national government, stifle the development of private enterprise and lead to greater inequities in the distribution of scarce municipal services to the urban poor.

Despite A.I.D.'s efforts in the shelter sector, the rapid increase in the population in urban areas has exacerbated the existing housing deficit and taxed the limited managerial resources currently available in the developing world. A key element in achieving sectoral objectives, therefore, is to increase the pool of local technical and management personnel who are trained in the provision of shelter.

Shelter and urban development training will be primarily conducted in-country and will deal with a number of key subject areas necessary to upgrade the skills of host country personnel.

At a senior policy making level, training will be provided through a multitude of forums, including senior level workshops, seminars, conferences, technical assistance and applied research to gather and disseminate 'state of the art' information to LDC institutions.

Training at this level will focus upon such subjects as the development of national shelter and urban policies, methods to increase organizational and managerial efficiency of sector institutions, expansion of the role of the private sector in delivering these services, and the application of appropriate techniques to bolster economic resources devoted to urban and shelter programs.

Training for mid-level managers will particularly focus on such topics as systems analysis, project design and evaluation, urban demographics, and survey designs and methods.

A.I.D. intends to rely heavily upon existing local institutions and to create regional training institutes, where appropriate, to carry out these tasks, so that management training becomes an integral part of the host country's systems.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this project will be policy makers, planners and managers of urban shelter programs in developing countries. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, will be the residents of urban areas, particularly the urban poor population who will benefit from more efficiently managed and equitably distributed urban services and shelter solutions. Private enterprises located in cities where these activities are undertaken will also benefit from the development of reliable municipal services which can expand to respond to their needs and the availability of adequate shelter for their employees.

Relationship of Projects to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s policies have long recognized the crucial role training can play in economic development. It's current policy directive of 1983 stresses the importance of institutional development as a pillar of A.I.D.'s overall development philosophy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Developing countries and other donors such as the World Bank and the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements, are currently focusing on training as an area of critical importance. Because of its historic commitment to training, A.I.D. has gained considerable expertise and therefore can make an important and worthwhile contribution. Given the limited amount of available resources, experience has shown that investment in human capital not only has a large multiplier effect, but inherently contributes to project sustainability in a variety of fields.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title The Development of Secondary Towns		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 940-1007		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	ED. & HR	Set. Act.	FY 1986 \$500.	Life of Project Funding	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING		Population		\$500.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
					FY 1986	FY 1990	FY 1990

Purpose: To enhance the contribution of the national system of secondary towns to the achievement of economic objectives in agriculture, industry, and services; to facilitate the provision of social services to rural and urban populations; and to strengthen local government's institutional capacity to plan, finance, and manage urban growth.

Project Description: Secondary towns, depending on their location and comparative economic advantages, play a vital role in support of overall national economic development objectives in agriculture, agro-industry, local manufacturing, and the provision of markets and services. They present opportunities for facilitating private sector investment in the productive sectors, the creation of non-farm employment opportunities, and the potential for increasing regional income. Secondary towns also are the locations for decentralized social facilities and infrastructure which serve both the urban and rural populations of the surrounding rural hinterlands. In many developing countries the devolution of responsibility for local and regional development is a high priority national objective. If decentralized decision-making in secondary towns is to succeed, local government planning and managerial capacity must be strengthened. With highly selective financial and technical assistance investments, secondary towns present a significant opportunity to capitalize on the existing regional resource base and human capital, to stimulate accelerated economic growth, and to improve the standard of living for the rural and urban poor. This project will assist governments to define local government responsibilities; standardize procedures for local development planning, budgeting, and management; support local finance mobilization and service cost recovery; and provide training for local government leadership and technicians. It will also assist governments to select strategic secondary towns of high economic comparative advantage and identify those technical and financial investments which will have a strong multiplier effect in stimulating development, particularly private sector development, which will benefit both the resident urban population and the surrounding rural population. Emphasis will be placed on assistance which expands the capacity and efficiency of the secondary towns to provide urban functions in support of agricultural development; to generate private sector

non-farm employment; to deliver essential services to the regional population; and to improve the standard of living of the rural/urban poor.

Strategies will be considered which include the leveraging of public sector funds for increased private investment; the preparation of land and sites for commercial, industrial, artisanal, and residential use; the demonstration of the advantages of privatization of public services where appropriate; the application of innovative financing instruments; the introduction of appropriate technologies; and the improvement of local government capacities and efficiency.

Beneficiaries: 1) The residents of secondary towns of LDC's and their surrounding rural populations; 2) the unemployed and underemployed labor force; 3) local government leadership and technical staff in the secondary towns.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The project responds to A.I.D.'s new Urban Development Policy Paper, the Private Enterprise Development Policy Paper; and recommendations in "A.I.D. Assistance to Local Government: Experience and Issues." It supports the expansion of HG program activities to secondary towns and the financing of community facilities and services, land development, and economic development related to community upgrading for the urban poor. The project also strengthens A.I.D.'s ability to link local institutional development with the physical development of facilities and services and enhanced private sector capacity for productive investment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank is conducting research in and financing related projects (collaboratively with AID in such countries as Kenya, Ivory Coast, Ecuador and Tunisia). U.N. Habitat and other bilateral donors support technical assistance to similar projects.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:



JULIUS W. BECTON, Jr.

Director

Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance

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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 natural 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 activities 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:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Regular Appropriation¹</u>	<u>Supplemental Appropriation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
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 supplies 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 evolution of low-cost techniques for strengthening 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.

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance*
 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1984
 International Disaster Assistance Account

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT(\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Antigua	04/15/84	Drought	0	75,000	203,753	Pumps, water conts.; trans.; contrib. to water barging contract
Argentina*	06/07/83	Flood	-	-	99,341	Replace blankets and plastic from stocks
Bolivia	12/21/83	Drought	-	1,500,000	53,370	Amb. auth. used for local relief; grants to CRS
Botswana	04/18/84	Drought	-	1,037,300	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to the GOS
Brazil*	09/15/83	Drought	-	-	132,500	PASA with USGS; grant to Red Cross for food
Brazil	06/26/84	Flood	-	-	15,000	Amb. auth. for local relief program
Brazil	08/15/84	Flood	27*	250,000*	25,000	Amb. auth. for local relief program
Burkina Faso	01/09/84	Drought	-	-	146,102	Amb. auth.; food assessment; grant to CRS
Burkina Faso	03/21/84	Epidemic	0	1,000	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 UNDR0
Costa Rica	03/09/84	Fire	0	-	25,000	Amb. auth. used to replace medicine
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 materials
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	-	12,500,000	1,691,631	Amb. auth.; specialists; grants to CRS & SAMS; food and med. prog.
Grenada	10/27/83	Emergency	87	2,000	2,312,092	DOD airlift; med.; comm equip.; U.S. and local procurement rehab.
Guatemala	10/25/83	CS/Displaced Persons	-	-	45,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief supplies
Guatemala	12/09/83	CS/Displaced Persons	-	460,000	151,215	Amb. auth. used for CRS grant and med.; needs assessment
Guinea	12/24/83	Earthquake	275	20,000	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	166	350,984	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	751,656	Amb. auth.; med.; building materials; rehab. contract
Mali	09/13/84	Drought	-	1,500,000	25,000**	Amb. auth. given to UNDR0 and PVO Coord. Comm.
Mauritania	10/05/83	Food Shortage	-	1,700,000	1,601,409	Amb. auth.; med. supla.; grants to CRS & OIRM 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 program
Mozambique	10/11/83	Drought	-	4,750,000	1,257,900**	Amb. auth. to Christian Coun.; WFP & CARE food transp. grants
Mozambique	02/02/84	Cyclone	109	350,000	922,518	Local relief; grant to OOM; local purch. motors for irrig. pumps
New Zealand	02/01/84	Flood	-	2,600	5,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief
Niger	02/28/84	Drought	-	2,000,000	25,000	Grant to GOM food relief program
Niger	09/25/84	Drought	-	-	22,469**	Pre-disaster assessment
Papua N. Guinea	11/11/83	Volcano	-	25,000	34,523	USGS experts; monitoring equipment
Paraguay*	03/22/83	Flood	-	-	44,840	Replace plastic rolls from stocks
Peru	02/08/83	Floods	-	-	493	Spare parts for sewer cleaning equipment
Philippines	09/06/84	Typhoon	1,062	768,329	2,074,500**	Amb. auth.; emerg. relief; school repair; CRS grant
Philippines	09/17/84	Volcano	-	53,000	50,358**	Local relief; USGS volcanologists and equip.
Portugal	11/21/83	Flood	10	2,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to Portugal Red Cross
Sao Tome & Pr.	01/18/84	Drought	-	93,000	20,860	Amb. auth. used for local purchase of drugs
Senegal	09/12/83	Drought	-	1,200,000	883,154	Grants to CRS for food and med. prog. & to GOS for food transp.
South Africa	02/27/84	Cyclones	64	500,000	109,739	Amb. auth. & contribution to Red Cross assessment
South Africa*	03/18/83	Drought	-	-	450,000	Grants to WPRO, 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/Elys, plastic sheeting to stockpiles
Swaziland	01/30/84	Cyclone	53	632,000	160,000	Amb. auth. donated to Red Cross; grants to GOS
Thailand	10/20/83	Flood	50	1,000,000	13,050	Amb. auth. used for local relief

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DISASTER</u>	<u>DEAD</u>	<u>AFFECTED</u>	<u>AMOUNT(\$)</u>	<u>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</u>
Turkey	10/31/83	Earthquake	1,346	33,000	972,426**	Local relief; DOD airlift; water purif. equip.; replace tents
Uganda*	08/29/83	Displaced Persons	-	-	150,000	Local purchase of agric. tools
			3,463	32,733,123	18,574,750**	

51 Disasters 41 New Disasters (33 countries)
39 Countries 10 Carried over from previous year(s)
 12 Disaster Types

* Preliminary figures subject to revision

** Carried over from previous year(s)

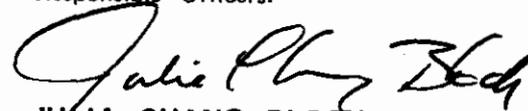
** Includes funds from an A.I.D. Development Assistance account (\$3,476,723 total) administered by OFDA.

* Includes figures for both Brazil floods

Note: The numbers of dead and affected for disasters carried over from previous year(s) have been previously counted and are not included in this report; otherwise, a dash (-) indicates that information is currently unavailable.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Responsible Officers:



JULIA CHANG BLOCH

*Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and*

Voluntary Assistance



DAVID A. SANTOS

*Director
Office of American Schools and
Hospitals Abroad*

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

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY REGION

<u>Region</u>	<u>FY 1970</u> %	<u>FY 1975</u> %	<u>FY 1980</u> %	<u>FY 1981</u> %	<u>FY 1982</u> %	<u>FY 1983</u> %	<u>FY 1984</u> %
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	<u>94.7</u>	<u>53.1</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>43.6</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>40.7</u>
	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)

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

GRANTEE INSTITUTIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN BASIN
FYs 1980-1984 Combined

<u>Institutions and U.S. Sponsors</u>	<u>Grants</u>
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

<u>Institutions and U.S. Sponsors (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Grants</u>
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	<u>150,000</u>
	\$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.

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 FundsFYs 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	<u>1,000,000</u>
	\$47,027,714

* Also receives operating assistance.

B. Capital Projects Financed by Less Than \$1 Million of ASHA FundsFYs 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
	<hr/>
	\$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
	<u>\$27,872,286</u>

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

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

<u>INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1984 Applications</u>	<u>FY 1984 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1985 Applications</u>
<u>BOTSWANA</u>			
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	901,315	550,000	428,409
<u>BRAZIL</u>			
Esperanca, Santarem	198,000	150,000	-
<u>CAMEROON</u>			
Hospital Central D'Enongal, Mbalmayo	-	-	325,000
<u>COLOMBIA</u>			
Puntas Canoas Health Ctr. & School, Punta de Canoas	500,000	-	-
<u>EGYPT</u>			
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	<u>2,175,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>3,900,000</u>
<u>GREECE</u>			
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	<u>3,054,000</u>	<u>1,380,000</u>	<u>2,972,250</u>
<u>GUATEMALA</u>			
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	<u>2,850,000</u>	<u>1,825,000</u>	<u>1,687,500</u>

<u>INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1984 Applications</u>	<u>FY 1984 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1985 Applications</u>
<u>HAITI</u>			
Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince	-	-	760,000
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	-	-	377,000
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince	-	-	382,000
Sub-Total, Haiti	-	-	<u>1,519,000</u>
<u>HONDURAS</u>			
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	-	800,000
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	3,480,000	1,700,000	4,010,000
Sub-Total, Honduras	<u>3,480,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>4,810,000</u>
<u>INDIA</u>			
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	<u>1,446,071</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>4,335,590</u>
<u>INDONESIA</u>			
Petra Christian University, Surabaya	1,250,000	-	-
<u>ISRAEL</u>			
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	-	-

<u>INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1984 Applications</u>	<u>FY 1984 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1985 Applications</u>
<u>ISRAEL (Cont'd)</u>			
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 Jewish Congregations/NCSY Israel Center, Jerusalem	-	-	352,000
Yeshivas Wiznitz Beth Israel, Kiriat Wiznitz	-	-	750,000
Sub-Total, Israel	<u>18,726,400</u>	<u>4,100,000</u>	<u>26,788,000</u>
<u>ITALY</u>			
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	325,000	325,000	350,000
<u>JAMAICA</u>			
St. George's College, Kingston	850,000	625,000	-

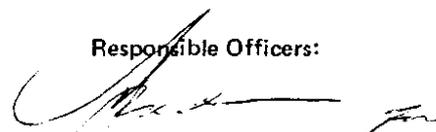
<u>INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1984 Applications</u>	<u>FY 1984 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1985 Applications</u>
<u>JORDAN</u>			
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman	400,000	400,000	400,000
<u>KENYA</u>			
University of Eastern Africa	1,350,000	-	-
<u>KOREA</u>			
Chung-Ang University, Seoul	-	-	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	<u>1,885,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>	<u>9,205,000</u>
<u>LEBANON</u>			
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	<u>9,280,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>7,860,000</u>
<u>LIBERIA</u>			
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	1,152,000	650,000	1,341,106
<u>MALAWI</u>			
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	-	-	800,000

<u>INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1984 Applications</u>	<u>FY 1984 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1985 Applications</u>
<u>MEXICO</u>			
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	<u>1,454,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>947,000</u>
Sub-Total, Mexico	<u>2,454,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>2,147,000</u>
<u>PAKISTAN</u>			
Christian Hospital, Taxila	-	-	230,000
Memorial Christian Hospital, Sialkot	-	-	230,000
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Sahiwal	-	-	<u>1,500,000</u>
Sub-Total, Pakistan			<u>1,960,000</u>
<u>PHILIPPINES</u>			
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	-	-	<u>1,945,000</u>
Sub-Total, Philippines	<u>4,274,445</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>4,841,128</u>
<u>POLAND</u>			
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	1,500,000	750,000	570,000
<u>SUDAN</u>			
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazal	426,024	425,000	-
<u>THAILAND</u>			
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	765,000	725,000	765,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai	<u>1,698,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	-
Sub-Total, Thailand	<u>2,463,000</u>	<u>1,225,000</u>	<u>765,000</u>

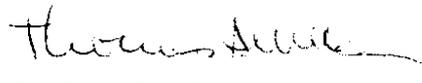
<u>INSTITUTIONS BY COUNTRY</u>	<u>FY 1984 Applications</u>	<u>FY 1984 Grants</u>	<u>FY 1985 Applications</u>
<u>TURKEY</u>			
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	1,635,000	400,000	1,735,000
Robert College, Istanbul	<u>565,000</u>	<u>280,000</u>	-
Sub-Total, Turkey	2,200,000	680,000	<u>1,735,000</u>
<u>WEST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

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

Responsible Officers:



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



THOMAS A. MCKAY
Director
Office of Private and Voluntary
Cooperation

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Estimated	FY 1986 Request
\$31.5 <u>1/</u>	\$32.6 ^{2/} <u>3/</u>	31.4 <u>3/</u>

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

OVERVIEW

A.I.D. works in partnership with PVOs both as intermediaries in conducting A.I.D. programs and as independent entities in their own right. A.I.D. works with PVOs to achieve our mutual objectives of helping people in developing countries overcome problems of poverty, ignorance and ill-health and achieve their own potentialities. Through such collaboration, PVOs extend A.I.D.'s own effectiveness and scope of activity. PVOs support overseas projects which promote community involvement and cooperation with local organizations; they function in remote and difficult environments and are adapted to small-scale activities; they are skilled at introducing appropriate technologies to grass-roots projects affecting low-income people. PVO independence permits flexibility in field operations, experimentation and innovation in programming. In addition, PVOs effectively involve private American citizens in dealing with the difficult problems of economic development.

PVO programs supported through the Bureau of Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will increase from \$26.7 million in FY 1983 to \$28.7 million in FY 1986 exclusive of support for cooperatives. In addition support for the Biden-Pell Development Education program will increase from \$1 million in FY 1983 to \$2.7 million in FY 1986.

The FY 1986 program of the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) will continue to carry out the objectives described in the A.I.D./PVO Policy Paper. These objectives are:

- to increase the economic development impact of A.I.D.-supported PVO activities through increased program integration and focusing resources on field programs;
- to discourage undue PVO dependence on U.S. Government financing for their international development programs;
- to reduce the administrative cost to both A.I.D. and PVOs of A.I.D.-funded PVO programs by simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures to the maximum extent possible, as well as creating a central focal point for PVO relationships within the Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA); and

1/ Does not include Regional Bureau funds transferred for O.I.C.I. country programs and other Regional Bureau activities.

2/ Does not include supplementary funding of \$15.8 million for Child Survival/ Primary Health Care and Regional Bureau funds transferred for O.I.C.I.

3/ Includes Biden Pell

- to insure that A.I.D. funds are used in ways that reflect A.I.D.'s legislative mandate, yet do so in a way that calls into play such unique capabilities of voluntary agencies as their knowledge of the local situation and their programming and managerial flexibility.

PVC serves as the lead office in Agency wide operations involving the PVOs and administers a portion of A.I.D.'s centrally-funded program of support to PVOs. The former function includes registration of PVOs; leadership of the Intra-Agency PVO Liaison Committee; provision of assistance, information and guidance on policy matters involving the A.I.D./PVO relationship; and serving as a central information and technical assistance resource for A.I.D. offices and missions regarding PVO programs.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION: PROGRAM STRATEGY

PVC has restructured itself to be a more active resource for A.I.D./Washington and Missions as they plan specific actions or programs with PVOs. PVC's role is being strengthened by: (1) establishing a centralized information system for PVO matters within the Agency; (2) providing technical assistance, design and evaluation support to PVOs and A.I.D. missions in developing PVO programs and suggesting new and innovative approaches; and (3) improving administrative procedures to simplify the A.I.D./PVO relationship.

Based on earlier grants which strengthened the management and development capabilities of some 45 U.S. PVOs, PVC's grant program now emphasizes the use of existing U.S. PVO capabilities to plan and carry out field programs in areas of A.I.D. priority. The principal types of support include: matching grants, the development education program and ocean freight reimbursement. In FY 1986, all PVO grant relationships funded by PVC will be on a matching or cost-sharing basis. In both instances the PVOs contribute to project funding but the matching grantees match or in some cases exceed A.I.D.'s contribution.

Guidance to prospective grantees in FY 1986 will call attention to A.I.D.'s emphasis overseas on private sector development, institutional building (including local private agencies), and technology transfer. Grant support will continue to be targeted geographically to countries with A.I.D. bilateral programs. PVO programs must be consistent with country development priorities.

GRANTS TO SUPPORT PVO PROGRAMS

Matching Grants (MG) are PVC's primary form of grant support for international development activities of PVOs. It requires a dollar-for-dollar PVO contribution. Matching Grant recipients must clearly demonstrate their experience and management capability to carry out the proposed development program.

- Matching Grants have grown from \$2 million and 2 grantees in FY 1978 to \$12.4 million and 18 grantees in FY 1984. This increase reflects the growing PVO capacity to mobilize private resources to match A.I.D.'s contributions and their ability to carry out effective development projects.
- 86% of PVC grants supporting PVO field programs require the PVO to match A.I.D. funds with at least equal resources.

- Through the Matching Grant program, PVC has encouraged the establishment of important sector capabilities within the PVO community. For example, PVO activity in small enterprise is growing, as is Mission use of PVOs for their own private enterprise projects. PVO programs in the field of health and institutional development are also expanding.
- PVC continues to revise grant guidance and criteria to reflect Agency priorities. The Matching Grant criteria have evolved since FY 1978 and are now the standard against which all field-oriented proposals submitted for PVC support are measured.
- The FY 1985/1986 program will include a substantial number of second generation Matching Grants modified by the experience of earlier programs.

A small number of PVOs with programs of interest to the Agency which do not meet one or more of the Matching Grant criteria but are consistent with underlying Matching Grant purposes receive cost-sharing grants. Like matching grants, cost-shared grants are supportive of field-oriented activities and reflect strong PVO financial commitment and program implementation capability. All the grants made by PVC in FY 1986 will be cost shared or matching (\$21.5 million) with the exception of Ocean Freight and Special Activities.

The following examples illustrate approaches and sectoral activities supported through PVC's grant program:

- Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) was awarded a three-year, \$2.7 million Matching Grant in FY 1981 to fund village reforestation projects in seven countries: Ecuador, Guatemala, Cameroon, Niger, Mali, Bolivia and Uganda. Since the program began, 8.6 million trees have been planted, 20,000 acres reforested, and 90,000 participants have benefitted. CARE country offices in Latin America, Asia and Africa have benefitted from short and long-term technical assistance made possible through the grant. Activities have benefitted 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 drawn on the assistance of approximately 40 Peace Corps volunteers and has also utilized Food for Peace commodities. During FY 1985-89, CARE will apply this model to primary health care and microenterprise development activities.
- Meals for Millions (MfM) was awarded a three year (FY 1982-1984) \$1.85 million MG to improve the nutritional status of local communities in seven countries: Honduras, Ecuador, Antigua, Thailand, Nepal, Kenya, and Sierra Leone. MfM's approach to hunger and malnutrition uses the Applied Nutrition Program (ANP) concept, an integrated rural development program of training and technical assistance in nutrition planning and community development. This approach has proven successful. Recent evaluations of ANPs in Ecuador and Honduras show measureable impact on target populations: 24% reduction in malnutrition rates in Honduras and more than doubling of family incomes in Ecuador through revolving loan funds

and credit for small income-generating activities. MFM has proposed a second MG (FY 1985-1987) which will expand the ANP model to six additional countries as well as within current program countries.

- Lutheran World Relief (LWR) received a three year \$2.4 million MG for the period FY 1983-1985, to support local communities in 15 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to carry out 60 development projects dealing with basic human needs. LWR provides the resources, technical and managerial assistance to some 30 indigenous organizations committed to continuing assistance to such communities. The program focuses on institution building in the private sector and the sectoral priorities of agriculture and rural development, health and human resources. LWR's activities in Niger, for example, emphasize increased water availability for both human and livestock consumption as well as increased dry season vegetable production. The final results are expected to include 636 new wells and 875 new or improved gardens with at least 1,325 beneficiaries of whom 550 are women.

- Helen Keller International (HKI), under a \$1.5 million MG, begun in FY 1981, has assisted the governments of Peru, Sri Lanka and the Philippines to incorporate eye care and basic rehabilitative services into existing health care systems. The project area in Peru, for example, can now effectively deal with eye diseases through the primary level services and referral network developed and equipped by HKI. Recent evaluations of HKI's Peru and Philippine programs substantiate the feasibility of adding blindness prevention and rehabilitation services onto existing health structures at low cost. In FYs 1985 through 1987, A.I.D. will continue supporting the HKI program through a follow-on Matching Grant for activities in the above-mentioned countries plus two additional countries in Africa.

- Institute for International Development (IID), under a \$1.3 million Matching Grant for the period FY 1982-1984, is assisting small entrepreneurs in seven countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Its approach involves creation of in-country affiliates which, with IID assistance, provide loans and management to local business people. Enterprises assisted include a wide variety of small businesses such as furniture-makers, shoemakers, tailors, auto mechanics, print shops and concrete blockmakers. Loans typically range between \$1,000 and \$10,000 and are designed to create at least one new job for every \$1,500 loaned. Through a follow-on Matching Grant, IID is proposing to expand its program to several new countries in FY 1985-1989.

- Center for Development & Population Activities (CEDPA) will receive \$350,000 through a three-year Matching Grant during the period FY 1983-1985. CEDPA is training a cadre of middle-level women managers with potential for career advancement to policy level positions or with the leadership qualities necessary to start income generating, family planning or health projects in their own communities. During the first year of this grant, CEDPA provided assistance to graduates

of U.S. training programs in project development, implementation, management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. Subgrants were provided to affiliated country units and for seed money projects. Building on previous activities, this MG program is strengthening six country projects and will add four more in the coming year.

- Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) uses an A.I.D. cost-shared Cooperative Agreement to strengthen its technology information transfer program for developing countries. Activities include: responding to LDC requests for information on appropriate technologies; maintenance and expansion of VITA's technical document collection and computerized bibliographic data base; microfilming of new documents and transfer of the document collection to LDC information centers; training of LDC nationals in information management; field consultancies by VITA volunteers and technical staff; development of technical papers; and internal evaluation of effectiveness of the VITA volunteer program. Through a new cost-sharing grant to begin in FY 1985, VITA will continue these activities as well as strengthening its role in brokering ties between LDC, US private businesses in fields such as computerization. Funds totalling \$600,000 are proposed for FY 1986.
- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of 27 U.S., Latin American and African private agencies, has been the largest recipient of PVC general support funding, totalling \$11.3 million, since 1982. PACT funded 48 cost-shared field projects and increased member agency involvement in the Africa and Asia regions in FY 1984. Grant funding was also provided to four international consortia to assist them in undertaking field activities and in providing services to members. Approximately 60 supportive activity grants were awarded to PVOs to promote increased collaboration and more effective program planning. Funding of \$2.9 million is proposed for FY 1986. During the period FY 1985-1987 PACT's program will place increased emphasis on transfer of its members' expertise to less-experienced U.S. and LDC institutions engaged in development assistance in a variety of sectors of A.I.D. priority.
- Coordination in Development (CODEL), this consortium of more than 40 U.S. church-related agencies, sponsors small projects in countries throughout the world, many of which are carried out by local indigenous organizations. FY 1986 funding for CODEL, estimated at \$750,000, will support up to 30 new and continuing projects in health, agriculture, training and the development of small cooperatives. CODEL will continue its successful Environment and Development Program which stresses the interdependence of human and other natural resources. To strengthen the management and overall impact of its program, CODEL also will conduct regional training workshops in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- National Council for International Health (NCIH), a private membership agency that promotes increased U.S. participation in

international health, has a Cooperative Agreement totalling \$1.2 million. Funding of \$400,000 is proposed in FY 1986. During the period FY 1985-1987, the project will support three international health conferences and development of a health resource inventory. It will also support workshops on applied health topics and other activities designed to improve the technical and managerial quality and effectiveness of a wide range of international health programs being carried out by the U.S. private sector.

- Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (JPURDC) is a collaborative effort of several PVOs and university groups using water harvesting and aquaculture as the core intervention for local development. The participating PVOs provide resources and management for field project identification, design and implementation. The Joint Center provides central management as well as analytical review and dissemination of field experience to the development community. Planned outputs include nine field projects underway at 27 sites by the end of the third year. These activities will benefit an estimated 32,500 people through improved water availability (ponds and wells) and fish production. In addition, PVO staff and villagers will be trained and local organizations established to manage the water resources. A.I.D. will contribute \$888,000 over three years (FY 1984-1986) for this project.

Legislation for FY 1985 provided additional funds for health and nutrition activities and authorized a new program, the Child Survival Fund. These resources are to be used to address directly the special health needs of children and mothers by fostering the use of simple, available technologies that greatly enhance child survival prospects in poor countries.

PVC plans to grant \$15.8 million to PVOs in FY 1985 for child survival activities that incorporate new primary health care efforts, new components of existing programs or expansion of programs into new geographic areas, with particular emphasis on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. Short and medium term impact is being stressed. Cost sharing by PVOs of from 25 to 50% is anticipated. Special evaluations are planned to determine the impact of these programs.

OCEAN FREIGHT

A.I.D. will continue to reimburse PVOs for shipment of purchased or donated commodities used in their relief and development programs overseas. During the past five years, A.I.D. has allocated \$35 million to PVOs to ship supplies valued at some \$400 million, benefiting low-income people in some 80 countries.

There has been a substantial increase in requests for ocean freight reimbursement. In response PVC established a formal review committee in FY 1984 to more effectively distribute limited funds available among program participants. A.I.D. proposes \$6.5 million for the ocean freight program in FY 1986.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION 1/

PVC's request for FY 1986 includes \$2.7 million for the Development Education program mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment. The legislation authorizes A.I.D. to support the ongoing work of PVOs to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis and review of issues related to world hunger and poverty. The major component of the 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. PVC also intends to increase its evaluation efforts for this new program area to identify the lessons learned in the first few years of experience in the field. Results of a preliminary assessment will be used to improve future program planning by A.I.D. and will be shared with the broader community of groups and individuals interested in development education.

The Development Education Program has expanded each year since its inception and current requests considerably exceed funding availabilities. A.I.D. expects this trend to continue and, therefore, is requesting \$2.7 million in FY 1986, an increase over last year's request of \$2.4 million, to keep pace with the growing number of program activities which merit 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.

The project objective is to motivate and assist 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, NWF affiliates will be encouraged to develop action-oriented projects with a positive effect on resources and development in less developed countries.

- CARE will begin a 16-month project in FY 1986 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

1/ See Main Volume for additional detail.

of the USA (CLUSA). Through workshops and the publication of materials in farm journals and newsletters, an estimated 337,000 people will be reached.

Evaluation

A.I.D. takes evaluation of PVOs very seriously. Evaluation results are being used to measure the success of individual PVO programs, increase development impact, compare the benefits of different PVO approaches and guide overall program support decisions.

Evaluation helps reveal what happens and at the same time provides feedback so PVOs can achieve their program objectives. Over the past several years, A.I.D. has conducted evaluations of PVO programs to answer the questions:

- What works and why?
- Under what conditions?
- What have we learned and how can we apply it?

A.I.D. has gradually moved from limited project-specific evaluations to comparisons of PVO performance across several projects using common frameworks of analysis.

The A.I.D. evaluation strategy is to:

- systematically assess PVO performance;
- institutionalize the evaluation function within the PVOs themselves;
- disseminate evaluation findings to users; and
- use the results to better inform decisions about PVO programs in Missions or elsewhere in the field.

For example, in the small enterprise sector, a number of studies have been undertaken to assess the impact of various PVO field projects; a series of workshops have been held to share lessons learned; results have been published and shared widely among A.I.D., PVO and other development agencies. As a result there is a growing network of professionals who are not only better informed about this sector but able to apply what they have learned. Similar work has been done through research and a series of workshops with PVOs in the study of cost effectiveness and in the refinement of overall evaluation methodologies for development.

In FY 1985 and FY 1986 A.I.D. will stress studies of health, small enterprise development, cost-effectiveness and institutional development using comparative frameworks to better understand the value of different PVO approaches, the significance of context and the broader lessons that can be applied to situations beyond those actually studied.

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 PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	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 (MPI)	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 (IID)	G 938-0199	82	84	1,310	1,310	1,310	967	---	343	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDP)	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 (PPF)	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 938-0234	82	84	2,415	2,415	2,415	1,725	---	690	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G 938-0248	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 (PPF)	G 938-0262	85	87	---	900	---	---	300	150	300	250
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)	G 938-0265	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	335	100	335	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD		-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
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 GRANTS				25,736	40,176	19,479	11,839	8,285	8,661	6,307	9,129
LOANS				25,736	40,176	19,479	11,839	8,285	8,661	6,307	9,129
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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	430
JOINT PYO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)	G 938-0240	86	86	888	888	289	57	149	200	155	150
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G 938-0263	85	87	---	1,200	---	---	400	100	400	400
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0264	85	87	---	2,700	---	---	1,169	300	1,015	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				5,463	9,863	2,254	1,066	3,320	2,050	3,078	3,046
LOANS				5,463	9,863	2,254	1,066	3,320	2,050	3,078	3,046
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)											
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0235	82	84	1,361	1,361	1,004	356	---	648	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,361	1,361	1,004	356	---	648	---	---
LOANS				1,361	1,361	1,004	356	---	648	---	---
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* 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: 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 AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
INSTITUTION BUILDING GRANTS											
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN (NCHW)	G 938-0167	80	84	840	840	712	553	---	159	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				840	840	712	553	---	159	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BIDEN PELL											
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	G 938-0230	81	C	---	---	3,687	2,198	2,400	2,000	2,700	3,800
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	3,687	2,198	2,400	2,000	2,700	3,800
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	12,085	15,975
LOANS				33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	12,085	15,975
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	12,085	15,975
LOANS				33,400	52,240	27,136	16,012	14,005	13,518	12,085	15,975

*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)

CP 86

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	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 (SAMS)	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 (SAMS)	G 938-0249	84	86	2,150	2,150	950	120	600	950	600	780
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 GRANTS				9,950	24,150	7,095	4,598	12,390	4,487	2,735	6,960
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS AND LOANS				9,950	24,150	7,095	4,598	12,390	4,487	2,735	6,960
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)											

* 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	• L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
PROJECT HOPE	G 938-0252	94	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 GRANTS				3,300	4,600	1,175	220	1,100	1,200	1,315	1,615
LOANS				3,300	4,600	1,175	220	1,100	1,200	1,315	1,615
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)											
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G 938-0214	82	84	840	1,240	940	555	---	200	---	85
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G 938-0232	82	84	1,200	1,200	1,200	866	---	334	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0235	82	84	1,351	1,351	1,351	743	---	608	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				3,391	3,791	3,391	2,164	---	1,142	---	85
LOANS				3,391	3,791	3,391	2,164	---	1,142	---	85
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
LOANS				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
LOANS				16,641	32,541	11,661	6,982	13,490	6,829	4,050	8,660
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

†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)

CP 86

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	
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 GRANTS				---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
LOANS				---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
LOANS				---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
LOANS				---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500

* 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 - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES
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 GRANTS				375	375	328	226	47	75	---	74
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)											
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G 938-0253	84	86	955	1,955	300	25	330	350	325	250
PRJTITLE9830264*****	G 983-0264	85	87	---	1,000	---	---	300	55	400	305
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				955	2,955	300	25	630	405	725	555
LOANS				955	2,955	300	25	630	405	725	555
---				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (CONSORTIA)											
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0235	82	84	449	629	319	129	---	190	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				449	629	319	129	---	190	---	---
LOANS				449	629	319	129	---	190	---	---
---				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PVC INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT											
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)	G 938-0244	84	86	8,000	7,388	1,638	53	1,088	1,500	---	8,505
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				8,000	7,388	1,638	53	1,088	1,500	---	8,505
LOANS				8,000	7,388	1,638	53	1,088	1,500	---	8,505
---				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				9,779	11,347	2,585	433	1,765	2,170	725	9,134
LOANS				9,779	11,347	2,585	433	1,765	2,170	725	9,134
---				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* 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 - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

^aRefers 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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES				
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
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 GRANTS				8,148	19,998	4,448	2,395	4,848	3,813	5,685	5,718
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)											
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G 938-0212	83	85	749	749	504	347	245	300	---	102
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

*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 - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES
NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G 938-0256	84	84	300	300	200	---	---	100	100	140
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0264	85	87	---	3,000	---	---	1,235	500	1,435	1,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				1,799	4,804	1,109	377	1,670	1,230	1,695	2,037
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	84	2,387	1,510	1,509	1,458	---	51	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G 938-0235	82	84	12,400	8,650	8,647	6,746	---	4,001	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				48,549	43,922	27,037	22,997	---	4,140	---	---
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 GRANTS				1,554	1,554	2,042	1,545	650	960	700	750
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PVC INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT											
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G 938-0237	82	84	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,540	---	410	---	---

* 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 AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				1,950 1,950 ---	1,950 1,950 ---	1,950 1,950 ---	1,540 1,540 ---
OCEAN FREIGHT							
OCEAN FREIGHT	G 932-0106	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G 938-0238	83	C	---	---	14,819	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				126,858 126,858 ---	126,858 126,858 ---	141,677 141,677 ---	117,408 117,408 ---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS LOANS				188,858 188,858 ---	199,086 199,086 ---	178,263 178,263 ---	146,262 146,262 ---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS				188,858 188,858 ---	199,086 199,086 ---	178,263 178,263 ---	146,262 146,262 ---

*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 - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
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	15,000 20,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	15,000 20,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	15,000 20,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				---	---	421,128	389,501	30,000	25,000	15,000 20,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 86

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	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 GRANTS				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
LOANS				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
LOANS				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350
LOANS				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	350	---	350

* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Program Grants (Matching)			\$9,385	\$4,050	FY 1986	\$21,540	Life of Project Funding Continuing
Number 938-0158	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING			\$725	\$7,380	FY 1978	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

PURPOSE: To continue and expand the overseas development efforts of U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) by providing financial resources to support development activities in the field and to encourage increased private funding for such activities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: A.I.D.'s support of PVO development assistance efforts has grown steadily over the last decade. The matching grant program, started in FY 1978, is the primary form of central funding available to PVOs to implement field activities. By providing financial resources to be used in combination with private resources for overseas development projects, Matching Grants offer PVOs the programming flexibility to develop and carry out effective activities at the grass roots level. Through the end of FY 1984, 28 PVOs had received matching grants.

To receive matching grant support a PVO must have a demonstrated capability to implement effective development programs and be able to match A.I.D. resources on at least a dollar for dollar basis. Moreover, the program submitted for matching grant support must be consistent with A.I.D. priorities, field-oriented, sound in design, evaluable and consistent with the PVO's management and technical capabilities. A.I.D. will contribute up to 50 percent of the total cost of the approved program over a multi-year period.

Matching grants are supportive of A.I.D.'s emphasis on private sector development, institutional development (including local private agencies) and the transfer of technology both directly and through specific activities in agriculture and rural development, health, education, housing, energy, and the environment. Several of the health and nutrition programs also are designed to enhance the developmental impact of food aid provided through the Food for Peace program.

A wide variety of PVOs with demonstrated capability have completed their first matching grant and have been awarded new grants; these "second generation" recipients include such organizations as Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Lutheran World Relief, Save the Children Federation, Foster Parents Plan and Technoserve. In addition, as the

matching grant has gained acceptance as an efficient funding mechanism, other PVOs new to the program have been awarded matching grants, e.g., Project HOPE, Pan American Development Foundation and the Center for Development and Population Activities. Such continuing relationships are expected to make up a major part of our matching grant program in FY 1986.

A small number of PVOs with programs of interest to the Agency which do not meet one or more of the Matching Grant criteria, but have programs consistent with the underlying Matching Grant purposes, receive cost-sharing grants. Recipients of these grants have included World Vision Relief Organization and the Overseas Education Fund. Like matching grants, cost-sharing grants are supportive of field-oriented activities and reflect strong PVO financial commitment and program implementation capability. In FY 1986, virtually all grants provided by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will be on a matching or cost-sharing basis.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAM TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: A.I.D.'s PVO policy directs that funding priority be given to PVO field programs. The matching grant is A.I.D.'s principal mechanism for central funding of such activities. A major criterion for grant support is consistency with the country development strategy where the PVO program is proposed.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: By definition, the PVO grantee provides funds at least equal to the A.I.D. grant. For some, the primary source is contributions from their own constituencies; for others, funds are provided principally by private industry and foundations. The matching grant program thus encourages a greater private sector role in international development activities. LDC government, private sector and participant contributions also are part of some programs.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Development Education Program (Biden-Pell)			\$2,700		FY 1986	\$2,700	Life of Project Funding Continuing
Number 938-0230	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING				FY 1982	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

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

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: In FY 1981 A.I.D. initiated the Development Education Program as directed by the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act (ISDCA) of 1980. This program responds to the mandate to support the development education efforts of PVOs by facilitating 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. Development Education is defined as a transfer of factual information about developing countries and their people, fostering understanding of development as a process and creating a broad consciousness and awareness of trans-national problems, particularly problems relating to world hunger. A.I.D. has developed a multi-faceted program which will bring the issues before the American public utilizing a variety of approaches to enhance public awareness.

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.

Through this competitive grants program, A.I.D. also will continue to seek out projects which have the potential for increasing public awareness of hunger-related issues through the innovative use of media. Funds will also be provided to encourage the incorporation of development issues in educational curricula, in addition to support of programs tailored to the interests of specific target groups such as women, corporate groups and minorities.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAM TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: Section 316 of the ISDCA urges A.I.D. to encourage the ongoing work of PVOs to deal with world hunger problems abroad. The Development Education Program is A.I.D.'s vehicle for carrying out this mandate. Through this mechanism, projects will be undertaken to assist PVOs to broaden the base of support for and understanding of the need for development activities abroad and will broaden the knowledge and understanding of the American public about development and hunger issues.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Projects are closely coordinated with PVOs and community groups, all of which provide funds on a cost-sharing basis. The contributions may be either cash or in-kind and cover the costs of such items as salaries, office space, materials and volunteer time.

Centrally Funded
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition - Office of Food for Peace

938-0700 Food for Peace Program Management - To provide the technical expertise and ancillary services needed to improve the planning and implementation of ongoing programs.

938-0701 Title II Program Enhancement - To improve the development impact of Title II resources by strengthening the capability of PVOs to design and implement essential complementary components of supplementary feeding programs.

938-0702 Food Data Needs Assessment - To improve collection of food sector data in drought-prone African countries in order to make more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs.

938-0703 Title II Outreach - To provide logistic support so that private voluntary agencies may continue, expand and retarget Title II programs to reach people most in need.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-0151 Heifer Project International (HPI) - To support livestock development projects for impoverished farmers in LDCs through distribution of livestock and training.

938-0167 National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) - To strengthen NCNW's capacity to plan, implement and evaluate a coordinated international program directed at women and children of low income families in LDCs.

938-0176 Lutheran World Relief (LWR) - To stimulate individual communities to undertake their own development by participating in projects to meet basic human needs and support a network of local organizations committed to and capable of continuing development assistance.

938-0182 Winrock International (WI) - To provide target organizations and groups engaged in animal agricultural development with: technical assistance services; informational materials; and training programs in areas related to livestock production.

938-0199 Institute for International Development, Inc. (IID) - To develop host country agencies whose purpose is to generate employment opportunities among the LDC poor.

938-0200 Save the Children/Community Development Foundation (SCF/CDF) - To transfer skills through the provision of technical assistance to poor communities in selected LDCs.

- 938-0201 Technoserve, Inc. (TNS) - To develop small-scale enterprises and enhance local capability to support self-help enterprise development.
- 938-0202 World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) - To implement a program of self-help rural leadership training.
- 938-0203 Partnership for Productivity (PfP) - To foster rural small-scale enterprise development by establishing local business advisory institutions and provide entrepreneurs the means with which to start businesses, particularly access to credit.
- 938-0205 US Foundation for International Scouting (USFIS) - To strengthen LDC scout associations implement community development programs, and provide development training and orientation for LDC youths through their participation in projects of benefit to their communities.
- 938-0206 Meals for Millions (MFM) - To support applied nutrition programs in selected LDCs which improve the nutritional status of the local population, particularly mothers and children.
- 938-0233 World Relief Corporation (WRC) - To continue and expand WRC's program for strengthening indigenous consortia or church-related development agencies to provide development assistance services at the community level.
- 938-0235 Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) - To support PACT, a consortium of 25 U.S. and Third World PVOs engaged in overseas development work to emphasize participation of LDC rural poor, provide project funding and encourage collaboration among PVOs in project implementation and improve the capacity of local development agencies.
- 938-0236 International Volunteer Service (IVS) - To strengthen local institutions through skills transfer in the areas of agriculture, small business/cooperative development, nutrition and health care and rural infrastructure.
- 938-0240 Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (JPURDC) - To bring together the complementary resources of universities and PVOs to effect successful rural development using water harvesting and aquaculture as the case intervention for village and area development.
- 938-0248 International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) - To continue and expand programs in rural development through international training, international extension and field operations.
- 938-0251 Foster Parents Plan (PLAN) - To fund income-generating projects of PLAN'S client families and community committees to give them the opportunity to earn higher incomes to meet their own basic needs.

938-0258 Heifer Project International (HPI) - To support agricultural development programs by providing the following services: livestock provision and distribution; veterinary services and supplies; technical information; training of technicians, project workers and farmers, including women and youth; extension, follow-up, and technical services; plus planning and evaluation.

938-0259 Institute for International Development, Inc. (IID) - To continue its program of assistance to small entrepreneurs through the creation of in-country affiliates, which provide loans and management training to local business people.

938-0260 International Voluntary Service (IVS) - To provide skills training to host institutions in seven countries to improve their capability to deliver services to the rural poor.

938-0261 Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (MFM/FFH) - To broaden the impact of Applied Nutrition Programs (ANPs) by expanding the ANP model within current program countries and extend it to new ones. The ANP is an integrated rural development program of training and technical assistance in improved nutrition, health and community development.

938-0262 Partnership for Productivity (PfP) - To foster the sustainability and institutionalization of PfP's small enterprise development program, presently operational in fifteen countries, through improvements in management and institutional development assistance.

938-0263 Coordination in Development (CODEL) - To assist CODEL, a consortium of U.S. religious and service agencies engaged in overseas development work, collaborate with local institutions in support of community level projects.

938-0264 Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) - To enable PACT, a consortium of 25 U.S. and third world PVOs engaged in overseas development work emphasize participation of LDC rural poor, provide project funding and encourage collaboration among PVOs in project implementation and improve the capacity of the local development agencies.

938-0265 Aga Khan Foundation - To undertake rural development in selected parts of South Asia and Africa.

938-0266 Africare - To support development of small-scale agribusiness projects (primarily food production and related activities) in seven African countries.

938-0230 Development Education (Biden-Pell) - To encourage, support, and expand the ongoing work of PVOs to deal with world hunger and related development issues as mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment.

Health - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-0135 Catholic Relief Service (CRS) - To carry out water and sanitation activities in five Latin American countries working through local government agencies and communities to ensure their full participation in establishing simple, low cost potable water systems.

938-0174 International Eye Foundation (IEF) - To institutionalize national and local capabilities for prevention and treatment of blindness and eye disease.

938-0185 Helen Keller International (HKI) - To integrate eye care into local primary health care systems.

938-0193 Project Concern International (PCI) - To support primary health care programs in six countries.

938-0214 Coordination in Development (CODEL) - To assist CODEL, a consortium of U.S. religious and service agencies engaged in overseas development work, collaborate with local institutions in support of community level projects.

938-0228 Adventist Development and Relief World Service (ADRA) - To support a program to improve the health, nutrition and socio-economic conditions of rural populations within the radius of health care and educational institutions operated by ADRA.

938-0232 National Council for International Health (NCIH) - To increase and enhance the technical and managerial capabilities of U.S. private sector agencies and health professionals engaged in international health development activities.

938-0242 Program for the Introduction and Adaption of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) - To enhance the acceptance and continued use of primary health care information and technology among illiterate and semi-literate adults in LDCs and develop in-country capability to carry on the development of such materials.

938-0249 Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) - To carry out technical assistance activities and provide project funding in comprehensive health care, vocational training and income generation and LDC staff development.

938-0252 Project HOPE - To support its health infrastructure development programs in six countries, focussing on appropriate technology transfer and training, training of health care workers and training of administrative health workers.

938-0264 Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) - To enable PACT, a consortium of 25 U.S. and Third World PVOs engaged in overseas development work to emphasize participation of LDC rural poor, to provide project funding and encourage collaboration among PVOs in project implementation and to improve the capacity of local development agencies.

938-0267 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) - To increase the availability and productive use of capital in rural areas through increased land productivity, human resource and physical infrastructure development in support of capital formation and microenterprise development.

938-0269 Helen Keller International (HKI) - To increase access to preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitative services by people in danger of losing sight or already blind in six countries; and to disseminate widely program results to demonstrate the effectiveness of integrated eye care programs in diverse regional settings.

938-0270 International Eye Foundation (IEF) - To integrate IEF's programs into the overall health services of a given country, emphasizing a community-based primary health approach to promote both the prevention of blinding eye disease and the early recognition, treatment, and appropriate referral of patients suffering from eye disease or visual loss.

938-0271 National Council for International Health (NCIH) - To enhance technical capabilities of U.S. PVOs and other private sector agencies in LDC health care systems.

938-0273 Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - To expand and enhance the impact of nutrition and primary health care activities carried out by ADRA institutions in 12 countries.

Education and Human Resources - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-0239 Goodwill Industries (GIA) - To strengthen income generating programs for the mildly handicapped in seven countries with USAID missions.

938-0244 Opportunities Industrial Centers International (OICI) - To provide institutional and project support for OICI's Vocational and Agricultural training programs in selected African countries and facilitate development of OIC affiliates to continue these skills training programs.

938-0253 Overseas Education Fund (OEF) - To support OEF's applied research on strategies to enhance earning of women through self-employment and job skills training.

938-0264 Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) - To enable PACT, a consortium of 25 U.S. and Third World PVOs engaged in overseas development work to emphasize participation of LDC rural poor, provide project funding and encourage collaboration among PVOs in project implementation and improve the capacity of local development agencies.

Selected Development Activities - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-0177 Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA) - To assist LDC YMCAs to conduct community development activity and support community projects, primarily in education and vocational training.

938-0211 Accion International (AITEC) - To develop the capabilities of local organizations in Latin American countries to plan and execute employment, income generating and management programs for micro-business enterprises in urban and rural settings.

938-0212 Town Affiliation Association (TAA) - To continue and expand a program for technical assistance in adapting and transferring "American know-how" to local urban private and public institutions abroad.

938-0216 Cooperatives for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) - To encourage renewable natural resource development in selected LDCs, focussing on problems of fuelwood availability, desertification and deforestation.

938-0227 New TransCentury Foundation (NTF) - To strengthen the management capacities of U.S. PVOs to undertake development assistance in the Third World, support community-initiated management development efforts, and encourage the sharing of expertise among PVOs.

938-0231 Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) - To establish and/or strengthen national development foundations in Latin American/Caribbean nations to provide credit and technical assistance to small scale farms and businesses normally outside the reach of commercial credit channels.

938-0237 Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) - To promote the use of appropriate technology in LDCs through development and dissemination of successful technologies.

938-0238 Ocean Freight - To enable registered PVOs and the American Red Cross to ship donated or purchased supplies for humanitarian and development programs overseas.

938-0241 Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) - To support income generating projects designed and managed by mid-level LDC women managers.

938-0249 Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) - To carry out technical assistance activities and provide project funding in comprehensive health care, vocational training and income generation and LDC staff development.

938-0250 Special Activities - To provide funds in support of evaluations, studies, projects, workshops, and conferences to strengthen U.S. PVOs engaged in development activities.

938-0254 Episcopal Church of the USA (ECUSA) - To build and strengthen national development planning offices of the Episcopal church in five countries by providing training, staff support, and funding of development projects.

938-0255 Fund for Multinational Management Education - To support feasibility studies of PVOs and multinational corporation in order to develop joint projects which combine PVO and corporate expertise to address development problems.

938-0256 National Association of the Partners of the Alliance (NAPA) - To provide grants to the LDC/U.S. partnerships in support of development projects in Latin America/Caribbean.

938-0263 Coordination in Development (CODEL) - To assist CODEL, a consortium of U.S. religious and service agencies engaged in overseas development work collaborate in support of community level projects carried out by local institutions.

938-0264 Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) - To enable PACT, a consortium of 25 U.S. and Third World PVOs engaged in overseas development work to emphasize participation of LDC rural poor, provide project funding and encourage collaboration among PVOs in project implementation and improve the capacity of local development agencies.

938-0267 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) - To increase the availability and productive use of capital in rural areas through increased land productivity, human resource and physical infrastructure development in support of capital formation and microenterprise development.

938-0268 World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - To develop and implement a strategy for integrating management of natural resources and preservation of biological diversity with human development needs in three types of wildland areas.

938-0272 Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) - To support a technology information transfer program for developing countries.

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

Howard A. Minners, M.D.

HOWARD A. MINNERS

Science Advisor

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Science and Technology
Science Advisor

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

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, immun-chemistry, 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 <u>1/</u>	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 development 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.

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	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR											
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL DATA											
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPHMT (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 GRANTS				36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				36,000	36,000	41,673	23,616	12,000	11,224	13,000	12,996
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 data.

For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.