AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1987

MAIN VOLUME

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

A.I.D.
Development Information Center
Room 105 SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523-1801

THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's requests for authorizations and appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987.

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

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

M. Peter McPherson

MAIN VOLUME

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* The ESF narrative includes additional information on uses and purposes of these funds as required by Section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

** This narrative is in lieu of a report as required by Section 300 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume of A.I.D.'s FY 1987 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the program and budget justification of the Reagan Administration bilateral foreign assistance program.

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

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

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

Finally, included as a separate annex to the Main Volume (Main Volume Part II) is additional information on selected economic and social data for aid and non-aid recipient countries as well as a report on all aid and non-aid recipients broken out by region and by GNP rank.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT: FY 87 CP

For several years, A.I.D. has been committed to bringing about fundamental, systemic change. As I have previously reported, the key elements in this effort to achieve systemwide impacts are policy dialogue, institutional development, utilization of the private sector, and technology transfer and development.

As the agency was focusing more sharply with respect to the "means" or approaches we use in promoting development, it became increasingly clear that it was important to also achieve greater clarity with respect to our conception of development. In particular, we needed to more sharply define the set of problems we were concerned with, and to specificy our developmental goals.

During the past year, A.I.D. finalized and published its first strategic plan: "Blueprint for Development." The Plan is the Agency's primary statement of purpose, objectives and approach to foreign assistance. The new document builds on much that is sound in Agency practice, linking our search for systemwide change to fundamental goals. At the same time it provides new ways of conceptualizing the Agency mission, provides new tools for programming and offers new ways of achieving a unified development effort while maintaining the diversity required by individual country situations.

1. Problem Orientation

The Plan identifies the Agency's focus in terms of a set of key problems. The language of problems rather than sectors is deliberate and is intended to regularly draw our attention to what it is we are trying to accomplish within the overall context of broad economic growth. The Plan identifies five development problems which constitute the central areas of Agency activity:

- Inadequate Income Growth
- Hunger
- Health Deficiencies, Especially Infant and Child Mortality
- Illiteracy and Lack of Education
- Unmanageable Population Pressures

The choice of these problems reflects several major conclusions. First, that sustained development cannot occur without long term economic growth. Secondly, that growth per se is not the total answer, that countries at the same level of per capita GNP may differ greatly in the degree to which the basic needs of the population are being met. And finally that the most desirable approach to development is one that achieves a balance between the goal of sustained economic growth and systemwide efforts to overcome basic needs problems.

Agency activity is built upon an understanding of these problems in each country where they exist. Country level strategies will focus on those problems which are most serious and where opportunities for an important A.I.D. contribution exist.

2. Agency Goals

As a basis for orienting our program towards these problems, the Plan identifies an overall target for economic growth and quantitative basic needs standards for achievement; these standards represent country-wide levels of achievement that collectively constitute minimally adequate accomplishments for low and medium income countries in overcoming key problems. In the coming years, the Agency will work with host countries and other donors, to gain general acceptance of these standards as a basis for focusing development efforts. Within the A.I.D. program we will be utilizing these standards as a basis for program prioritization. It must be emphasized that A.I.D. is only one part of the effort that will be needed to achieve these levels. The growth target and standards are:

Economic Growth:

- Attain an annual real rate of growth of per capita income of not less than 2 percent.

Hunger:

- Achieve the FAO "critical level" of caloric intake for at least 90 percent of the population in each country, and

- Reduce the percentage of children under age five suffering from chronic and severe undernourishment to less than 20 percent of the age group.

Disease and Early Death:

- Reduce infant mortality to less than 75/1000,
- For children 1-4 reduce mortality to less than 10/1000, and
- For the population as a whole, achieve a level of life expectancy at birth of 60 years.

Illiteracy and Lack of Education:

- Increase primary school enrollment to above 90 percent for both boys and girls, with 70 percent of the age group completing at least four years of schooling, and
- Achieve adult literacy of 50 percent for both men and women.

Unmanageable Population Pressure:

- Enable access for at least 80 percent of couples to a wide range of acceptable voluntary family planning services.

A.I.D. assisted countries differ widely in the extent to which they have attained these levels of achievement. Some countries are far from these standards in almost all areas, other countries are close to attaining these levels in some areas and may have even surpassed them in a few cases. Thus, we are establishing no universal target date by which we believe or predict that these levels will be attained. Our objective is to see such standards incorporated into development thinking and to move towards their attainment as rapidly as possible.

One of our objectives is to use the new plan to communicate our vision of development and our conception of how A.I.D. can contribute to the development process. Thus, the plan is being widely distributed both within the donor community and among the general public.

Ultimately each nation will make its own decision about what it means by "development." The Plan attempts to make clear how the United States understands that key term. It articulates the vision of development which we are pursuing in our programs and with which we want the United States to be clearly identified.

M. Peter McPherson
Administrator

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1987 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS
AND FY 1987 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST. AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURSE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Functional Development Assistance:				0
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	709,900	709,900	--	709,900
Population Planning.....	250,000	250,000	--	250,000
Health.....	150,843	150,843	--	150,843
Child Survival Fund.....	25,000	25,000	--	25,000
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	179,789	179,789	--	179,789
Selected Development Activities.....	231,468	231,468	--	231,468
Science and Technology.**.....	[14,258]	[14,258]	--	[14,258]
Sahel Development Program.***.....	80,000	80,000	--	80,000
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund.****	[13,500]	[13,500]	--	[13,500]
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,627,000	1,627,000	0	1,627,000
Grants, included above.....	1,413,133	1,413,133	--	1,413,133
Loans, included above.....	213,867	213,867	--	213,867
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	10,000	10,000	--	10,000
Disaster Assistance.....	25,000	25,000	--	25,000
Housing Guaranty Reserve.....	10,000	10,000	--	10,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,672,000	1,672,000	0	1,672,000
Operating Expenses.....	388,900	388,900	--	388,900
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	21,750	21,750	--	21,750
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	N/A	33,992	--	33,992
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	--	[300,000]	--	[300,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,082,650	2,116,642	0	2,116,642
Economic Support Fund.....	4,093,800	4,093,800	90,000 *	4,183,800
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	6,176,450	6,210,442	90,000	6,300,442

* FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.
** Requested in Selected Development Activities account in FY 1987.
*** Requested under Functional Accounts begining in FY 1987
**** Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1984 - FY 1987
(in thousands of dollars)

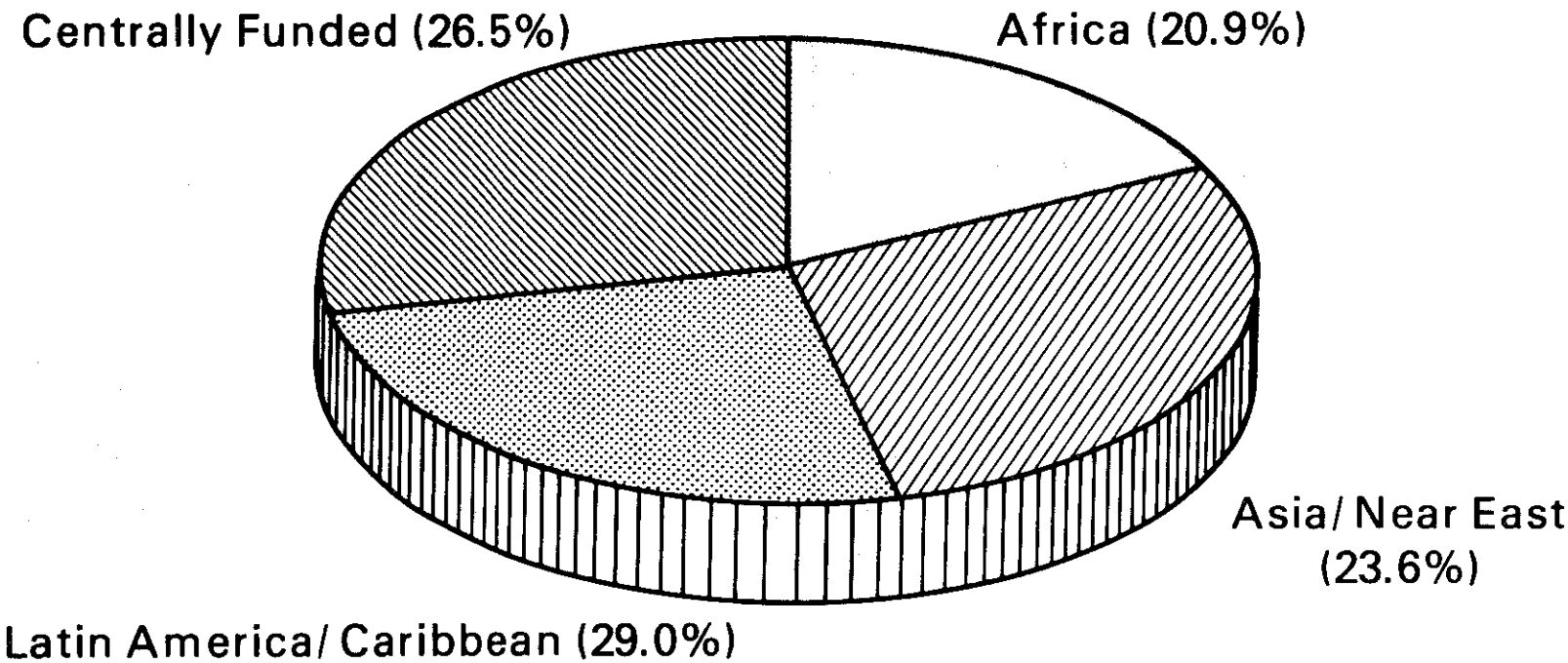
	FY 1984 ACTUAL	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 ESTIMATE 1/	FY 1987 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	723,137	774,742	676,795	709,900
Population Planning.....	242,364	288,181	234,545	250,000
Health.....	128,195	252,313	185,161	150,843
Child Survival Fund.....	--	25,000	36,425	25,000
Education & Human Resources Dev...	120,698	186,565	162,134	179,789
Selected Development Activities...	137,094	214,485	157,365	231,468
Science and Technology.....	10,000	12,000	15,111	[14,258] 3/
Sahel Development Program 2/.....	--	--	--	80,000
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund...	--	--	--	[13,500]
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,361,488	1,753,286	1,467,536	1,627,000
Grants, included above.....	955,713	1,428,154	1,313,487	1,413,133
Loans, included above.....	405,775	325,132	154,049	213,867
Sahel Development Program 2/.....	106,619	108,997	77,038	--
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund	12,000	18,500	[17,226]	-- 4/
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	30,000	30,000	33,495	10,000
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	--	1,142	--	--
International Disaster Assistance....	207,478	127,073	21,533	25,000
Housing Guaranty Reserve.....	--	40,000	--	10,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,717,585	2,078,998	1,599,602	1,672,000
Operating Expenses.....	375,260	397,400	360,167	388,900
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	--	--	20,145	21,750
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	40,620	41,864	43,122	33,992 5/
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	--	[300,000]	[239,250]	[300,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	2,133,465	2,512,262	2,023,036	2,116,642
Economic Support Fund.....	3,146,166	5,247,384	4,660,891	4,093,800 6/
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	5,279,631	7,759,646	6,683,927	6,210,442

1/ After P.L. 99-177 reduction.
2/ Requested under Functional Accounts beginning in FY 1987.
3/ Requested in Selected Development Activities account in FY 1987.
4/ Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.

5/ Authorized by Sec. 803 of Foreign Service Act of 1980 and the Foreign Assistance Act. Legislation proposed for later transmittal will increase the retirement-eligible age and reduce FY 1987 requirements for the Retirement fund by $11,500 million.
6/ Excludes $90 million for Jordan from FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.

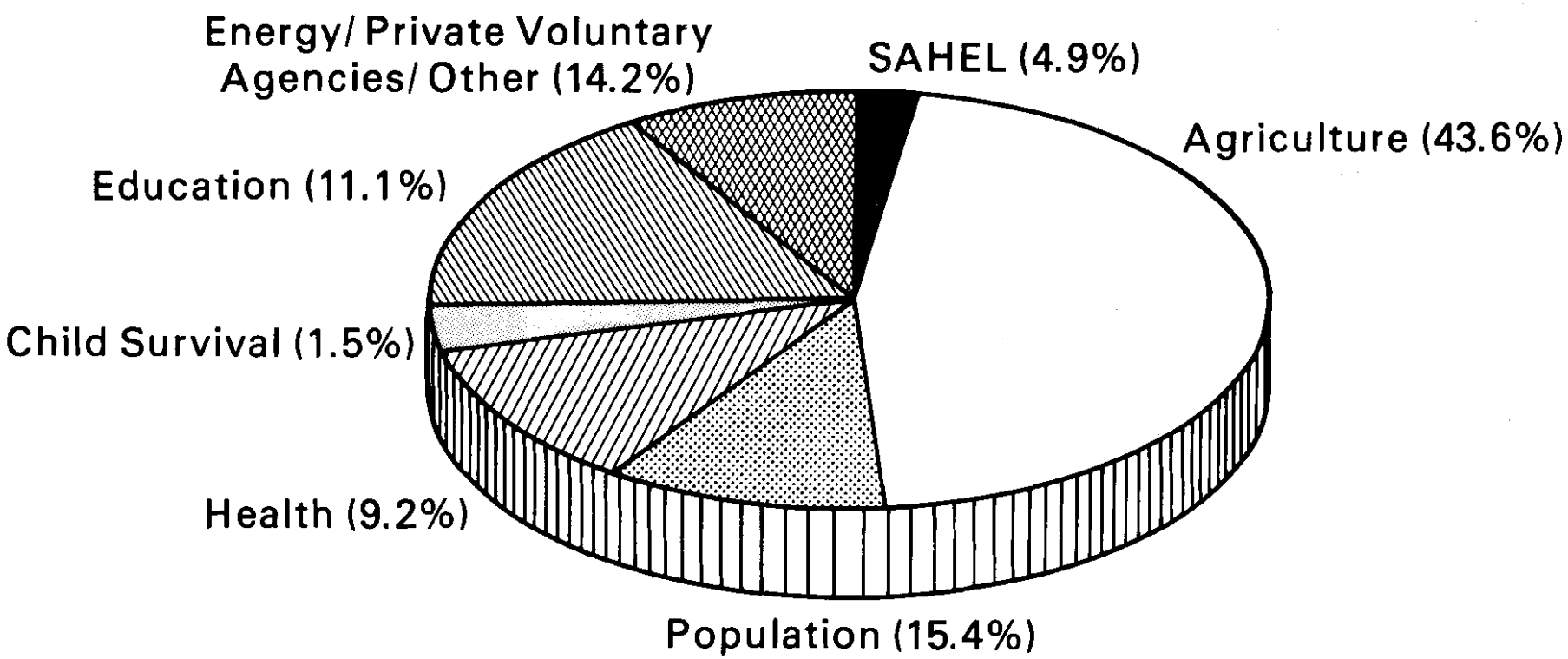
FY 1987 Development Assistance

Allocation By Region



FY 1987 Development Assistance

Allocation By Functional Account



APPROPRIATED BUDGET AUTHORITY PROGRAM TRENDS AND BUREAU ALLOCATIONS

	FY 1985 Actuals	FY 1986 Request	FY 1986 Authorized	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1986 POST Sequestration	FY 1987 Request	ALLOCATION OF FY 1987 REQUEST AFRICA	ANE	LAC	S&T	FVA	PPC	PRE	SCI ADV
Functional Developmet Assistance:														
Agriculture, Rural Dev & Nutrition	755,551	792,352	699,995	699,995	669,895	709,900	148,000	237,946	178,754	61,150	19,400	51,650	13,000	--
Population Planning	290,000	250,017	250,000	250,000	239,250	250,000	23,000	55,000	25,400	114,300	--	32,300	0	--
Health	223,138	121,427	200,824	200,824	192,189	150,843	29,648	27,409	43,711	36,500	6,450	1,125	6,000	--
Child Survival Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,925	25,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	10,000	7,500	--	--	--
Education & Human Resources Dev	188,833	183,533	169,950	169,950	162,642	179,789	36,869	31,120	101,400	8,100	1,000	1,300	--	--
Selected Development Activities	188,000	210,071	174,359	174,359	166,862	231,468	20,385	30,025	120,000	5,300	13,000	5,500	23,000	--
Science and Technology	12,000	13,000	10,790	10,790	10,326	[14,258]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,258
Subtotal: Functional Accounts	1,682,522	1,595,400	1,530,918	1,530,918	1,465,089	1,547,000	259,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	47,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Sahel Development Program	97,500	80,500	80,500	80,500	77,038	80,000	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Private Enterprise Rovolving Fund	[16,000]	[20,000]	[18,000]	[18,000]	[17,226]	[13,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	[13,500]	--
Subtotal: Functional and Sahel	1,780,022	1,675,900	1,611,418	1,611,418	1,542,127	1,627,000	339,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	47,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Housing Guaranty Reserve	40,000	--	--	--	--	10,000								
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	30,000	10,000	35,000	35,000	33,495	10,000					10,000			
International Disaster Assistance	160,000	25,000	22,500	22,500	21,533	25,000								
Subtotal: Functional, Sahel & Other	2,010,022	1,710,900	1,668,918	1,668,918	1,597,155	1,672,000	339,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Operating Expenses	394,033	393,700	397,400	376,350	360,167	388,900								
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General	--	--	--	21,050	20,145	21,750								
FSR & DF	41,864	35,562	--	43,122	43,122	33,992								
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[300,000]	[200,000]	--	[250,000]	[239,250]	[300,000]								
Total: A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,445,919	2,140,162	2,066,318	2,109,440	2,020,589	2,116,642	339,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Economic Support Fund	6,084,000	4,024,000	3,706,000	3,706,000	3,546,642	4,093,800	410,500	2,736,800	945,000	1,500	--	--	--	--
Total: A.I.D. Economic Assistance	8,529,919	6,164,162	5,772,318	5,815,440	5,567,231	6,210,442	750,402	3,120,800	1,417,265	236,850	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Trade and Development Program	21,000	20,000	18,900	18,900	18,087	18,000								
Total	8,550,919	6,184,162	5,791,218	5,834,340	5,585,318	6,228,442	750,402	3,120,800	1,417,265	236,850	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE

COUNTRIES ASSISTED IN FY 1986 AND FY 1987

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Belize
Bolivia
Botswana

Burkina
Burma
Burundi
Cambodian Resistance
Cameroon

Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo

Costa Rica
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador

Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gambia

Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti

Honduras
India
Indonesia
Israel
Jamaica

Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon

Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal

Niger
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru

Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome

Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa

Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Thailand

Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Uruguay

Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

REGIONAL ALLOCATIONAS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE *
(MILLIONS)

	FY 1984 ACTUAL	%	FY 1985 ACTUAL	%	FY 1986 ESTIMATE	%	FY 1987 REQUEST	%
AFRICA	340	23%	352	19%	337	22%	340	21%
ASIA AND NEAR EAST	444	30%	494	26%	393	25%	384	24%
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	295	20%	507	27%	415	27%	472	29%
INTER-REGIONAL	402	27%	528	28%	416	27%	431	26%
TOTAL	1,481	100%	1,881	100%	1,561	100%	1,627	100%

* Includes amounts programmed for Functional Development Assistance account, Private Sector Revolving Fund and Sahel Development Program. Inter-Regional amount includes the Revolving Loan Fund.

NOTE: Details may not add due to rounding.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FY 1985 1/ Actual	FY 1986 Appropriated (pre-sequestration)	FY 1986 Appropriated (post-sequestration)	FY 1987 Appropriation Request
8,554,919,000	5,815,440,000	5,567,231,000	6,210,442,000

For the FY 1987 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an authorization of $6,176,450,000 and an appropriation of $6,210,442,000. The request includes funding for Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund.

The FY 1987 budget reflects the Reagan Administration's concern with the need to reduce the Federal budget deficit while maintaining a level of bilateral assistance which meets two of the most critical foreign policy objectives: (1) alleviating the suffering of the world's poor and hungry and (2) fostering economic stabilization in countries of particular security and political importance to the United States.

To accomplish the dual objectives of Federal deficit reduction and economic assistance to the world's neediest, A.I.D. has held the FY 1987 budget request to essentially the same level as the FY 1985 and FY 1986 requests. It should be noted that the FY 1987 budget request is 27% below the FY 1985 actual appropriation, which included supplemental appropriations of $2,395,500,000.

Impact of FY 1986 Appropriated Levels on FY 1987 Request

The FY 1986 funding levels have had a significant impact on the FY 1987 request level. The FY 1986 post-sequestration levels were 5.0% and 11.9% below the FY 1986 request for DA and ESF, respectively. The FY 1987 request seeks levels sufficient to maimtain momentum inseveral programs cut substantially in the FY 1986 appropriation. Within A.I.D.'s Functional Accounts, with the exception of the Health assistance account, the total appropriated for all other functional assistance accounts in FY 1986 was almost 10% less than the request (prior to sequestration). The accounts impacted most adversely by the appropriated levels were the Agriculture, Selected Development Activities (SDA), and Science and Technology accounts.

1/ Includes supplemental appropriations totaling $2,395,500,000.

In total, the FY 1987 request for all functional accounts represents a 3% decrease below the FY 1986 request, and less than a 1% increase over the FY 1986 appropriated level (prior to sequestration). The requested levels for the functional accounts will permit A.I.D. at a minimum to help meet the basic human needs of the poor majority in the Third World in the areas of food production, education, training, population and health.

The FY 1987 requested ESF funding level is $4.1 billion, essentially the same level as the FY 1986 request. This level of funding will permit the Agency to maintain adequate funding levels for those A.I.D.-recipient countries which were not earmarked in FY 1986 and which received disproportionate reductions from their requested funding levels. Unearmarked countries received 28% less than requested due to the combination of a substantially reduced ESF appropriation and a high level of earmarkings. The request also will permit A.I.D. to approximate the level of funding recommended by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, something the Agency was unable to do in FY 1986 because of the the considerable earmarking in the ESF account.

Program Priorities

This budget addresses the minimum economic needs for A.I.D. recipient countries in all geographic regions.

Africa

International attention in the recent past has been drawn to Africa's drought and ensuing famine. Much of A.I.D.'s program in Africa has reflected the world's concern. A.I.D., working closely with private voluntary organizations, moved an extraordinary amount of food to people in need saving millions of lives. In addition to famine relief, the Agency's basic human needs programs have continued with the objectives of (1) increasing long-term agricultural production to avoid future famines; (2) improving the health profile of the population with special emphasis on child survival activities; (3) providing family planning assistance to alleviate economic pressures created by overpopulation; (4) educating and training individuals with the major focus on improving primary education and filling critical manpower gaps; (5) stimulating the growth of private sector; and (5) fostering economic policy reform and stabilization measures conducive to growth.

The FY 1987 request for Africa includes $339.9 million in Development Assistance (including the Sahel) and $410.5 million in ESF. As part of the FY 1987 program for Africa, A.I.D. requests $75 million for the third year of funding for the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program which seeks to encourage major policy reforms on the part of recipient countries. The

Development Assistance request is essentially the same as the FY 1986 estimated program level of $336.8 million. The Africa FY 1987 ESF level is approximately the same as the FY 1985 appropriation, although a significant increase over FY 1986 levels because of the disproportionate reduction African countries absorbed as a result of the low overall FY 1986 ESF level and the very high level of ESF earmarkings in other geographic regions. The requested level will help provide needed balance of payments support to a number of African countries experiencing critical shortages and debt problems, and provide appropriate support to those countries in Africa with whom we have military agreements.

Asia/Near East

For FY 1987, the Administration is requesting $384 million in DA funds and $2.737 billion in ESF for countries in Asia and the Near East.

In Asia, the A.I.D. economic program focuses primarily on development assistance to alleviate the high levels of poverty and underdevelopment in this region. While humanitarian concerns are motivating factors in our Asia assistance program, the United States has political and strategic concerns in this region as well.

We are requesting $15 million in ESF for humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees uprooted as a result of the Soviet invasion of that country. For Cambodian resistance, we are requesting $5 million in ESF humanitarian assistance to aid victims of the Vietnamese invasion of that country.

In the Near East region, the bulk of our assistance continues to support the Middle East peace process, strategic defense, and access to the Persian Gulf. The budget request for Israel and Egypt remains unchanged from the FY 1985 and FY 1986 regular ESF appropriations of $1.2 billion and $815 million respectively. In FY 1985, Congress passed a $2.258 billion supplemental bill to strengthen Middle East security. Of that amount, $1.5 billion was appropriated for Israel; $500 million for Egypt; $250 million for Jordan; and $8 million for Middle East regional activities. These supplemental funds were made available for two years, with the exception of the Jordan money which remains available for three years.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The FY 1987 request for countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region totals $472 million in Development Assistance and $945 million in ESF.

The request includes a total of $942.6 million in DA and ESF for Central America. This is the fourth year of a multi-year program of assistance--responding to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America--to help stabilize Central American economies, rebuild infrastructure, provide trade credits and encourage rescheduling of multilateral debt. Even at the FY 1987 request level, the Administration will be unable to make up for the shortfall between the Commission's recommended levels and actual appropriations. The cumulative shortfall in DA and ESF through FY 1986 is over $500 million in DA and ESF combined. However, in light of deficit reduction targets, this requested level of assistance for Central America strikes a balance between the minimum needs of this region and the prudent allocation of scarce budgetary resources.

The request also includes $52 million in DA and $72 million in ESF for the Andean countries of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The FY 1987 request includes a new $15 million ESF program for Uruguay to help the recently elected government achieve long-term growth and economic recovery. In Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, the Agency will continue to support Government efforts to eliminate illegal production and trafficking of narcotics. In addition, a significant economic assistance program has been formulated to help all South American recipients halt economic decline and expand the role and participation of the private sector in economic development.

For Caribbean countries, the FY 1987 request includes $109.7 million in DA and $190 million in ESF to continue to support economic stabilization and recovery; to encourage exports through the Caribbean Basin Initiative; to increase agricultural production; and to improve in social services.

Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1987 appropriation request totals $2,116,642,000 compared to an FY 1986 appropriation of $2,109,440,000 (pre-sequestration) and $2,020,589,000 (post-sequestration). The request includes funding for Functional Development Assistance Program, the Private Sector Revolving Fund, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, the Trade Credit Insurance Program, Operating Expenses, Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and the Housing Guaranty Reserve.

Functional Development Assistance

The Agency's FY 1987 request totals $1,627,000,000 for the Functional Development Assistance accounts, including $80,000,000 for the Sahel Development Program, requested as an additional Functional account beginning with FY 1987. This

compares to an FY 1986 request for the Functional accounts and Sahel program of $1,675,900,000 and an appropriation of $1,611,418,000 (pre-sequestration) and $1,542,127,000 (post-sequestration).

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

An appropriation of $709,900,000 is requested for this account, compared to an FY 1986 request of $792,352,000 and an appropriation of $699,995,900 (pre-sequestration) and $669,896,076 (post-sequestration).

This account continues to be the largest portion, about 44%, of the request for Functional Development Assistance in response to the fact that insufficient food supplies and inadequate diets remain a principal concern in most development countries.

The World Bank estimates that the number of malnourished people in all developing countries could double, or even triple, from the current 500 million to 1.3 billion by the year 2000. Unfortunately, during this same period of time, about 90% of the projected increase in world population will occur in developing countries.

Most countries in Africa and the Caribbean are not able to produce and distribute the food they need or to afford their growing food import requirements. In fact, per capita food production in the food-deficit countries has declined over the past decade. To help reverse this trend, A.I..D. will continue in FY 1987 to concentrate its agricultural assistance program to increase food availability and improve food consumption. To accomplish these objectives, the Agency will seek to improve country policies which currently constrain agricultural production, marketing and consumption; to develop human resources and institutional capabilities to improve agricultural production methods; to expand the role of the private sector in agricultural and rural development; and employ all available assistance instruments, including PL 480 food aid to meet food and nutrition needs.

The overall increase from FY 1986 (post-sequestration) in this account is 6% . The Latin America and Caribbean and Africa programs are projected to grow substantially because problems of hunger and malnutrition remain most acute in these parts of the world. The request for Africa is up 6.6% and the Latin America and Caribbean account is up 14% compared to the FY 1986 allocation to these regions from new budget authority. Funds from this account will be used to increase agricultural productivity, create rural employment and improve nutrition.

2. Population Planning

For Population Planning, A.I.D. requests an FY 1987 appropriation of $250,000,000, compared with an FY 1986 request of $250,017,000 and an appropriation of $250,000,000 (pre-sequestration) and $239,250,000 (post-sequestration).

Effective family planning programs are a vital part of overall development strategies since very high rates of population growth force nations to spend an increasing proportion of their resources on education and health services for a young and growing population.

High population growth rates can be reduced by effective family planning programs, and evidence exists that high rates of population growth are beginning to level off in a number of developing countries. The most important reductions have taken place in countries which have instituted strong family planning programs. In its Strategic Plan for 1985, A.I.D. adopted the goal that 80% of couples should have access to family planning services. A.I.D.'s FY 1987 population program is consistent with this goal.

Over 40% of the requested funds would be allocated directly to country programs, with the largest portion going to the Asia/Near East regions, where several major national family planning projects are well underway. The remaining 60 percent of the request would be allocated to A.I.D.'s centrally-funded program to support a major part of U.S. family planning technical assistance related to provision of family planning services; biomedical research; operations research; policy analysis and demographic data collection.

In accordance with the United States population policy statement presented at the International Population Conference in Mexico City in 1984, U.S. government funds will be disassociated from foreign non-governmental organizations which support abortion-related activities. When dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the U.S. Government, the United States will contribute to such nations through segregated accounts which cannot be used for abortion.

3. Health

For Health assistance, A.I.D. requests an FY 1987 appropriation of $150,843,000 (not including an additional $25,000,000 for the Child Survival Fund being requested separately in FY 1987). This level compares to an FY 1986 request of $146,427,000, which included $25,000,000 for child survival activities, and an appropriation of $200,824,200 (pre-sequestration) and $192,188,759 (post-sequestration).

Since 1985, A.I.D. has concentrated a substantial portion of Health account resources for child survival activities--to counter the problems of child and infant mortality. These funds have been and will continue to be used for a focused and coordinated program of bilateral, central, PVO and international organization activities in child survival. Much of the FY 1985 and FY 1986 funding has been directed toward oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization services. In FY 1985, $33 million was devoted to ORT and $19 million for immunization. Immunization funding is expected to double in FY 1986. A three to five year child survival implementation plan is being developed by the Agency to direct use of A.I.D. funds to achieve child survival objectives.

In FY 1987, the level of funding within the Health account for child survival service delivery (exclusive of research) is expected to remain at approximately 50% of total funding for the account. The objectives of the overall Health program are to: reduce infant and child mortality; increase life expectancy for the population as a whole; increase coverage and demand for child survival interventions; improve cost-effectiveness and sustainability of services through improved health care financing mechanisms; improve health management personnel; and support biomedical research and field testing of important new technologies.

Two-thirds of the FY 1987 Health account funds are proposed for direct allocation to country programs with the largest portion, almost $44 million, going to health programs in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

4. Child Survival Fund

For the Child Survival Fund (CSF), A.I.D. is requesting a separate appropriation of $25,000,000, the same amount as requested in FY 1986 within the Health account, and the same as the FY 1986 appropriation, pre-sequestration, (not including $12,500,000 transferred from the Lebanon ESF pipeline) and $23,925,000, post-sequestration.

Half of all deaths in developing countries occur among children under five. Half of these tragic deaths can be reduced by successful application of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. Approximately 75% of the CSF funds are devoted to these activities. Two other interventions, child spacing and nutrition activities, are also an integral part of the Agency's child survival strategy.

The proposed FY 1987 allocation of the CSF is as follows: $2 million for Africa; $2.5 million in Asia/Near East, $3 million in Latin America and the Caribbean and $17.5 million administered through central accounts--including $6.5 million

for bio-medical research, and $11 million for global programs through UNICEF and private voluntary organizations.

5. Education and Human Resources Development

The FY 1987 request for the Education and Human Resources (EHR) account is $179,789,000 compared to an FY 1986 request of $183,533,000 and an appropriation of $169,949,700 (pre-sequestration) and $162,641,863 (post-sequestration). Developing a nation's human resources is key to sustaining economic and social development. The cornerstone of A.I.D.'s education and human resources development program are: raising basic education levels, establishing and maintaining a skilled workforce, and insuring that people have the social and economic opportunity to use their talents and skills productively.

Many developing countries are faced with almost insurmountable basic education problems. In the Third World as a whole about 600 million adults are illiterate. In addition, all countries need additional trained technical and professional personnel. A.I.D.'s EHR assistance objectives center around these developing countries needs. These objectives are to improve: basic schooling opportunities for the 6-14 age group; skills training for adolescents and adults; and scientific, technical, administrative and managerial authority. Almost 95% of the FY 1987 proposed EHR budget would be allocated directly to country programs: about $37 million to support participant training and basic schooling systems in Africa; about $31 million to support education, participant training, labor and PVO activities in Asia and the Near East and over $100 million to support skills training, basic education and expanded participant training programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

6. Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities

The FY 1987 budget request for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account (Section 106) is $217,210,000 compared to an FY 1986 request of $210,071,000 and an appropriation of $174,358,930 (pre-sequestration) and $166,861,496 (post-sequestration). In addition, $14,258,000 is requested for the Science and Technology program, compared to an FY 1986 request of $13,000,000 and an appropriation of $10,790,000 (pre-sequestration) and $10,326,030 (post-sequestration).

Activities funded within this account support agency initiatives encouraging private sector development, energy, strengthening LDC institutions, promoting human rights and supporting research and technical assistance.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative involves programs which encourage the growth of free markets and private entrepreneurship. Mechanisms used to accomplish these objectives include: policy reform, technical assistance, management training, investment and export promotion, provision of credit and privatization and divestiture.

A.I.D.'s PVO programs address energy, environment, capital saving technology, small enterprise development and urban problems.

A.I.D.'s Science and Technology program supports research in: biotechnology/immunology, plant biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technology, biological control and diversity of biological resources. Also included in this program is the U.S./Israeli Program for Cooperative Development Research which finances research proposals involving Israeli Institutions in collaboration with LDCs.

A.I.D. funding from this account will also support human rights activities, mandated under Section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act. Examples of the types of activities the Agency supports are: the strengthening of legal systems; electoral reform; institutions promoting human rights; and research on civil and political rights.

A.I.D. also provides support for energy resource programs. This support takes the form of technical assistance, training and research in making the most efficient use of imported energy resources and developing domestic resources.

Finally, A.I.D. funds from this account are used to develop local institutions and train personnel in effective natural resource management.

The proposed allocation of the $217.2 million requested for this account is: $20.4 million for Africa, $30 million for Asia/Near East, $120 million for Latin America and the Caribbean, and $46.8 million for central programs. The $14.3 million for the Science and Technology program would be administered by the Office of the Science Advisor.

F. Sahel Development Program

For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $80,000,000 for the Sahel Development Program (SDP) compared to an FY 1986 request of $80,500,000 and an appropriation of $80,500,000 (pre-sequestration) and $77,038,500 (post-sequestration).

Beginning in Fy 1987 the request is included as part of the proposed appropriation for the Functional Development

Assistance program. The SDP covers seven countries bordering the Sahara Desert: Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad and Mali, as well as the Cape Verde Islands. The SDP is A.I.D.'s regional response to overcoming the serious difficulties plaguing these countries which share similar problems and development objectives. The root of the problem in the Sahelian countries is the depth of the poverty which, when measured against any social or economic indication, ranks them among the world's poorest.

Following an assessment in 1984 of A.I.D.'s long-term development strategy in the Sahel, A.I.D. is withdrawing from sectors where host country expertise or management capability has proven to be too limited. The current priority development sectors under the SDP are: food production, economic policy reform, health and family planning, human resource development, infrastructure and financial management. The principal goal of this strategy is to achieve regional food self-reliance.

Other A.I.D. Programs

Private Sector Revolving Fund

To encourage greater participation of the private sector in development, the FY 1987 budget marks the fourth year in which funds are requested for capitalization of the Private Sector Revolving Fund. The FY 1987 request for $13,500,000 is included within the proposed overall level for Functional Development Assistance. The Fund enables the Bureau for Private Enterprise to pursue an investment strategy whereby: private financial institutions can fill gaps in host country capital markets to service small and medium business expansion; investments can be made in the privatization or divestiture of state-owned enterprises; small venture funds can be established to finance new private sector enterprises; and assistance can be provided to private agribusiness firms.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)

For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $10,000,000 for the ASHA program, which is the same as the FY 1986 request. The FY 1986 ASHA appropriation was $35,000,000 (pre-sequestration) and $33,495,000 (post-sequestration).

The ASHA program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

Priority for FY 1987 funding will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

International Disaster Assistance

For International Disaster Assistance, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $25,000,000 for FY 1987, which is the same as the FY 1986 request. The FY 1986 appropriation was $22,500,000 (pre-sequestration) and $21,532,500 (post-sequestration).

The objective of this program is to save lives and property and to reduce suffering in foreign countries which are struck or threatened by disaster.

In FY 1985, A.I.D. received a $137.5 million supplemental appropriation because of the demands for life-saving, non-food assistance for the famine-stricken peoples of Africa. In FY 1985, the world witnessed A.I.D. responding to other extraordinary disasters: the Bhopal, India chemical explosion; devastating cyclones in Bangladesh and the Philippines; the earthquakes in Mexico and Chile; and the special needs of displaced Afghans.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. will be prepared to respond to other disasters as well as pursue its program of disaster preparedness.

Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP)

The Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) is an insurance program to induce U.S. banks to provide short-term trade credit to countries in Central America. For FY-1986, $250 million of guarantee authority has been authorizied and for FY 1987, $300 million of guarantee authority is being requested.

As required by the enacting legislation, AID has established a reserve fund for discharging liabilities under the TCIP. In FY 1985, $60 million in ESF was initially earmarked for this fund: subsequently (as a result, inter alia, of risk analysis) this figure was reduced to $10 million and the remaining $50 million utilized for other ESF activitites. In FY 1986, $27 million is being earmarked for this purpose; and for FY 1987, $35 million is included in the ESF request for this purpose.

Housing Guaranty Reserve Fund

In FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $10,000,000 to increase the level of the HG Reserve Fund to cover claims which have not been refinanced. Claim payments are contractual obligations of the United Stated which must be paid. The need to replenish the fund arises from the worldwide debt problem and ensuing rescheduluings which have necessitated payments from the fund.

Operating Expenses

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $388,900,000 in FY 1987 to finance management of the Agency's bilateral assistance program, including Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund and the PL 480 program.

The request covers salaries and operating costs of A.I.D.'s Washington headquarters and overseas operations.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

A.I.D. requests $33,992,000 in FY 1987 to finance the annual installment of the unfunded liability created by the extension of eligibility in the Foreign Service Retirement system to A.I.D. foreign service personnel and by subsequent salary increases and changes in legislation affecting benefits. Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system. If this legislation is not enacted in time, the FY 1987 funding requirement would increase by $11,500,000 to a level of $45,492,000.

Inspector General - Operating Expenses

The Agency's FY 1987 budget request includes $21,750,000 for the operations of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount represents a $1.6 million increase over the FY 1986 level of $20.1 milllion.

Economic Support Fund

For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $4,093,800,000 for the Economic Support Fund (ESF). The request is up slightly from the FY 1986 request of $4,024,000,000 and considerably increased over the FY 1986 appropriation of $3,706,000,000 (pre-sequestration) and $3,546,642,000 (post-sequestration).

ESF provides flexible economic assistance to countries of particular security and political importance to the United States. To the maximum extent feasible, such assistance conforms to the basic policy directions underlying Development Assistance. ESF finances balance of payments support, commodity import programs, infrastructure and other capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to the poor.

Consistent with its objective of promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting United States interests, material security and the achievement of foreign policy objectives, the key elements of the FY 1987 ESF request include: the continued efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East; helping Central American countries achieve stability and overcome serious economic deterioration; support the emerging democracies in South America; prevent further political and economic instability of our friends and allies in Africa; and the providing of balance of payments assistance for Turkey's economic reform and stabilization efforts.

Deobligation-Reobligation Authority

In FY 1985 under deobligation-reobligation authority, A.I.D. deobligated a total of $140 million in Development Assistance and ESF and predecessor accounts and reobligated a total of $48.2 million, including amounts carried forward from the prior year.

Deobligations. Deobligations in DA totaled $89 million--including $12.8 million in Somalia, $11.4 in Indonesia, $22.6 million in the Philippines, $5 million in Jamaica, $3.4 million in Panama, $5.8 million in Ghana, $4 million in Kenya, $2 million in Swaziland, $4 million in Tanzania, $4.3 million in Sri Lanka, $2.8 million in Ecuador, $2.8 million in Caribbean Regional programs plus small amounts in several countries totaling just over $8 million. Deobligations in ESF totaled $42.8 million--including $28.8 million in Egypt, $12.5 million in the Philippines, and a total of $1.5 million from several other countries.

Reobligations. Reobligations of FY 1984 deobligations remaining available in FY 1985 totaled $40 million. In addition, a total of $8.2 million of the total $140 million in FY 1985 deobligations was reobligated. Major reobligations included: $1.3 million transferred from Tanzania for disaster assistance, $4.7 million in Jamaica, $5.9 million in Kenya, $1.1 million in Indonesia, $2.7 million in the Philippines, $1 million in El Salvador, $1.1 million in Panama, $6 million in Central Programs, $21.4 million transferred to the Andes and $3.6 million in smaller reobligations from several programs. A total of $131.8 million in FY 1985 deobligations remain available for reobligation in FY 1986.

No deobligation-reobligation authority has been requested for FY 1987.

Cargo Preference Costs

An estimated $48,000,000 of Functional Development Assistance Funds being requested in FY 1987 will be used to pay cargo preference costs to support the U.S. maritime industry, as required by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
$755.551	$669.895	$709.900

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

OVERVIEW

Hunger and malnutrition are major development problems that affect people in the low-income, food-deficit countries of the world. The basic causes are low agricultural productivity and the inability of poor and malnourished people to purchase or otherwise acquire the food they need.

The World Bank estimates that the number of malnourished people in all developing countries could double, or even triple, from the current 500 million to 1.3 billion by the year 2000. While per capita food consumption is projected to increase by 21% in the industrial countries during the period 1970 to 2000, the developing countries are expected to be able to raise their per capita food consumption by only 9% during this period.

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

Real progress has been made in conquering hunger and malnutrition in a number of Asian and Latin American countries. However, prospects for improved diets in these countries are not encouraging. This is because the distribution of income and availability of food is skewed in favor of both higher income groups and urban consumers.

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

Much of the population increase will occur in relatively least

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

Efforts to raise production by expanding the agricultural land base will be restrained by the fact that most good arable land, especially in Asia, is already being cultivated. Land available for cultivation is expected to increase by only 4% by the Year 2000. Thus, increased agricultural production must come largely from new, higher-yielding production technologies that will permit one hectare of arable land, which supported 2.6 people in the 1970s, to support 4 persons by the Year 2000.

As the demand for agricultural land, fuelwood and forest products increases, the world's forests will continue to be lost. If appropriate action is not taken, high rates of deforestation will continue, threatening watersheds and land under cultivation, as agricultural soils are depleted and lost to erosion or flooding. (For example, in Latin America, exclusive of Brazil, inadequate management causes an area the size of the Dominican Republic to be deforested every year.)

A.I.D.'s support of the international agricultural research centers and national research institutes in the developing countries helps these countries to achieve agricultural productivity gains. The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research reported in 1985 that the new wheat and rice varieties typically outyielded the old varieties by 400 to 500 kilograms per hectare. This means that, worldwide, these new varieties annually provide over 50 million tons of additional food -- an amount equal to the annual grain consumption of a half billion people. The same report confirms that investment in agricultural research has paid remarkably high returns. It estimates that if just one major project at any of the international centers achieves the results anticipated, it will generate returns far exceeding the costs of the entire center.

The research task in Africa is especially challenging because the physical conditions for production are very difficult,

labor is often a constraint at critical periods of the year, and research on food commodities by African institutions is limited and generally weak. A.I.D. has adopted a two-pronged strategy to strengthen both agricultural research capabilities and university faculties of agriculture essential to maintain research capacity. In order to make the most effective use of scarce resources, A.I.D. will increasingly concentrate on about eight core countries, while building strong applied research capacities in neighboring countries to enable local scientists to screen and borrow technologies and adapt them to local conditions. Long term assistance for four to six faculties of agriculture in the core countries will be provided to build linkages between education and research programs.

To raise yields, agricultural production, and rural incomes on a sustained basis is a formidable, but in no sense hopeless, task. The experience of the last 30 years has demonstrated that with carefully planned and administered programs such increases are possible. When economic assistance is tailored and coordinated with the self-help efforts of a government and its people, dynamic and productive agricultural systems have been established. U.S. food and financial assistance, as well as scientific and management expertise, have made a critical contribution to the creation of such systems in South Korea, Brazil and Taiwan. This experience has also demonstrated that conquering hunger and malnutrition usually requires sustained improvements in the purchasing power of the poor majority. Expanded employment of nutritionally at-risk families in agriculture, its supporting rural enterprises, and other labor-intensive industries, has enabled them to raise their disposable incomes to purchase the food they need. This increase in the purchasing power by the poor majority is also the most effective way to create agricultural incentives for producers to adopt new, higher-yielding technologies.

FY 1987 REQUEST

Promotion of food self-reliance and assurance of food security will require a concerted effort in agriculture, nutrition and rural development. While the bulk of these efforts, including heavy emphasis on policy and institutional reforms, must be made by the developing countries themselves, external financial, technical and food assistance can significantly accelerate the development process and contribute to broadly-based growth. Accordingly, A.I.D. is requesting $709.90 million for Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition for FY 1987, as compared to an appropriation of $669.90 million in FY 1986.

The FY 1987 proposed budget will finance agricultural research, technical assistance, training, modest rural infrastructure

development and other activities. Our assistance will help to: (a) develop new technologies to increase agricultural productivity; (b) strengthen agricultural science and technology capabilities; (c) promote private sector participation; (d) improve agricultural policies and incentives; and (e) induce institutional development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

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

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

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

The primary means for achieving these objectives are activities that:

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

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

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

-- employ all available assistance instruments in an integrated manner, including the provision of PL 480

food aid in ways that contribute to the other three elements as well as meeting food security and nutritional needs.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A.I.D. operates with its own agricultural, rural development and nutrition personnel together with scientists and experts in specialized fields made available from American universities, private voluntary organizations, private sector firms, the Department of Agriculture and other U.S. Government agencies, notably the Peace Corps. A.I.D. also draws upon technical expertise from developing countries as well as the food and agricultural development experience of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Council (WFC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Program (WFP), and other donor agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

The Cameroon National Cereals Research and Extension project (631-0013 and 631-0052) provides $46.7 million to create sound research and extension institutions that will develop and test improved production packages and insure strong linkages between research results and small farmers' needs. This 15 year project clearly recognizes the long gestation period between investments in research and increases in production. The project supports basic and adaptive research and policy-oriented research as well as extension services. The project is part of an overall program which is introducing the U.S. land grant model (integrating education, research and extension functions) and which is linked with the expertise of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. The A.I.D.-funded activities complement a major upgrading of research and extension infrastucture funded by the World Bank. The program has strong local support, and the government budget for research has nearly doubled this year.

In Honduras, the Choluteca Natural Resource Management project (522-0168) is stabilzing the hillside environment and reducing soil loss, while at the same time improving small farmer incomes. A $9 million A.I.D. investment in 1983 has enabled over 2,600 farmers to build terraces and wind barriers, learn composting techniques, and adopt new corn varieties, resulting in a doubling of production on approximately 30,000 hectares. This project is also encouraging neighboring farmers to adopt new technologies in the use of agro-forestry techniques to provide fuelwood, thereby further stabilizing the environment. Similar activities are being implemented under several Operational Program Grants in Haiti and the Watershed Management project (525-0191) in Panama. Regional efforts in this area are supported by the centrally funded Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (936-5438).

A.I.D. is encouraging a more active role for the private sector in Central American and Caribbean countries by supporting the creation of local organizations of business leaders and agricultural producers. These organizations serve as catalysts to link U.S. investors and markets with local investors and producers. These efforts have led to major joint ventures in the production and export of various commodities including herbs, spices, vegetables, dehydrated banana and pineapple chips, juice concentrates, and ornamental plants. For example, the Small Farmer Marketing project (520-0238) in Guatemala is supporting the development of cooperatives among the disadvantaged highland Indian population which are now exporting fresh vegetables.

Site-specific field research, usually a key element in technology transfer, taxes both capital and human resources in many countries. The centrally funded International Benchmark Sites Network for Agrotechnology Transfer (IBSNAT) project (936-4054) was initiated in 1982 to test the feasibility of using simulation models rather than site-specific field testing. Under this $9.9 million project, 20 national and international agricultural research centers around the world are collaborating, both technically and financially, in this effort to generate the data base needed to develop and validate crop performance prediction models. The project supports training of scientists from developing countries in computer simulation of crop response under various management and environmental conditions. If simulation models prove to be reliable predictors of actual crop performance, the IBSNAT approach will be a powerful new tool for agricultural technology transfer.

The Transformation and Integration of the North West Frontier Province's Provincial Agricultural Network (TIPAN) project (391-0488) was initiated in FY 1984 to integrate agricultural

research and education at the university level in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. This $64.5 million project (including $35.5 million provided by A.I.D.) will improve the quality of education offered and research undertaken by the Agricultural University at Peshawar. It will also strengthen linkages with the national agricultural extension service through a problem-solving, farmer-oriented outreach program. About 25 percent of the personnel and other resources of the university will be devoted to the outreach extension activities. A.I.D. assistance to the university includes technical assistance from the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University; participant training; construction, including design services from the American firm of Skidmore Owing and Merrill; and commodities. Undergraduate and graduate training in the U.S. is provided for approximately 140 individuals, and short-term training in the U.S. and third countries is provided for approximately 65 individuals.

The Basic Village Services project (263-0161.02) was initiated in Egypt to decentralize decision making associated with public investment projects and to strengthen the network of administration and management skills at village, district and governorate levels. The $225 million project will develop these skills in 22 governorates by providing a coordinated mix of technical assistance, training and grant funds to 865 village councils. These councils will then have the responsibility to select, design and implement small infrastructure projects (for example, potable water systems, feeder roads, small bridges, swamp filling, and lining of canals). Currently, 4,200 sub-projects have been completed or are underway in approximately 3,400 villages. Over 25,000 village council members and governorate personnel have received training in subjects ranging from planning and management of sub-projects, financial management, engineering design, and managing village level infrastructure maintenance programs. In March 1985 three pilot governorate maintenance improvement programs were begun. Based on these programs, the project will develop maintenance strategies that can be replicated in other governorates.

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	750	750	---
CAMEROON	13,338	13,338	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC	2,000	2,000	---
COMOROS	700	700	---
CONGO	188	188	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1,000	1,000	---
GHANA	1,200	1,200	---
GUINEA	3,730	3,730	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	2,000	2,000	---
KENYA	6,600	6,600	---
LESOTHO	5,460	5,460	---
LIBERIA	4,980	4,980	---
MADAGASCAR	1,000	1,000	---
MALAWI	3,220	3,220	---
RWANDA	6,000	6,000	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE	300	300	---
SIERRA LEONE	1,300	1,300	---
SOMALIA	11,438	11,438	---
SUDAN	23,005	23,005	---
SWAZILAND	2,000	2,000	---
TOGO	1,749	1,749	---
UGANDA	5,350	5,350	---
ZAIRE	11,100	11,100	---
ZIMBABWE	5,000	5,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	34,592	34,592	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	148,000	148,000	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	40,000	40,000	---
BURMA	8,000	8,000	---
INDIA	60,600	15,000	45,600
INDONESIA	28,875	12,250	16,625
MOROCCO	9,500	9,500	---
NEPAL	10,219	10,219	---
PAKISTAN	13,200	13,200	---
PHILIPPINES	13,850	13,850	---
SRI LANKA	19,000	6,000	13,000
THAILAND	12,200	4,600	7,600
YEMEN	11,500	11,500	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	2,300	2,300	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	8,702	8,702	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	237,946	155,121	82,825

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,900	1,900	---
BOLIVIA	4,300	1,600	2,700
COSTA RICA	1,350	1,350	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15,000	4,000	11,000
ECUADOR	9,850	7,850	2,000
EL SALVADOR	38,152	25,652	12,500
GUATEMALA	13,500	11,500	2,000
HAITI	10,166	10,166	---
HONDURAS	20,902	8,702	12,200
JAMAICA	8,000	8,000	---
PANAMA	8,300	3,300	5,000
PERU	8,200	7,200	1,000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	12,434	12,434	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	500	500	---
ROCAP	24,112	15,725	8,387
LAC REGIONAL	2,088	2,088	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	178,754	121,967	56,787
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
AGRICULTURE	36,300	36,300	---
ENERGY	2,700	2,700	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	4,800	4,800	---
NUTRITION	2,700	2,700	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	7,450	7,450	---
PROGRAM OFFICE	1,700	1,700	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	5,500	5,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	61,150	61,150	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
FOOD FOR PEACE	6,650	6,650	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	12,750	12,750	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	19,400	19,400	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	1,825	1,825	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	1,175	1,175	---
PROGRAM BUDGET	47,450	47,450	---
WOMEN IN DEV	1,200	1,200	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	51,650	51,650	---

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	6,000	6,000	---
INVESTMENT	5,500	---	5,500
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	1,500	1,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,000	7,500	5,500
TOTAL PROGRAM	709,900	564,788	145,112

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
290.000	239.250	250.000

POPULATION PLANNING

OVERVIEW

The goal of population assistance is to enhance the well being of families by expanding the availability and use of voluntary family planning services. The right of the family to choose the number and spacing of their children is the cornerstone of the U.S. population policy. This principle was strongly reaffirmed by international consensus at the International Conference on Population in Mexico City. The provision of family planning services makes it possible for people to space their children and to have the option, if they desire, to have fewer children. The United States strongly believes that governments should not dictate the number of children couples can have. However, with family planning services available, families make decisions in their own interest based upon their social, economic and religious situation.

Family planning services make a very important contribution to the health of mothers and children. Complications of pregnancy are a major cause of death for women in the developing world, and the risk of complications increases for women who are very young or at the end of their reproductive period and with the number of pregnancies. Family planning programs also have major implications for child survival. Children born too close together have a significantly greater risk of dying, than do well spaced children. Thus family planning programs save lives. A.I.D. has given high priority to child survival and family planning is considered one of the four main child survival interventions and as such is an integral part of the Agency's child survival strategy.

A third reason for family planning is the reduction of abortion. When couples want fewer children and family planning services are not accessible, abortion is often resorted to, whether or not it is illegal. It is estimated that 25 million abortions occur in LDCs each year compared with about 113 million births. Many of these could be prevented if family planning services were available. In fact, data from Mexico and Chile do show declines in abortion with the increased accessibility of family planning.

The United States has provided substantial population assistance to the developing world for the past 20 years. During that time, developing countries have experienced rapid

urbanization, improvements in public health and decreased child mortality. As a result of these changed circumstances in many places, large families are no longer necessary to contribute to agricultural production, or to ensure that enough children survive to care for parents in their old age. Couples increasingly desire fewer children, and as a result the demand for family planning services has increased.

Despite the growing desire for family planning services, population growth rates in most developing countries remain high. They range between 2% and 4% per year, the result of dramatic improvements in public health and medical services. The reduction in mortality without a compensatory reduction in fertility rates has created population growth rates which are unprecedented in history. Very high rates of population growth force nations to spend an increasing proportion of their resources on education and health services for a young and growing population. Natural, renewable resources are degraded at an increased rate. Leaders of developing countries have become increasingly concerned about population and have asked for United States assistance.

High population growth rates can be reduced by effective family planning programs. But family planning alone is not sufficient to bring about economic growth, policies to promote economic growth are also necessary. Economic development and family planning programs are mutually reinforcing; each contributes to reducing population growth rates. As countries experience economic growth, and as they make family planning technology available, fertility rates tend to fall and population growth stabilizes at a lower level.

There is evidence that high rates of population growth are beginning to level off in a number of developing countries. The most important reductions have taken place in countries which have instituted strong family planning programs. These include Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, Indonesia, Mexico, and Colombia. In other countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, birth rates have not declined. Many of these countries are just beginning to become concerned about high population growth rates, and many have little capacity to make family planning services available to their people.

A.I.D.-supported population projects in many countries, even in Africa, have produced very positive results. For example, in Kwara State in Nigeria, a new program in seven government hospitals and clinics which provided training and equipment resulted in a increase in new acceptors of family planning of

almost 125% in the first three months. In the conservative rural area of Kenya known as Chogoria, a project working through churches and schools has resulted in 30 percent of couples at risk using modern contraceptives. In Zaire, the percentage of women in an urban area using a modern family planning method rose from 4 to 19 percent after two and on-half years of a community-based family planning project.

A.I.D. is supporting Central American countries' efforts to implement their own population plans of action with major support provided for contraceptive commercial sales programs and for improving the information base. As a result, all Central American countries but Belize have contraceptive commercial sales programs underway, thus increasing accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, providing greater choice to the consumer, allowing for partial cost-recovery for the program and reducing the burden on governments. Virtually all couples of reproductive age in Central America have been surveyed about fertility preferences, thus providing planners a better understanding of the effort and cost to implement national population policies. Surveys taken between 1981 and 1985 show contraceptive prevalence has been steadily increasing, reaching 25% in 1983 in Guatemala, 45% in 1985 in El Salvador, 65% in 1985 in Panama, 66% in 1981 in Costa Rica, and 27% in 1981 in Honduras.

In Egypt, a private organization, the Family of the Future, (FOF) distributes contraceptives through commercial channels. Contraceptives are promoted through consumer advertising in the mass media, detailing to doctors and pharmacists by means of medical representatives, and person-to-person communication with the public through volunteers. Actual annual expenses have less than doubled since the first year of USAID funding, but FOF has multiplied its generation of "couple years of protection" seven fold.

POLICY

The United States population policy statement presented at the International Population Conference in Mexico City in 1984 emphasized three elements.

1. The United States supports voluntary family planning programs in developing countries based on the principle that couples everywhere have the right to freely choose the number and spacing of their children.

2. Sound economic policies aimed at economic growth are necessary to alleviate population pressure. Voluntary family

planning programs and economic development are mutually reinforcing. Each contributes to the goal of fertility decline and the improved circumstances of families and nations.

3. The United States will not support abortion as a method of family planning or coercion in family planning programs. United States government funds will not be used to support family planning activities which involve coercion. The United States insists that population assistance be based on the rights of individuals and couples to choose freely the number and spacing of their children.

In accordance with this policy U.S. government funds will be dissociated from foreign non-governmental organizations which support abortion-related activities. When dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the U.S. Government, the United States will contribute to such nations through segregated accounts which cannot be used for abortion.

A.I.D. has taken steps to dissociate United States funding from organizations involved in abortion related activities and programs involving coercion:

-- A.I.D. did not provide funds to the International Planned Parenthood Federation in FY 1985 because of that organization's involvement with abortion. However, A.I.D. continues to support certain affiliates of the IPPF which have no abortion-related activities.

-- A.I.D. withheld $10 million from the $46 million earmarked for the UNFPA in FY 1985. The decision was made in accordance with current legislation which prohibits funding to organizations which support or participate in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization. Although it is clear that the UNFPA program itself does not involve coercion or abortion, the UNFPA has supported the population program in China, where a one-child-per-family policy has led to coercive practices.

These decisions do not imply a reduction of support for voluntary family planning, but a strengthening of the United States position that our funds not be used for abortion or coercive programs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

In its Strategic Plan for 1985, A.I.D. adopted the goal that 80% of couples in the developing world should have access to family planning services.

Major priority emphases of the Agency include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

FY 1987 REQUEST

A.I.D. is requesting $250 million for population assistance in FY 1987, compared with the FY 1986 request of $250 million. (The FY 1986 appropriated level was $239 million after Gramm-Rudman). This request is consistent with our continued support for voluntary family planning services in the developing world.

In Africa, the 1987 request is for $23 million, only a slight decrease from the the FY 1986 request of $23.9 million. This does not represent the total level of support for population activities in Africa since funds for programs in Africa are also provided from the Central Account. In FY '87 the Office of Population plans to allocate about $39 million to population activities in Africa. Needs for voluntary family planning services in Africa are increasingly recognized by African governments. Rates of population growth are exceedingly high, and access to services is low. A.I.D. is responding with increased family planning technical assistance, including more population officers posted in Africa.

In Asia/Near East, the 1987 request is for $55 million compared with the FY 1986 request of $43.3 million. The increase reflects support for population activities in Pakistan which were initiated under ESF funding, and are being supported with both Development Assistance and ESF now.

For programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, the FY 1987 request is for $25.4 million compared with a request for $24.5 million in FY 1986.

The Central Bureau's Office of Population request for FY 1987 is for $114 million compared with the FY 1986 request of $113 million. An additional $32 million has been requested for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. If, because of UNFPA's inability to meet legislative restrictions, it is not possible to obligate funds to the UNFPA, it is A.I.D.'s intention to use the funds for other voluntary family planning activities.

In addition ESF funds will be used for population activities in FY '87 in Egypt and Pakistan and regional activities in the Near East for a total of nearly $26 million.

Over 80% of the population assistance budget is spent on voluntary family planning services. Services include: training for physicians, paramedicals and fieldworkers; commodities; and, technical assistance in the design and improvement of family planning programs. The increased emphasis over the past several years on inclusion of natural family planning (NFP) methods in A.I.D. programs will continue in FY 1987 as a percent of the total budget, although actual dollar levels will be lower due to the lower overall level of population funds. Emphasis will be given in FY 1987 to commercial retail sales and social marketing programs which deliver contraceptives through the commercial sector. The advantages of social marketing are the increased accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, which provide greater choice to the consumer. At the same time, partial cost-recovery for the program is made possible.

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

distribution of contraceptives to promote similar development in LDCs where technically and financially feasible.

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

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

In FY 1987 the Bureau for Science and Technology's centrally funded program of $114.3 million plus $32 million for UNFPA will account for approximately 59% of the total population assistance budget. This compares to about 61% of the total appropriated population account which was allocated for central programs and UNPFA in FY 1986.

Centrally funded projects support a major part of U.S. family planning technical assistance related to provision of family planning services in developing countries. They also support biomedical research, operations research, policy analysis and demographic data collection. The program draws upon the expertise of international and U.S. private voluntary organizations.

The $114.3 million requested by the Office of Population for FY 1987 will include three major elements:

-- $75.1 million (66%) is requested for family planning services: technical assistance in program design, contraceptive supplies, education and information, and training.

-- $26.1 million (23%) is requested for research, including biomedical research for improved contraceptive technology and operations research on improved family planning delivery systems.

-- $13.4 million (11%) is requested for policy analysis and demographic data collection.

SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Forty-one percent ($104 million) of the total request for population funds for FY 1987 is allocated directly to regional and national programs. Although these funds are allocated bilaterally or through regional projects, a significant share goes to support the work of non-governmental organizations.

In Africa in FY 1987, a comprehensive nationwide family services project is planned for Malawi (612-0226) which will include training of MOH personnel in family planning, establish fees for all health care, provide contraceptives and establish a social marketing program with the two nationwide grocery chains and through small retailers in rural areas. Funding is estimated at $3 million from the Population Account and $3 million from the Health account. A second phase of the Africa regional Family Health Initiatives project (698-0462) will be started in FY 1987. The project will provide fast reactions and support for new opportunities to enhance family planning in African countries.

In the Latin America and Caribbean Region, $14.5 million will support programs in Central America; $6.9 million will go to the Caribbean, and $3.9 million to South America and Regional programs. Contraceptive sales programs will receive continued emphasis. In the Caribbean Regional program, the proposed privatization of family planning project (538-0143) will focus on improving organizational effectiveness through improved management practices and by empowering private groups to become less donor dependent through cost containment and better marketing of their services.

In Asia, a proposed amendment to the Pakistan Population Welfare Planning Project (391-0469), will give increased attention to improving program management, use of indigenous private voluntary organizations, PVO's to expand service availability, and assistance, both in the public and private sector, to improve the quality and availability of voluntary sterilization (VS) services. In Indonesia, continued funding under an amendment to the Family Planning Development and Services II Project (497-0327) will support expansion of VS services and increased participant training. Finally, the Philippines plans to initiate a new population project in FY 87 (492-0396), which we expect will provide increased support for indigenous PVO's in family planning service delivery.

FY 85 Actual	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1987 Request
$290.000 (?)	$239.500 (?)	250.000

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
GHANA	1,800	1,800	---
KENYA	2,039	2,039	---
LIBERIA	50	50	---
MALAWI	3,000	3,000	---
SOMALIA	2,772	2,772	---
SUDAN	2,250	2,250	---
TOGO	560	560	---
ZAIRE	1,100	1,100	---
ZIMBABWE	4,000	4,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	5,429	5,429	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,000	23,000	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	29,000	29,000	---
INDONESIA	6,000	4,000	2,000
MOROCCO	4,000	4,000	---
NEPAL	1,229	1,229	---
PAKISTAN	8,800	8,800	---
PHILIPPINES	4,000	4,000	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	1,971	1,971	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	55,000	53,000	2,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	50	50	---
BOLIVIA	30	30	---
COSTA RICA	25	25	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,650	1,650	---
ECUADOR	1,246	1,246	---
EL SALVADOR	4,000	4,000	---
GUATEMALA	5,650	5,650	---
HAITI	3,040	3,040	---
HONDURAS	4,910	4,910	---
JAMAICA	1,500	1,500	---
PERU	1,600	1,600	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	700	700	---
LAC REGIONAL	999	999	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	25,400	25,400	---

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
POPULATION	114,300	114,300	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	114,300	114,300	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	100	100	---
PROGRAM BUDGET	100	100	---
WOMEN IN DEV	100	100	---
U N FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITY	32,000	32,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	32,300	32,300	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	250,000	248,000	2,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
223.138	192.189	150.843

HEALTH ACCOUNT

OVERVIEW

In spite of increased international efforts aimed at reducing high mortality and morbidity in developing countries, progress has been slow. Although some gains have been achieved in life expectancy in developing countries, they are threatened by deteriorating economic conditions throughout the developing world. Deteriorating or fluctuating economic conditions have been shown to be accompanied by increases in morbidity and mortality, due in part to decreases in individual expenditures on preventive and curative health care. At the same time, reduced public and private investment in the health sector causes a further lag in the improvement of health status indicators even when economic conditions improve.

The major determinant of low life expectancy in poor countries is high infant and child mortality. Early childhood mortality is a result of conditions of poverty which contribute to and interact with a vicious cycle of infection, malnutrition, and reinfection. The cycle often begins when closely spaced births and inadequate maternal nutrition contribute to low birth weight. The already weakened defense mechanisms of surviving children are further assailed by inadequate weaning practices and by repeated episodes of diarrhea and other infectious diseases. A lack of adequate, nutritious food exacerbates the effect of disease episodes, until in the end the child dies of what would otherwise have been classified as a routine childhood illness.

Since 1985 A.I.D. has concentrated a substantial proportion of Health account resources to counter the problem of infant and child mortality. In FY 1985 A.I.D. programmed an additional $85 million appropriated by Congress over and above the A.I.D. request. These funds included $50 million for child survival and primary health care in the Health account, $10 million for nutrition in the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account, and $25 million for a Child Survival Fund.* The funds were used for a focused and coordinated program of bilateral, central, PVO and international organization activities in child survival. FY 1985 Agency Health and Child Survival account expenditures on ORT and immunization services, the two main

*See separate narrative on Child Survival Account for more details on these funds.

child survival interventions, amounted to approximately $70 million ($44 million for ORT and $26 million for immunization services).

In FY 1986 A.I.D. requested $146 million in DA Health funds and Congress appropriated $192 million for Health, and $23.925 for Child Survival not including $12.5 transferred from the Lebanon pipeline. In FY 1986 ORT activities are continuing to receive substantial support, while immunization activities will receive significantly increased emphasis. Funding for immunization services from the Health and Child Survival accounts is expected to increase to approximately $40 million in FY 1986. A.I.D.'s immunization effort was expanded in FY 1986 as part of a major worldwide immunization program, in collaboration with other international donors, and in response to Congressional directives. A 3-5 year child survival implementation plan is being developed by the Agency to continue to direct the use of A.I.D. funds from all sources to achieve child survival objectives. Detailed guidance on the design of immunization activities is incorporated in the Agency's Immunization Strategy (January 1986). A similar strategy for ORT and diarrheal disease control is being prepared.

Use of ESF and PL 480 local currency generations for health and especially child survival activities is being encouraged. An estimated $45 million in ESF funds in FY 1985 and $42 million in ESF funds in FY 1986 was spent on health projects, exclusive of water and sewerage infrastructure projects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. HEALTH PROGRAM

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

-- to reduce infant and early childhood mortality and to increase life expectancy for the population as a whole;

-- to increase coverage of and demand for child survival interventions including immunization, ORT, child spacing, and improved child nutrition practices;

-- to improve cost-effectiveness and sustainability of services through improved health care financing mechanisms emphasizing both improved efficiency and cost recovery;

-- to improve health management through strengthening of logistical and information systems and through continued improvements in training and supervision of health personnel;

-- to support biomedical research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria vaccine and operational research on delivery of child survival services.

Given the importance of child survival to raising life expectancy, A.I.D. is concentrating about half of its health DA funds on child survival interventions. In recent years A.I.D.'s health assistance strategy has begun to shift from a diffuse group of programs variously emphasizing a broad range of Primary Health Care (PHC) objectives to a more narrow set of programs concentrating on selected child survival interventions. This shift occurred because experience in many countries created an awareness of the difficulties of the broad PHC approach. Attempting too many varied interventions at once overloads the system and results in little improvement in health status and child survival. Congressional directives and international interest in child survival helped to reinforce and accelerate this trend toward focused interventions aimed at reducing infant and early childhood mortality.

The current strategy within A.I.D., which is shared by the international health community, is to focus on a few selected interventions which have been shown to be most effective in reducing early childhood morbidity and mortality at the lowest cost. These interventions can also be used effectively as the basis on which to build improved health service delivery. They include immunization, diarrheal disease control including oral rehydration therapy (ORT), child spacing, improved nutrition practices, and where appropriate other selected interventions such as treatment of malaria and acute respiratory disease in young children. In many countries delivery of a few well selected services can incrementally strengthen the health system for eventual delivery of a full range of services. Successful programs with visible impact also will contribute to confidence in the health system and to creation of a greater effective demand by recipient families.

A.I.D. child survival efforts have begun to focus increasingly on demand creation through education and advertising, as well as on provision of supplies and services. Particular emphasis is being placed on improved financing mechanisms and on increased use of private health care systems and commercial retail marketing to increase coverage of child survival

programs. Research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria and cholera vaccines, as well as applied or operational research on improved service delivery mechanisms, remain important parts of A.I.D.'s program.

A.I.D. health programs are carried out through U.S. private and voluntary organizations and bilateral health projects. A.I.D. also collaborates closely with UN organizations, including contributing direct financial support to activities undertaken by organizations such as UNICEF, UNDP, and WHO in support of A.I.D. programs when appropriate. Policy dialogue aimed at improving health sector efficiency and effectiveness is an important part of A.I.D.'s health effort.

HEALTH/CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES

The following examples describe new and more narrowly focused health programs which build on experiences gained and systems developed in previous A.I.D.-assisted projects. These projects have received funding from various accounts, including Health, Child Survival, Population, and ESF.

The Africa Regional CCCD Project was designed to build on experience with successful campaigns such as smallpox eradication, yaws and river blindness control. CCCD concentrates on immunization, ORT, and malaria control. The project, begun in 1979, had by the end of 1985 immunized 8.3 million children against basic childhood diseases at an average cost of $1.80 each. Two million women had been immunized against tetanus and had received malaria prophylaxis. Training in ORT and distribution of ORS had begun in all CCCD countries. CCCD interventions are integrated into existing infrastructure, thereby requiring minimal investment costs. The project does, however, provide technical assistance to advise on and assist with improving finance, management, information and health education systems. An important aspect of the CCCD Project design is the emphasis on host country assumption of recurrent costs in order to ensure institutionalization of the program.

An interesting example of an A.I.D.-funded health project focused on child survival is a health project in Egypt which is funded by ESF account funds. The proposed $73 million Child Survival Project in Egypt follows a successful ESF-funded Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) Project. The

*See Also Narrative on Child Survival Account

Child Survival Project will emphasize immunization; early diagnosis and treatment of acute respiratory infections; child nutrition; and child spacing. The project emphasizes improved and expanded services in the private sector through use of mass media to create demand for preventive health services, training of private sector providers, and development of private sector products. Each of these mechanisms was tested and proved successful in the CDD Project. Finally, the administrative/managerial approach as well as technical assistance and training inputs for the proposed project will be based on successful precedents in the CDD Project.

Another A.I.D.-funded child survival project has been funded from the Population and Child Survival accounts. In Morocco, what began as a discrete operations research/pilot project to test the acceptability and effectiveness of household-based distribution of family planning services in one province is developing into the locus for the national primary health care delivery strategy. Drawing from experience in primary health care interventions, the "VDMS" family plannning pilot evolved into an integrated health care delivery program. VDMS workers deliver a carefully selected service mix, now recognized as the basic components of child survival: family planning information, services and referral; oral rehydration packets, demonstration and education; vaccination referral; breast feeding promotion; and weaning food and iron-folate distribution to target individuals. The activity has contributed to increased contraceptive prevalence, and immunization and diarrheal disease management coverage. Further improvements, e.g., the addition of neo-natal tetanus coverage, managerial, supervisory and logistics strengthening, are the focus of current assistance.

Other health activities which do not directly support child survival include major primary health care projects in Liberia, Swaziland, Indonesia, Burma and Nepal; water and sanitation projects in Sri Lanka, Yemen, the Philippines, Haiti and Honduras; Malaria control projects in Haiti, Ecuador, and Sri Lanka; health management improvement projects in El Salvador, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the Caribbean; and School of Public Health projects in Zaire and Indonesia.

FY 1987 REQUEST

A total of $151 million is being requested for the FY 1987 Health account. (An additional $25 million requested for the FY 1987 Child Survival account is discussed in the narrative on

Child Survival.) Fifty million dollars will be spent through the central accounts. Africa Bureau is requesting $30 million, Asia and Near East $27 million and Latin America and Caribbean $44 million.

In FY 1987 the proportion of the Health development assistance account devoted to child survival activities is expected to remain at approximately half of the account, the proportion reached in FY 1985 and sustained in FY 1986. Approximately $20 million of Health account funds will be spent on research related to child survival in FY 1987. Following A.I.D.'s direction, PVO activities will increasingly emphasize child survival. In addition continued funding from other accounts PL 480, ESF) for child survival activities is projected. In FY 1987 an estimated $30 million in ESF funds will be spent on health projects, exclusive of water and sewerage infrastructure projects.

The FY 1987 program will include a number of both new and continuing bilateral, regional, and centrally funded child survival activities. These include the projects described below.

SELECTED BILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

- An additional $11.9 million for the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project (6980421) in Africa to provide immunization, ORT and malaria control services in 13 countries, including the most recent country program to be initiated in Nigeria in 1986.

- An additional $4 million for the Zaire SANRU II Project (6600107) for expansion of the successful SANRU I health project into an additional fifty health zones throughout Zaire. Project services include ORT, vaccinations, growth monitoring, malaria treatment and prophylaxis, water and sanitation.

- $3.0 million for a Child Survival Support Project (3860504) in India to accelerate expansion of immunization and ORT services and help to improve planning and mechanisms for delivery of child survival services.

- $5.0 million for an Expanded Program of Immunization Project (4970253) in Indonesia aimed at improving immunization coverage in high density urban areas.

- $3.0 million for the Indonesia Health Training, Research and Development Project (4970273) directed toward changing parental behavior concerning treatment of diarrheal disease.

- $2.3 million for a Child Survival Project (2790082) in Yemen designed to improve child survival through immunizations, ORT, family planning and better breastfeeding/weaning practives.

- $4.3 million for an Oral Rehydration Therapy Project (5200342) in Guatemala.

- $3.5 million for a Health Sector Effectiveness for Child Survival Project (5270285) in Peru.

- $7.8 million for continuation of the Health Systems Management Improvement Project (519-0308) in El Salvador.

- $3.2 million for continuation of Health Sector I Project (522-0153) in Honduras.

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

Most of the Health account funds programmed centrally will be used for child survival-related research in FY 1987 and for basic field support in the area of vector control and water and sanitation. Child Survival account funds will be used for centrally-funded technical support for child survival activities worldwide.

- $9.0 million for the Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research Project (931-0453) to continue development and testing of prototype malaria vaccines.

- $5.5 million for the Diarrheal Disease Research Project (936-5952) to support research conducted by the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research/Bangladesh and by WHO on development of cholera, shigella, typhoid, and rotavirus vaccines.

- $2.5 million for the Tropical Disease Research Project (931-1126) to provide support for research and training conducted by WHO on six major tropical diseases.

- $1.2 million for the Vaccine Development and Health Research Project (936-5947) to support development of new and improved vaccines and vaccine delivery methods.

- $1.5 million for the Diagnostic Technology Development Project (936-5935) to identify, adapt and develop new cost-effective techniques for quick and reliable diagnosis of childhood diseases such as diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infection, and malaria at the community level.

- $1.5 million for the Applied Diarrheal Disease Research Project (936-5952) for field research aimed at improving design and management of diarrheal disease control programs.

- $2.0 million for the Operations Research Health Project (936-5920) to fund small operations research activities to improve management and cost effectiveness of child survival and other health projects in twelve countries.

- $2.5 million for the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH II) Project (936-5942) to provide technical assistance for community water supply and sanitation projects.

- $20 million for the Vector Biology and Control Project (936-5948) to provide technical assistance for vector control projects emphasizing malaria and river blindness (onchocerciasis) control.

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
CAMEROON	2,000	2,000	---
KENYA	2,500	2,500	---
LIBERIA	4,200	4,200	---
MALAWI	3,000	3,000	---
SOMALIA	1,200	1,200	---
SUDAN	50	50	---
SWAZILAND	1,000	1,000	---
TOGO	751	751	---
ZAIRE	4,100	4,100	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	10,847	10,847	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	29,648	29,648	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BURMA	1,500	1,500	---
INDIA	6,000	6,000	---
INDONESIA	8,400	5,400	3,000
NEPAL	1,699	1,699	---
PHILIPPINES	1,450	1,450	---
THAILAND	700	200	500
YEMEN	4,430	4,430	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	400	400	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	2,830	2,830	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	27,409	23,909	3,500
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	2,050	2,050	---
BOLIVIA	600	600	---
COSTA RICA	50	50	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3,200	3,200	---
ECUADOR	2,500	1,000	1,500
EL SALVADOR	8,698	8,698	---
GUATEMALA	4,692	4,692	---
HAITI	4,050	4,050	---
HONDURAS	3,617	3,617	---
JAMAICA	1,500	1,500	---
PERU	4,500	4,500	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	1,200	1,200	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	2,638	2,638	---
ROCAP	75	75	---
LAC REGIONAL	4,341	4,341	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	43,711	42,211	1,500

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	30,825	30,825	---
NUTRITION	2,675	2,675	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	3,000	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	36,500	36,500	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	6,450	6,450	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,450	6,450	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	625	625	---
PROGRAM BUDGET	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,125	1,125	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
INVESTMENT	6,000	---	6,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,000	---	6,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	150,843	139,843	11,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
$25.000	$36.425*	$25.000

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

OVERVIEW

Half of all deaths in developing countries are accounted for by deaths to children under five. In order to reduce this tragic statistic and to increase life expectancy in developing countries, A.I.D. has joined other donors in a worldwide effort to increase child survival significantly by the end of the decade. It is estimated that half of the approximately 15 million deaths of children in developing countries can be reduced by successful application of two key technologies, oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. Major emphasis of the Agency's child survival program has therefore been increasingly focused on ORT and immunization. Two other interventions which are an integral part of the Agency child survival strategy are child spacing and a focused nutrition package emphasizing breastfeeding. Family planning services are funded from the Population account and some nutrition interventions receive Agriculture funding. Where applicable other interventions which contribute substantially to child survival, such as treatment of malaria and acute respiratory infection in young children, are also considered child survival interventions.

A.I.D. has long emphasized programs promoting child survival. However, in FY 1985, additional funds appropriated by Congress for Child Survival allowed A.I.D. to accelerate its efforts in this area. In FY 1986, Congress again appropriated additional funds for Child Survival, and for FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting funds for the Child Survival account as well as continuing substantial Health account funding for child survival. As in FY 1985 and FY 1986, ORT and immunization activities will be emphasized in FY 1987, with approximately 75% of the $25 million Child Survival account funds being spent on these two activities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM

A.I.D. and other donors, including UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, and PAHO, have joined together in the worldwide effort to achieve goals for both ORT and immunization by the end of the decade. The international community has agreed to extend the use of ORT in order to save two million children from death due to

*Includes $12.5 million transferred from Lebanon account.

dehydration by 1990. A.I.D. has also pledged to collaborate in an international effort to provide immunizations for all the world's children, with specific coverage goals defined at the country level. A.I.D. will encourage the development of national plans for ORT and immunization to set country-specific targets which will contribute to the worldwide goals.

In striving to reach the internationally agreed goals, A.I.D. will place special attention on institutionalization of programs in order to insure that child survival services will be available for future cohorts of children. Particular attention will be given to development of financing mechanisms which will reduce dependence on donor financing in the long term. As service availability expands, emphasis will be placed on creative use of modern communication strategies to increase demand for these services and to provide education on their use. In addition to increasing service availability and use, A.I.D. will continue to support both basic research and operational research related to child survival, using a combination of Health and Child Survival funds.

CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES

In 1985 Child Survival Account funds supported grants to UNICEF ($7.5 million) and UNDP ($3.5 million) for child survival activities of host country PVOs, particularly in Africa. A PVO competitive grants program was organized by FVA for U.S.-based PVOs to undertake child survival projects in selected countries in which A.I.D. has programs. In addition, major bilateral programs were funded in Bangladesh: a nationwide ORT social marketing project (388-0050), building on a successful family planning social marketing program; and in Haiti: the Mobilizing Mothers for Child Survival Project (521-0194) expanding ORT, immunization, nutrition and family planning interventions targeted to mothers of children at risk of infant and early childhood mortality.

In 1986, bilateral projects focusing on ORT and immunization will be funded in Nigeria, Zaire, India, Bangladesh, Morocco, Bolivia, Haiti, and Guatemala. As in FY 1985, PVO grants will be made on a competitive basis in selected countries, with a particular emphasis in Africa. Host country PVO activities will be funded in Haiti and Bangladesh. In FY 1986 Child Survival Account funds will also support centrally funded technical assistance for child survival activities undertaken in countries assisted by A.I.D., with increasing emphasis on child survival emphasis countries. Central account S&T funds will also provide support to accelerate child survival-related

research, particularly for development and testing of new and improved child survival technologies.

FY 1987 REQUEST

Over the next five years, A.I.D. child survival resources from several sources - DA Health and Child Survival accounts, ESF and PL 480 - will be concentrated in approximately 20 countries where the combination of large populations and high infant and child mortality indicates an obvious need for assistance, where some basic health delivery infrastructure is already in place, and where the government is strongly committed to improving child survival.

A total of $25 million is being requested for the FY 1987 Child Survival account. Seven and a half million will be spent in emphasis countries through the regional bureaus: $2 million in Africa, $2.5 in Asia/Near East, and $3 in Latin America and Caribbean. Seven and a half million dollars is requested for competitive PVO grants to be programmed in emphasis countries by FVA. To support field activities in emphasis countries $10 million is requested for S&T technical assistance and support programs.

Projects to be funded from the Child Survival Account in FY 1987 include:

- An additional $2.0 million for immunization efforts in Nigeria;

- $2.5 million for an urban volunteers program for ORT in urban areas in Bangladesh;

- $1.3 million for grants to PVOs in Bolivia for ORT and other child survival efforts;

- An additional $1.7 million for the Guatemala national ORT program;

- $7.5 million for competitive awards program for PVO efforts in child survival emphasis countries;

- $10 million additional for S&T centrally funded projects to provide support in emphasis countries for ORT, immunization, health financing, child survival education and communications, and monitoring and evaluation. The Technology for Primary Health Care Project (936-5927) will provide technical assistance to plan, design and implement ORT and immunization programs in

emphasis countries. The Communication for Child Survival Project (931-1018) will support short and long-term technical assistance, communications, evaluation, and information services in 4-6 emphasis countries. The Child Survival Action Program Support Project (936-5951) will support technical assistance, applied research, information dissemination and training on child survival technologies.

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
CHILD SURVIVAL
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	2,000	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,000	2,000	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	2,500	2,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,500	2,500	---
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BOLIVIA	1,292	1,292	---
GUATEMALA	1,708	1,708	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	3,000	3,000	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	10,000	10,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	10,000	10,000	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	7,500	7,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,500	7,500	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,000	25,000	---

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
188.833	162.642	179.789

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Sustained efforts to raise basic education levels, to establish and maintain a skilled workforce and to ensure that people have incentives and opportunities to use their talents and skills productively are among the fundamental requirements for sustained economic and social development. Basic education sufficient to make informed choices is key to non-coercive approaches to fertility and other personal decisions, to efficient functioning of market economies and to full participation in modern social and economic institutions.

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

For the self-employed, basic education and skills training enable individuals to use resources more productively and to respond more quickly to opportunities. Information is obtained more easily; new technologies and marketing practices are adopted more readily; risks are calculated more accurately and inputs used more efficiently.

For individuals and families, household incomes and family welfare improve as education levels rise and more members develop economic skills. Education for girls and women is particularly important. As female education increases, health, sanitation and nutrition practices tend to improve, infant mortality to decline and birth rates to fall.

Countries need basic schooling systems of sufficient size and quality to raise general education levels as well as advanced and specialized training capacities of sufficient diversity to meet labor market requirements and institutional needs for management, technical and research personnel. Both the general and the specialized capacities are needed. However, until the basic education systems are established, the specialized training programs rest on a weak foundation and only a fraction of a nation's human resources potential can be realized.

For this reason, while A.I.D. programs provide substantial and increasing support for specialized and advanced training as needed in each sector, the education sector priority is strengthening basic schooling and adult education systems.

- approximately 600 million adults are illiterate.

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

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

- grade repetition and dropout rates are high; typically, only half to two-thirds of those who enter school complete the primary cycle and even fewer continue to secondary school or vocational training.

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

In addressing these education problems, countries face major budgetary and administrative burdens which are unlikely to ease in the near future. Difficult budgetary and policy choices must be made between investments to improve quality, including such basic needs as textbooks, and pressures for expansion to accommodate additional children. Assisting countries to identify inefficiencies, strengthen key institutions and management systems, and explore financing and administrative options for education and training at all levels contributes directly to needed public budget and public policy reforms.

In addition, all countries need more trained personnel. A growing priority is training for self-employment and small scale enterprises, the sectors likely to provide the needed employment growth. Countries face simultaneous problems of shortages of skilled workers, skilled worker unemployment or underemployment and strong social and economic demand for additional training. Countries need to diversify technical training options, involve employers more fully and consider alternative approaches for financing technical training and

university study. There also is a need to examine labor market incentives, personnel policies and professional support systems to ensure that available personnel are utilized effectively.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

A.I.D. policy guidance is provided in the policy statements on Basic Education and Technical Training, Participant Training and Development Communications. A.I.D. Education and Human Resources (EHR) assistance objectives are to improve:

-- basic schooling opportunities for the 6-14 age group, with particular attention to strengthening analytic, planning and management capacities. Efficient allocation and use of resources is key to improving education quality as well as access for girls and children in poor and rural areas;

-- skills training for adolescents and adults, with particular attention to training for self-employment and employment in small and medium enterprises. A.I.D. emphasizes the need to involve employers fully in establishing and maintaining skills training systems, ranging from vocational training institutions to in-service, on-the-job and extension training programs;

-- scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training, with particular attention to faculty for training and research institutions and staff development as needed in support of A.I.D. programs in health, agriculture, population and other sectors. Training in support of private sector institutions and for employment in private sector enterprises is increasing both within the general training programs and in projects focused specifically on private enterprise development.

The A.I.D. programs concentrate on technical assistance to help countries mobilize, allocate and utilize their own resources more effectively. A.I.D. education sector programs emphasize: the analysis of policy choices; strengthening of organization, management and logistic capacities including systems for basic instructional materials such as textbooks, and; design and application of educational media and training technology. In addition, external and local training for administrators, scientists and technicians is central to A.I.D.'s strategy for strengthening key institutions, including universities and other education and training institutions, and will continue to be included in all of A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance programs.

Most countries in which A.I.D. education sector programs were concentrated in the 1960s have made substantial economic as well as educational progress and no longer require concessional assistance. While the specific problems for currently assisted countries differ from those addressed in previous A.I.D. education sector assistance programs such as in Brazil, Colombia, Jordan and Korea, a number of general lessons are being applied in A.I.D. programs in Nepal, Indonesia, Yemen, Honduras, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe and other countries.

A general lesson is that A.I.D. can contribute most effectively by: a) supporting systemic reform over an extended period, and; b) strengthening key institutional capacities for research and analysis, administration, teacher training and instructional materials production. Assistance focused more narrowly or for shorter periods generally has been less effective or enduring. For this reason, A.I.D. emphasizes a) detailed assessment of education and training system capacities and weaknesses as the first stage of program planning and b) long-term program strategies aimed at systemic reform, technical innovations and strengthening of key institutions and institutional capacities.

For example, A.I.D. has supported sector assessments as part of long-term program development in Botswana, Liberia, Somalia, Indonesia, Yemen, Haiti and in Central America as part of the planning for implementation of the NBCCA recommendations. In Indonesia and in Zimbabwe, A.I.D. is helping to strengthen education research and analysis capacities, building on previous experience in countries such as Korea and Brazil where such assistance contributed to major and continuing national education reform efforts. In addition, A.I.D. continues to support the experimental application of innovative technologies and approaches, building on experience with: nonformal education and skills training in Ecuador and Lesotho; the use of radio and other media to improve rural instruction in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Nepal, Kenya and the Dominican Republic; the use of satellite telecommunications to link universities and research institutions in Indonesia and in the Caribbean, to reduce rural isolation in Peru and to support university extension programs in the South Pacific, and; adaptations of Children's Television Workshop programming in the Near East.

A second general lesson, applicable to all sectors, is that training for key managers, technicians and analysts is key to institutionalizing competence and ensuring a lasting impact. External and local training is central to A.I.D. strategies for strengthening institutions in all sectors, including education and training institutions. Total participant training in U.S. institutions is expected to exceed 15,000 individuals in FY 1986 and will increase further in FY 1987.

Most EHR assistance will continue to be provided on a bilateral basis. The central-bureau EHR program[1] provides field support to A.I.D.'s overseas missions and administrative support for the participant training and labor development programs. Centrally funded programs also support research and development on: education and training systems; development applications of mass media and communications systems; and, administrative and management systems. Regional programs provide technical support for the bilateral programs and administer a number of advanced training programs on a regional basis. In addition, the EHR offices (bilateral, regional, central) provide technical and administrative support for programs in other sectors, in which specialized education and training may be 20 percent or more of total activities.

To implement its education and training programs, including the ESF-funded programs, A.I.D. relies on 34 education and training officers in its field missions, and 19 education and training officers in regional and central bureau offices in Washington.

FY 1987 REQUEST

In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $179.8 million for education and human resources development, compared with $183.5 million requested and $162.6 million appropriated in FY 1986. Training for administrators, managers, scientists and technicians is about 55 percent of the EHR program and about 10 percent supports local vocational/technical training programs. About 21 percent supports elementary, secondary and adult education. The remainder supports research and analysis, labor, PVO and Women-in-Development programs.

About 21 percent of the FY 1987 EHR program will support activities in Africa, where education and training systems are inadequate at all levels. There is increased emphasis on participant training and a continuing program focus on improving the efficiency of basic schooling systems. About 56 percent of the FY 1987 program will support programs in Latin

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

America and the Caribbean, where there is a major expansion of participant training as well as increased attention to skills training and to strengthening basic schooling systems. Approximately 17 percent of the request will support education, participant training, labor and PVO activities in Asia and the Near East. The remainder of the request will support: central bureau research and development; administration of participant training programs; Labor; Women-In-Development and PVO programs.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

In Africa in FY 1987, A.I.D. will support education reform and expansion in Cameroon, Lesotho, Liberia, and Swaziland. Other efforts will support nonformal education and training for out-of-school adolescents and adults through PVO programs and through institutions providing technical support to training and extension programs. A major program allocation supports internal and external training for disadvantaged South Africans. In addition, all programs in Africa will include advanced training for key administrators, managers, scientists and technicians, emphasizing staff development for training and research institutions.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D. will support efforts to expand and revitalize rural schools systems in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica and Haiti. There is increasing attention to skills training for employment in Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica and Panama, concentrating on training needs of the private sector and training for self-employment. Management training is a priority throughout the Region, with major programs in Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru and for the Caribbean Region. The largest program allocation is for bilateral and regional training programs, including the Caribbean Training Initiative and the Central and Latin America Scholarship Program (CLASP), which will support increased training in the United States at the undergraduate and graduate levels and in technical training programs.

In Asia and the Near East, A.I.D.'s program will concentrate on participant training, PVO and labor programs, with the largest allocations for expanded participant training for Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan and Yemen as well as regional programs for the ASEAN countries and for the South Pacific.

The major thrust of the Central Bureau program is research and development on education technologies including radio, the economics and financing of education and strategies for

education decentralization. Education sector analysis and field support is provided under the program for Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems (IEES). The Office of International Training provides analytic and field support for the participant training programs.

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	1,250	1,250	---
CAMEROON	6,357	2,952	3,405
CONGO	312	312	---
KENYA	250	250	---
LESOTHO	4,200	4,200	---
LIBERIA	3,450	3,450	---
SOMALIA	3,000	3,000	---
SWAZILAND	3,500	3,500	---
ZAIRE	800	800	---
ZIMBABWE	1,000	1,000	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG	3,000	3,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	9,750	9,750	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	36,869	33,464	3,405
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	2,000	2,000	---
BURMA	500	500	---
INDIA	1,400	1,400	---
INDONESIA	4,500	1,500	3,000
MOROCCO	1,500	1,500	---
NEPAL	1,253	1,253	---
PAKISTAN	3,000	3,000	---
PHILIPPINES	650	650	---
YEMEN	10,070	10,070	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	1,100	1,100	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	5,147	5,147	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	31,120	28,120	3,000

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,050	1,050	---
BOLIVIA	760	760	---
COSTA RICA	600	600	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,100	1,100	---
ECUADOR	3,204	3,204	---
EL SALVADOR	15,000	15,000	---
GUATEMALA	6,250	2,200	4,050
HAITI	2,900	2,900	---
HONDURAS	7,544	4,044	3,500
JAMAICA	4,000	4,000	---
PANAMA	2,500	1,500	1,000
PERU	1,300	1,300	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	9,700	9,700	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	30,900	30,900	---
ROCAP	2,125	2,125	---
LAC REGIONAL	12,467	12,467	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	101,400	92,850	8,550
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
EDUCATION	5,675	5,675	---
INTL TRAINING	2,200	2,200	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	225	225	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	8,100	8,100	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	1,000	1,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,000	1,000	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	300	300	---
PROGRAM BUDGET	200	200	---
WOMEN IN DEV	800	800	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,300	1,300	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	179,789	164,834	14,955

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
200.0*	177.2**	231.468***

ENERGY, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $231,468,000 in FY 1987 for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities (Section 106) account compared to an FY 1986 appropriation level of $166,862,000 and FY 1985 obligations of $226,486,000. In FY 1987 $14,258,000 is programmed in this account for the Office of the Science Advisor compared to $10,326,000 in FY 1986. Activities funded within this account support major agency initiatives encouraging private sector development, strengthening LDC institutions, promoting human rights and supporting research and technical assistance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

This account is uniquely suited for addressing cross-sectoral development problems and for mobilizing additional resources from non-U.S. government sources. Activities funded from this account also play an important role in the successful implementation of A.I.D.'s principal emphases: promoting the private sector's role in development; policy dialogue; institution building; and technology transfer. Program objectives within this account are designed to (1) expand the role of U.S. and LDC private enterprises in promoting economic development; (2) support the activities of Private Voluntary Organizations; (3) support science and technology efforts; (4) promote human rights; and (5) carry out research and technical assistance activities to alleviate energy and natural resources constraints to development.

Approximately 40 percent of the funds requested for this account are devoted to private enterprise development. This request level of $90.945 million represents a substantial increase over the $41.829 million proposed obligation in FY 1986, reflecting the importance A.I.D. attaches to utilizing the resources and capabilities of the private sector to meet the challenges posed by today's development problems. A.I.D. has made substantial progress in the past four years demonstrating its commitment to the belief that a vigorous private sector is key to development by directing many of its resources and programs toward market-oriented activities.

* Includes 12.0 for the Office of the Science Advisor.
** Includes 10.3 for the Office of the Science Advisor.
*** Includes 14.3 for the Office of the Science Advisor.

A. Rely on U.S. and LDC private enterprises, operating in free market economies, to promote economic development in the Third World.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative is based on the belief that greater reliance on private enterprise, individual initiative and entrepreneurship, the preservation of competition, and on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained, equitable growth in the Third World.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise programs are an important component of the policy dialogue which the Agency conducts with the host country. A.I.D. believes that this program can best be carried out by support to the indigenous private sector of developing nations. By encouraging the growth of free markets and private entrepreneurship, A.I.D. promotes the establishment of a hospitable climate for the LDC private sector and harnesses its potential to contribute to the growth and development of the host country.

An extensive and diverse number of private enterprise activities are being developed and implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Near East. The objectives of these projects, some of which are described below, are to ensure the establishment of viable, competitive markets and the expansion of private enterprise in developing nations.

Although the development problems of each country are unique, A.I.D. has developed several categories of program and project support to the private sector that allow the Agency to address the problems associated with low economic growth in LDCs. These include: policy reform, technical assistance and management training, investment and export promotion, provision of credit (at market rates, where possible), and privatization and divestiture. The choice of mechanism employed depends on the problem being addressed, the resources needed and available, and local economic and institutional conditions in which enterprises operate.

Similarly, the choice of institution used in a project is determined by the nature of the type of project. There are a wide variety of intermediaries, including private enterprises; business, trade, and labor associations; intermediate credit or financial institutions; private commercial and development banks; private voluntary organizations; cooperatives; and others. Several mechanisms and intermediaries are frequently combined in a single activity to accomplish our development goals.

Approximately $100 million in SDA funds will support private enterprise in FY 1987, compared with a program level of $42 million in FY 1986. Representative private sector activities either now underway or to be started within the next year cover a range of approaches:

- A new Privatization of State-owned Enterprises Project in Honduras (522-0289) will lead to the divestiture of more than 10 parastatals and lead to greater economic growth in several productive sectors of the Honduran economy.

- The Africa Private Enterprise Fund (698-0438) will continue to supply economic, business, and management consultants to missions and African countries in an effort to mobilize private sector resources and improve productivity and agricultural production.

- In Belize and the Regional Development Office of the Caribbean, new Export and Investment Promotion Projects (505-0027 and 538-0043, respectively) will help Belize and countries in the Eastern Caribbean to encourage increased foreign and domestic investment in the area of non-traditional exports. Several similar projects started in previous years, such as the Honduras Export Development and Services Project (522-0207) and the Export Investment Promotion Project in the Dominican Republic (517-0190), will continue to promote economic growth and stability in Latin America through export promotion.

- The recently initiated Mission support programs of the Private Enterprise Bureau will continue to provide technical assistance to Missions and LDC governments in the areas of Privatization (940-0008) and Financial Markets (940-2005). These Mission support programs are instrumental to the Missions as they develop projects in these areas.

- Small business development is a focus of many new or continuing private enterprise projects, including Light Industry Development in the Dominican Republic (517-0231), Small Business Development in Ecuador (518-0056), the Small/Medium Enterprises Assistance Project in Guatemala (520-0341), and Small Enterprise Development in the Eastern Caribbean (538-0133). These projects will provide technical assistance and credit to small businesses and entrepreneurs necessary for broad-based economic growth.

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

A.I.D. supports a wide variety of PVO activities. The Agency-wide SDA account provides about $18 million in grants to PVOs for programs which address energy, environment, capital saving technology, small enterprise development and urban problems in LDCs. In addition, the SDA account provides $6.5 million reimbursement to PVOs for the shipment of purchased or donated commodities used in their relief and development programs overseas.

Examples of the kinds of projects being funded with PVOs using SDA funds are:

Save the Children Federation (938-0200). A five year partnership grant will be given to Save the Children to establish community skills centers in 8 countries. The centers will serve as the locus of community development activities which may support food production, family and community income opportunities, water supply and construction. The new project builds on successful projects undertaken in Sri Lanka and the Dominican Republic. Training and technical resource programs and workshop activities that had been funded under earlier Save the Children grants will continue to be supported. AID grant funds for the project will be matched dollar for dollar by Save the Children.

Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)(938-0267) was awarded the Agency's first five-year, $8.5 million Partnership Grant in FY 1985 to support its multi-sectoral program and development strategies in agro-forestry, micro-enterprise development, primary health care and food aid. The program builds on CARE's excellent track record under its previous matching grant for agro-forestry which supported 10 agro-forestry projects, made excellent use of Peace Corps volunteers and leveraged significant private contributions.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (938-0268) and A.I.D. are jointly supporting a wildlands and human needs program designed to integrate natural resource conservation and development. The project goal is to improve the quality of life of the rural poor and to provide long-term protection for biological resources in Latin America and Africa. It supports field research, training, and demonstration programs to improve the management of wildlands and wildlife.

C. Supports innovative solutions to the problems of development by stimulating research and technology transfer.

Funds requested for this category total $19.758 million as compared to proposed obligations of $18.4 million FY 1986. Support is provided for the programs of the Office of the Science Adviser ($14.258 million in FY 1987) as well as for science and technology transfer programs funded by A.I.D. missions. The Science Advisor's program seeks to promote "cutting edge" science and technology in A.I.D. The program has supported a series of research grants related to biotechnology (human and animal health as well as plant genetics) and is now supporting innovative proposals for research on biological diversity. The Office currently supports three major activities:

The Innovative Scientific Research Program (936-5542) is designed to stimulate research on problems that confront developing countries. Research proposals are solicited in the following topical areas: biotechnology/immunology, plant biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technology, biological control, and diversity of biological resources.

The Applying Science and Technology to Development Project (936-5538) is designed to identify under-exploited technologies of potential economic value to developing countries and to fund networks of developing country research institutions to explore and improve these technologies.

The US/Israel Program for Cooperative Development Research Project (936-5544) is designed to facilitate the application of Israeli experience, especially in agriculture and rural development, to help solve development problem confronting AID assisted countries. The project finances research proposals involving Israeli institutions in collaboration with LDCs.

An example of a major mission science and technology transfer project is the Program for Advancement of Commercial Technology in India (386-0496). This project is stimulating commercial research and development by promoting and financing Indian-U.S. Research and Development joint ventures. It is anticipated that the

project will accelerate the pace and quality of technology innovation and offer opportunities for new business ventures in industry, agriculture, health, energy and other areas essential to Indian economic development.

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

A.I.D.'s human rights programs is funded at a level of approximately $4.0 million, $1.5 million of which is Economic Support Funding to assist in promoting adherence to human rights in South Africa. The human rights program was mandated in 1978 under Section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act to encourage the enhancement of civil and political freedoms. A.I.D.'s vigorous human rights policy is reflected in its policy which is designed: (1) to encourage the building of institutions that promote human rights and uphold democratic principles; (2) to emphasize activities that originate in developing countries themselves and directly involve the people; (3) to develop projects which will have a positive influence on governmental human rights policies; and (4) to encourage the cooperation of private groups and individuals in the development of human rights activities.

A principal strategy underlying Section 116(e) initiatives is to strengthen the host country's legal system, focusing such efforts on establishing the fundamental principles of law. Through helping to establish a strong and independent legal tradition, which is intended to encourage a fair legal system with equal protection for all, significant progress can be made in protecting the civil and political rights of the citizens of a nation. Projects implementing this principle have a particularly significant impact when related to institution building.

Another strategy underlying A.I.D. human rights initiatives is electoral reform. While Section 116(e) appropriately prohibits the use of funds to influence the outcome of any election, this does not affect the use of funds for election reform and related projects. The right to vote, the right of a secret ballot, and the right to a fair and accurate count of the votes are fundamental to the establishment and perpetuation of free elections.

In FY 1987, SDA funds totalling approximately $1.8 million will support projects in the following areas: (1) assistance in strengthening legal systems; (2) encouragement of free and democratic electoral systems: (3) support for the development of democratic principles and institutions which promote human rights; (4) research on and discussion of civil and political rights; (5) studies, seminars, and educational programs to promote awareness of civil and political rights; (6) support for non-government affiliated indigenous, regional, and international human rights institutions; and (7) support for the increased access of women and ethnic groups to the judicial system and to political processes.

Illustrative examples of specific human rights activities underway in FY 1986 which will continue in FY 1987 include:

> Assistance in election preparations and support for regional organizations, such as the Inter-American Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL), to develop activities designed to encourage and help governments to hold free and fair elections.
>
> A regional program in Asia, jointly sponsored with the Asia Foundation, which provides regional legal literacy programs, law conferences on the non-judicial settlement of disputes, publications on human rights issues, and conducts programs on public service and legal education.
>
> A legislative training program in Africa designed to determine on a country-by-country basis the particular needs of each legislature, and recommendations for activities which address improved individual legislative skills, procedures and activities.

E. Increase and diversify energy supply and improve energy efficiency.*

A.I.D. provides support for technical assistance, training and research designed to assist developing countries in making the most efficient use of imported energy resources and in developing their own domestic resources. The total Agency energy program for FY 1987 is $178 million -- $124.1 million in ESF and $53.9 million in Development Assistance. The FY 1987 SDA request provides about $8.9 million in FY 1987 for energy, as compared to program levels of $15.9 million in FY 1986 and $26.6 million FY 1985.

*See Special Issues Section on Energy Programs for More Detail.

The centrally funded Conventional Energy Training Project (936-9997) offers both long and short term training to students from developing countries in scientific, engineering, and management skills necessary to develop and manage conventional energy resources.

The Centrally funded Energy Policy Development and Conservation Project (936-5728) provides assistance for energy planning to address critical energy constraints to development especially for the expansion of agricultural production, as well as training and technical assistance for energy conservation.

The Sudan Energy Planning and Management Project (650-0059) is designed to improve the institutional capabilities of key Sudanese energy organizations and to plan and effectively manage energy resources. Improving the operations of the electricity sector is an important element of the project.

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

Developing countries face increasing severe environmental and natural resource problems. The industrial accidents in India and Mexico during the last year are obvious examples of the terrible environmental consequences that can occur as industrialization proceeds. The African drought and resulting famine have focused worldwide attention on the continent's deteriorating natural resources and the need to develop more effective ways to rehabilitate and manage renewable natural resources.

While many countries now have a heightened awareness of the seriousness of their environmental and natural resource problems, few have been able to implement effective programs in response. This is, in part, a result of the lack of trained personnel, ineffective local institutions and insufficient data on existing conditions and resource trends. SDA funds amounting to $1.5 million in FY 1987 are used to develop these local institutions and train personnel in effective resource management. For example, the Environmental Planning and Management Project (936-5517) assists A.I.D. countries in conducting environmental or natural resource profiles and in

*See Special Issues Section on Environmental Issues and Programs and Forestry.

developing programs to manage these resources. Technical assistance programs in grazing systems development, range management and agriculture have been increasingly important objectives of this project. Support for environmental activities, including many of those described in the "U.S. Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy" and those concerned with forestry and agro-forestry are also provided in other accounts.

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
CAMEROON	195	195	---
KENYA	6,423	6,423	---
LIBERIA	1,100	1,100	---
SUDAN	2,695	2,695	---
ZAIRE	2,200	2,200	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	7,772	7,772	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	20,385	20,385	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	1,500	1,500	---
INDIA	4,000	4,000	---
INDONESIA	7,225	5,225	2,000
MOROCCO	3,000	3,000	---
PHILIPPINES	3,050	3,050	---
SRI LANKA	1,000	1,000	---
THAILAND	6,100	5,200	900
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	700	700	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	3,450	3,450	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	30,025	27,125	2,900
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	2,450	2,450	---
BOLIVIA	2,310	1,510	800
COSTA RICA	13,975	4,975	9,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7,708	2,708	5,000
ECUADOR	5,700	4,200	1,500
EL SALVADOR	19,150	19,150	---
GUATEMALA	8,200	2,200	6,000
HAITI	2,100	2,100	---
HONDURAS	14,052	9,452	4,600
JAMAICA	8,000	8,000	---
PANAMA	7,300	3,300	4,000
PERU	4,400	4,400	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	11,800	6,800	5,000
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	500	500	---
ROCAP	8,150	8,150	---
LAC REGIONAL	4,205	4,205	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	120,000	84,100	35,900

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
ENERGY	3,300	3,300	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	1,000	1,000	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	600	600	---
PROGRAM OFFICE	400	400	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,300	5,300	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	12,500	12,500	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,000	13,000	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	425	425	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	2,775	2,775	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	1,400	1,400	---
PROGRAM BUDGET	500	500	---
WOMEN IN DEV	400	400	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,500	5,500	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6,500	6,500	---
INVESTMENT	2,000	---	2,000
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	14,500	14,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,000	21,000	2,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR			
SCIENCE ADVISOR	14,258	14,258	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	14,258	14,258	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	231,468	190,668	40,800

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
10.0	10.3	9.5 1/

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

SCIENCE ADVISOR

OVERVIEW

The Office of the Science Advisor seeks to take advantage of breakthroughs and advances on the cutting edge of science 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 apply these new technologies. The program emphasizes innovation, e.g., biotechnology, genetic engineering, tissue culture, immunochemistry, biological control of disease-carrying organisms, the development of new food and tree crops, etc. This modest program is an important instrument of A.I.D.'s policy to collaborate with LDC scientists in establishing priorities for future programs of technology transfer. The program began in FY 1981 as the Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (PSTC). The purpose was 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 quickly to involve scientists from over 50 developing countries. While their scientific approaches may be new, the problems they are researching are often long-standing and intractable, e.g., control 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 2700 requests for funding have been submitted to PSTC to date; the majority 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 scientific review criteria, demonstrates an increasing readiness of LDC institutions to contribute to their own development.

POLICIES

Relevant research contributes to accelerated economic growth. Accelerated social and economic growth in LDCs is a central theme upon which A.I.D.'s specific policies rest. To develop and transfer technology for long term sustainable growth in LDCs, the PSTC program specifically seeks innovative ideas for application in selected LDCs. Concurrently, the PSTC program strives to strengthen competence among researchers in developing countries.

Current policy is to focus on particularly promising research in target countries. Hence approximately 60% of PSTC funds are used for research in biotechnology-immunology; plant biotechnology; chemistry for world food needs; biomass resources and conversion technology; biological control of disease-bearing organisms and a new area, biological diversity. The remaining 40% of the funds are used to identify underexploited resources of potential economic value such as grain amaranth; biological nitrogen fixation; fast growing trees; mosquito vector field studies; rapid epidemiologic assessment methods; and acute respiratory infections in children.

In keeping with its exploratory role, this program 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.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

I. Competitive Research Grants

A.I.D. requests $5.5 million for this competitive research grants program in FY 1987. In FY 1986 A.I.D. plans to obligate $6.3 million for the 30-35 proposals to be selected from over 500 submitted for competitive consideration. In FY 1985 A.I.D. obligated $6.0 million. Of this amount, $5.7 million was for 52 proposals under the Innovative Scientific Research Project (936-5542) and $0.3 million for 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 previous 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 additional areas may form the basis for establishing future research modules.

The proposals undergo internal and external scientific 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 enhance their competitiveness.

Response from the scientific community has been most enthusiastic and is increasing. In FY 1981 120 submissions were received; more than 600 were received for the FY 1985 competition. Altogether some 2700 submissions have been received through October 1985, with the majority now originating in LDCs.

Two-thirds of the proposals funded in FY 1985 were awarded directly to LDC institutions. An additional one-third involves active LDC collaboration with U.S. scientists. Research topics included: rapid diagnosis of Leishmaniasis (Peru); halotolerant yeast for the production of alcohol fuels (Thailand); mass propagation of papaya plants (Sri Lanka); epidemiology of rabies-related Mokola virus (Zimbabwe); tissue culture for plantain and banana (Panama); a fluid bed gasifier/engine system using rice hulls (Philippines.)

II. LDC Research Networking

In FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $4.0 million for the Applying Science and Technology to Development project (936-5538) administered by the National Academy of Sciences. Four million was budgeted for FY 1986. In FY 1985, $4.0 million was obligated for this project.

By the end of 1987 the NAS 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 1987 the NAS program will fund the following six networks of LDC research:

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. Nine 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. Fifteen grants have been approved to date in Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Panama, and the Philippines.

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. Sixteen institutions in 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. Institutions in Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Peru, the Philippines, and India, are working in this area.

6. The sixth network - Acute Respiratory Infection in Children - has approved seven subgrants with activities in such countries as Guatemala, Papua New Guinea, Uruguay, Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines, Bangladesh, Colombia, Chile, India, Pakistan, and Thailand. 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 obtainined. 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) publications on Amaranth and jojoba, a desert shrub of economic promise for its high quality oil, 2) a workshop (November 4-7, 1985) on applications of microcomputers to educations in developing countries, and 3) publication on opportunities in marine science and technology for developing countries.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
2.0	4.8 1/	4.8

1/ Appropriated for FY 1985 by separate Congressional action under P.L. 99-190, the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution.

U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program is a separate initiative linking Israeli and developing country scientists in joint research projects. In FY 1987 A.I.D. requests $4.8 million for this program. $2 million was authorized 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 less developed countries (LDCs).

POLICIES

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.

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.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

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, aquaculture, biological vector control, genetic diversity, and earth sciences.

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 25-30 projects will be funded in FY 1986, and a comparable number in FY 1987.

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

During the first year of the CDR program several promising activities were initiated. In agriculture, projects are underway: for minimizing the incidence of cassava mosaic virus by providing an efficient and simple way to control the whitefly vector; for improving genetic material of wheat genomes to better resist "take-all" disease; for developing male hybrid fish (tilapia) for aquaculture; for developing biocontrol agents against soil-borne plant pathogens; for biologically controlling mosquitoes with bacteria; for developing drought resistant wheat; for improving sesame cultivars by enhancing genetic variability; for developing a new method of shelling cashew nuts; for improving fruit and nut crops in Botswana; for optimizing nitrogen fertilization of rice through use of water fern azolla; and for controlling coffee rust with natural parasitic microbes.

In nutrition a project is underway to investigate the use of the naturally occurring isotopes of carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen as indigenous tracers for studying the flow of nutrition in humans. In the field of environmental engineering a project is underway to develop an anaerobic biological system for processing industrial wastes in ponds.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
97.5	77.0	80.0

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Sahel Development Program (SDP) was established as a special initiative in the U. S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1978. The program covers seven countries which border the Sahara Desert: Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Burkina Faso (ex-Upper Volta), Niger, Chad, and Mali, as well as the Cape Verde Islands. A.I.D.'s program in the Sahel includes a combination of project and non-project assistance designed to help achieve food self-reliance on a regional basis, environmental stabilization, and long-term economic growth. However, persistent drought over the past decade, with especially serious shortfalls of food production in 1983 and 1984, have required continuing attention to emergency relief.

The root of the problem in the Sahel is the depth of the poverty and the highly dependent and vulnerable nature of Sahelian country economies. The Sahel countries, as a whole, have a per capita income of only $300. By any social and economic indicator--life expectancy, infant survival rates, literacy, access to safe water, or supply of trained people--these countries rank among the world's poorest. Sahelian economies are also vulnerable to external market forces, given their dependence on a single major foreign exchange earning export, e.g. iron in Mauritania, groundnuts in the Gambia and Senegal, and cotton in Mali and Chad. Similarly, pasturage for livestock and arable land for staple foods production are almost totally dependent upon rainfall quantity and distribution.

Inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall in 1983 and 1984 devastated a wide range of millet and sorghum production zones. The Senegal and Niger rivers experienced their lowest levels in over 50 years and, thus, recessional irrigated agricultural production was reduced. Serious shortfalls of food production in 1983 and 1984 led to the declaration of food shortage emergencies in Niger, Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania. Drought and food shortfalls are recurring phenomena in the Sahel that have become commonplace in recent years.

The Sahel is also short of trained people and dependent to an unusual degree on imported skills. These elements of dependency reduce the flexibility of Sahelian economies.

Following an assessment in 1984 of A.I.D.'s long-term development strategy in the Sahel, A.I.D. is narrowing the range of activities under the SDP by withdrawing from sectors where host country expertise or management capability has proven to be too limited. This revised strategy will increase

the effectiveness of the SDP and help to reduce financial and managerial pressures on the Sahel countries. The current priority development sectors under the SDP are: (a) food production, including dryland and irrigated agriculture; (b) economic policy reform; (c) health and family planning; (d) human resource development (especially technical and managerial training); (e) infrastructure; and (f) financial management.

The principal goal of this strategy is to achieve regional food self-reliance, based on sustainable production systems within the region. Such sustainable production in turn depends on increased productivity of rainfed and irrigated agriculture and the exploitation of comparative advantages in agricultural production and trade.

The SDP operates within the framework of a coordinated regional program developed by the Sahelian states and in cooperation with the donor community. The organization for Sahelian country regional cooperation is the CILSS, a French acronym for the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. International donor coordination is achieved, chiefly, through donor membership in the Club du Sahel.

A.I.D.'s strategy for the Sahel reflects the revised strategy adopted by the CILSS Council of Ministers in 1984, whose main elements are:

-- to encourage private initiatives and limit the extent of government intervention in the development process;

-- to emphasize the need for policy reform and the establishment of sound economic foundations as a precondition to development;

-- to link the food security objective to overall development of the agricultural sector;

-- to recognize that environmental stability is based on appropriate, integrated planning in the agriculture, forestry and livestock sectors.

Annual U. S. economic assistance to the Sahel since 1978 has averaged $113 million through FY 1984, including PL 480 food aid. In FY 1985, this figure reached $390 million, which included $103 million of SDP, $43 million of ESF, $244 million of PL 480 resources, including drought disaster assistance.

Most A.I.D. assistance is channeled through bilateral projects. However, about one-quarter of the program has been allocated to regional projects which pool resources from

various donors and address common problems susceptible to a regional solution, e.g., river basin development.

While U. S. interests in the Sahel are primarily humanitarian, we also recognize its political and economic importance. The Sahel has the potential to attain a greater degree of self-reliance in food production. Assisting the Sahelians to achieve this objective will advance U. S. humanitarian and political interests and will provide opportunities for U. S. private investment. Investment opportunities exist, e.g., uranium in Niger, phosphate in Burkina Faso, iron in Mauritania, and bauxite in Mali. By strengthening Sahelian economies, we will improve regional political stability and strengthen this region against Libyan threats.

Despite the overwhelming obstacles, progress in stimulating economic development in the region has been achieved. The SDP has helped to build a foundation for long-term growth by (a) introducing innovations in food production, (b) encouraging reform of economic policies that hinder productivity, (c) improving family health care, and (d) broadening the technical skills base of the Sahelian countries.

Food Production: Although the economic foundation of the Sahelian countries is agrarian, agricultural production is highly variable and generally declining on a *per capita* basis. To a significant extent, it is hostage to the vagaries of the cyclical periods of drought which plague the area. Thus, A.I.D.'s top priority is to help create the institutional and policy environment needed to promote increased and stabilized agricultural production. This involves an approach that encourages crop diversification and accepts the treatment of environmental issues as a *sine qua non* to agricultural development in the livestock, forestry, and agronomy subsectors.

At present, a sound technological package for increasing the food production of the majority of Sahelian farms does not exist. The development and testing of new cereal varieties is a long-term effort which the SDP assists through several agricultural research institutions in the Sahel. For example, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is engaged in crop varietal development and the testing of improved staple food grains. Noteworthy is the attention given to food technology. In Mali, research is attempting to determine the consumer acceptability of certain high yielding varieties prior to undertaking wider distribution.

The SDP is also assisting farmers to use water resources more efficiently--both surface and ground water. Studies of the irrigation possibilities of several river systems (Senegal,

Gambia, and Niger) are being carried out. The SDP is also assisting in the development of small scale irrigated perimeters like the Bakel and Casamance in Senegal, where two and threefold production increases have been achieved.

Concurrently the SDP is strengthening faculties of agriculture in order to increase the contribution of agricultural science and technology to the achievement of food self-reliance. SDP support will include research on soil fertility, the management of irrigated production systems, and the integration of crop and animal production. The basic strategy is to forge an effective link between research and farmers.

Financial and Program Management: The Sahel Regional Financial Management project (625-0950), which promotes the improvement of host country accounting systems, as required by Section 121(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, has been a focal point of A.I.D.'s efforts to improve the management of Sahelian development resources. Based upon a favorable evaluation and audit, the project will be extended in order to further expand the institutionalization of improved management practices in the Sahel's public and private sectors. To date the project has trained 450 persons in improved financial procedures. Trainees have included government bureaucrats to mid-level technicians and private sector entrepreneurs.

Policy Reform/Economic Stabilization: Economic policy reform is critical to long-term development in the Sahel. Increasingly, A.I.D. is participating with the IMF, the IBRD, and other donors in economic stabilization efforts to assure that Sahelian economies do not collapse during what may be a difficult adjustment process. A major A.I.D. initiative in Niger uses program assistance to support reforms in Niger's agricultural sector. In Mali, a grant made in 1985 under the African Economic Policy Reform Program is supporting fiscal reform and a more efficient restructuring of government expenditures. In Senegal, A.I.D. resources are supporting fiscal, agricultural, and other economic reforms. In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting ESF program funding to further encourage policy reforms in Senegal, and Niger, and to continue road maintenance in Chad. Also, to enhance Sahelian capability to implement policy reforms which promote economic growth, the Sahel Policy Project (625-0970) was initiated in FY 1985 for a four year period. PL 480 generated local currency programs in Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, The Gambia, and Burkina Faso are also directed, in part, at supporting balance of payments and recurrent cost reforms, as well as at inducing liberalization in cereals markets.

To stimulate private enterprise a Sahel region wide project was authorized in FY 1985, the Private Enterprise Project (625-0971). This project provides economic, business, and management consultants services to enable Sahelian countries to use their indigenous private sectors to increase food production, income and employment opportunities.

Health/Family Planning Projects: The SDP assists programs in public health and voluntary family planning. These activities relate to the food security objective of the Sahel countries, since health is viewed as a key factor in food production. Senegal's Sine Saloum primary health care project is an example of a model activity. More than three hundred health facilities have been constructed and are functioning in the heavily populated groundnut basin. In Mauritania and Burkina Faso, A.I.D. has successfully carried out training programs for health workers. In Chad, a medicine and medical supply activity reorganized the national pharmacy and set up a distribution and management system. This system proved to be an effective conduit for emergency medical supplies during the recent drought. In The Gambia, an A.I.D. mass media infant health care project has successfully disseminated the techniques of oral rehydration therapy.

A recent A.I.D. evaluation of the Onchocerciasis Control Program has judged the activity to be very successful, both in reducing the impact of river blindness and in opening new and potentially productive farm land in the river basin area. Beginning in FY 1986, Phase III of this activity will increase the controlled land area from 764,000 square kilometers to 1,315,000 square kilometers, increase river areas under control from 18,500 square kilometers to 46,300 square kilometers, and increase the number of people protected from 16.5 million to 21.5 million.

Workforce Development: In addition to the bilateral projects providing funding for participant training, a Sahel regional project has been funding long- and short-term participants in the fields of agriculture, public health, and management. More than 1,300 have been sent for training in the United States, third countries, and in country over the past six years. This type of training will be expanded beginning in FY 1986, with more exposure given to technical and managerial training in development sectors and greater reliance placed on West African training institutions. Training opportunities for productive elements of the private sector will also be increased.

Humanitarian Assistance: With the abnormally low rainfall in 1983 and 1984, humanitarian assistance again absorbed a large proportion of external resource flows to the Sahel. Substantial progress has been made in helping Sahelian countries cope with the effects of drought, and in providing food and relief supplies to "at risk" populations. The institutional and physical infrastructure for implementing drought emergency programs has improved in every Sahel country, as evidenced by the handling of U.S. and other donor relief supplies this past year. A.I.D. assisted activities have also lessened the drought's impact on food grain shortages and mitigated against any significant loss of life.

Recognizing that timeliness of food deliveries was the major problem faced during the recent crisis, Sahelian and donor countries are placing renewed emphasis on drought preparedness. Thus, weather forecasting and health surveillance measures have become increasingly important. Improved U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data, combined with data from the Sahel regional climatic monitoring center, AGRHYMET, should produce information needed to reach rapid assessment of potential cereal yields and, thus, facilitate more timely and effective planning in response to any future food deficits.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The basic priorities of the SDP remain unchanged, i.e., (1) food self-reliance on a regional basis, (2) environmental stabilization, and (3) long-term economic growth, including assistance to address short-term balance of payments problems.

In FY 1987, $80 million in Sahel Development Program (SDP) funds is requested to contribute toward understanding and overcoming the constraints to increased agricultural production and to developing the human, institutional and physical infrastructure necessary to achieve lasting food production capabilities and environmental stabilization. U.S. assistance will continue to support both rainfed agriculture ($12.6 million) and irrigated agriculture ($9 million) through river basin development in Mali, Mauritania and Niger. For livestock improvement in Mali, $2 million is programmed. In addition, $6.6 million is programmed for agricultural research and technology transfer. A.I.D. assistance will also continue in ecology/forestry ($2.5 million); this assistance is aimed at the preservation of the region's natural resource base and increasing the production, supply and conservation of the region's principal source of energy, firewood. A.I.D. will continue supporting initiatives reflecting priority concerns in

institution building ($7.0 million), such as agricultural institutions and regional organizations; human resources ($8.0 million), including long and short-term participant training; family health and population ($15 million), including supporting the multidonor onchocerciasis control program in the river basin areas of Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Senegal; for project design, studies, evaluation and program support ($2.4 million); for improving and strengthening the accounting systems in Sahelian institutions ($2.5 million); for enhancing Sahelian capability to implement policy reforms ($6.1 million); and to promote private enterprise development ($6.3 million). In addition to SDP funds $29.0 million of Economic Support Funds (ESF) will support policy reforms in Senegal and Niger, and assist Chad develop an institutional capacity for road maintenance.

SUMMARY - FY 1987
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS	ESF
BURKINA FASO	1,000	1,000		
CAPE VERDE	2,000	2,000		
CHAD	11,000	4,000		7,000
GAMBIA	4,000	4,000		
MALI	10,000	10,000		
MAURITANIA	3,000	3,000		
NIGER	24,000	17,000		7,000
SENEGAL	35,000	20,000		15,000
SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM	19,000	19,000		
TOTAL	109,000	80,000		29,000

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURKINA	1,000	1,000	---
CAPE VERDE	2,000	2,000	---
CHAD	4,000	4,000	---
GAMBIA	4,000	4,000	---
MALI	10,000	10,000	---
MAURITANIA	3,000	3,000	---
NIGER	17,000	17,000	---
SENEGAL	20,000	20,000	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM	19,000	19,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	80,000	80,000	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	80,000	80,000	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1986 less PL 90-177 Reduction	FY 1987 Request
6,084.0 a/	3,706.0 b/	3,546.6	4,093.8

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

OVERVIEW

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) provides flexible economic assistance to countries of particular security and political importance to the United States (U.S.). ESF planning is carried out in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, which states that to the extent feasible, policy guidance governing provision of development assistance should be applied to ESF programs. ESF finances balance of payments support, commodity import programs, capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to the poor. ESF conditionality is used to encourage economic and financial policy reforms while ESF funds assist nations to meet critical debt burdens, ensure the availability of essential U.S. commodities when foreign exchange is scarce and promote development of the private sector and greater reliance on market forces and individual initiative. Local currency generated by many of these programs provides critical funds to enable host governments to contribute to high priority agriculture, health, education and private sector enhancement projects.

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE ESF PROGRAM

The primary objectives of ESF are to support U.S. economic, political and security interests and the advancement of U.S. foreign policy objectives. This Fund provides the resources needed to carry out U.S. economic development policies designed to stem the spread of economic and political disruption and to help friends and allies in dealing with threats to their security and independence.

a/ Excludes $15.0 million authorized to be transferred by Congress from the DA account to ESF

b/ Includes $6.0 million of reobligated funds in Ecuador

ESF may be used in a number of ways to address critical economic problems. An important use of ESF resources is to encourage nations to take courageous steps to adopt economic and financial policies required for sustained economic development. Also, direct balance of payments support can be provided for imports essential to sustain economic activity and restore equilibrium when foreign exchange is critically scarce. Where longer term political and economic stability is the primary concern, ESF may be used to finance capital projects, projects to encourage private sector enhancement and institutional development, and projects which directly benefit the poor. In accomplishing these objectives, A.I.D. officials work with host country counterparts and cooperate with international financial institutions and other bilateral donors, as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

--furnish economic assistance to countries with which the United States has base rights agreements such as the Philippines and Portugal;

--support efforts by the Central American countries to achieve economic stabilization and lay the basis for long-term growth, to promote equity and broader participation in development and to strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights;

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

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

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

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

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

--In Egypt's Alexandria governorate, infant mortality during the diarrhea season (May-August) dropped 25 percent between 1983 and 1985. The dramatic reduction is a direct outcome of a national campaign funded under the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) Project to reduce infant/child mortality from diarrheal dehydration. In less than 3 years the project has established 30 oral dehydration therapy (ORT) training centers for health personnel and 2,471 ORT service units in health facilities in all governorates, and implemented a national T.V. promotional campaign. Local production of oral rehydration salts (ORS) has increased from 16.5 million liters in 1983 to 90 million liters in 1985, sixty percent of which is sold through private pharmacies at affordable prices, set with a high enough profit margin to pharmacists to encourage their sale. Sample surveys indicate 94 percent of mothers know about ORS and 63 percent had used ORS by June 1985. More importantly, survey data from 8 governorates indicate a decline in infant death rates during peak diarrhea months.

--The Agricultural Research Project in Pakistan supports the national level agricultural research organization--the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)--in strengthening the institutional base necessary to coordinate agricultural research activities throughout Pakistan.

The project refined the concept of coordinated national programs and supported the development of federal/provincial cooperation of several research projects of national scope and importance. For example, PARC and the Provincial Research Institutes, using laboratory equipment and farm machinery provided under the project, initiated several "traveling seminars" which have improved cooperation between research scientist and extension workers. To date several nationally coordinated research programs have been established in 1)

wheat, barley and triticale; 2) maize, sorghum and millet; 3) rice; 4) oilseeds; 5) legumes and pulses; and 6) forage and fodder. These programs have not only led to increases in production of specific crops but, as important, are seen as role models for continuing expansion of the coordinated national program concept. PARC is now capable of coordinating nationally focused research programs through the provincial agricultural networks.

--Meeting the need for school classrooms and rural roads is a serious problem in the Philippines. Many schools are forced to operate two or three shifts to accommodate the rapidly increasing school age population while residents in remote rural areas find it difficult to obtain services and market their produce in urban centers. Responding to this need, the $50 million ESF-funded schools and roads component of the Regional Development Fund (RDF) Project finances needed infrastructure proposed by local government units in participating provinces and chartered cities. As of September 1985, localities constructed over 700 three-classroom schools and 650 local roads nationwide. An additional 650 subprojects under RDF are under construction. The school buildings constructed by the ESF program also provided unexpected benefits as shelter after recent severe typhoons hit the country. In badly damaged areas of the central and southern Philippines, the school buildings were among the only surviving structures, and these often were used as disaster assistance centers and temporary shelter for families whose homes were destroyed.

--During 1985, when A.I.D. provided $95 million of ESF assistance, the Dominican Republic's economic adjustment performance was exemplary. In January, a system of administered exchange rates was unified to a single, market determined rate, and the Dominican peso actually appreciated 10% in nominal terms during the first eight months of the year. The balance of payments current account deficit declined from 5% of GDP in 1983 to 2% in 1984 and is expected to decline to 1% in 1985. The monthly inflation rate fell from 6% in January to 0.4% in July and no change in August. Under a one-year Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF the Dominican Republic met all program targets for June and September by substantial margins. As a result, the country was able to negotiate external debt reschedulings with the Paris Club and commercial banks affecting some $1 billion of obligations, equivalent to one-third of its outstanding external debt. This should facilitate future economic growth by allowing the country to devote a larger proportion of its foreign exchange earnings to productive investments.

--ESF assistance to Costa Rica began in FY 1982 in response to a sharp economic decline caused by a combination of external events and misguided economic policies, including the accumulation of an external debt that in per capita terms was (and remains) one of the highest in the world. ESF assistance supported Costa Rica's decision to adopt a stabilization program together with structural adjustment measures that would facilitate economic recovery. Costa Rica succeeded in reducing its fiscal debt from 14% of the GDP to 3% in just two years; bringing down the annual inflation rate from 82% to 11%; unifying its exchange rate; converting a net short-term capital outflow into a net inflow; and rescheduling its debts with public and private external creditors. Banking reforms were enacted to expand the scope for private banking, and a number of steps were taken to encourage exports. Costa Rica's per capita GDP, after falling for four consecutive years, rose by 3.8% in 1984. Although per capita GDP fell somewhat in 1985, partly because of weather damage to the banana crop, non-traditional export growth was strong and bodes well for a resumption of economic recovery in 1986 and beyond.

LOCAL CURRENCY GENERATIONS

Programming of local currency proceeds generated as a result of ESF dollar aid can enhance the impact of dollar assistance. in Costa Rica, local currency generations will support divestiture of parastatal enterprises and export promotion programs. In Ecuador, these generations will finance El Nino disaster rehabilitation projects, investment credits and housing programs. Kenya and Guatemala will also program local currencies to support domestic private sector credit lines and other interventions to strengthen agribusiness and the non-traditional export sector. In Senegal local currency will finance reforestation, family planning and land tenure activities. In some cases, such as the Philippines and Pakistan, local currencies generated will be used to augment host country support to donor financed development projects where lack of local counterpart has slowed implementation.

FY 1987 Program 1/

The proposed FY 1987 program is $4093.8 million. The major components of the FY 1987 program include continued support for

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1/ For country detail see individual CP annexes.

economic stabilization to permit long-term growth and encourage private investment in Central America, support for the peace process in the Middle East, security and development-oriented programs in Asia and critical economic assistance in Africa. Following is a summary, by country, of the FY 1987 request.

AFRICA

Botswana - $8 million for continued assistance in education programs ranging from primary education to workforce skills training, in addition to an ongoing agricultural technology project.

Chad - $7 million for an ongoing road rehabilitation and maintenance project to improve rural access, especially for farmers. An integral component is the rehabilitation of a key road leading from the potentially highly productive area of Lake Chad toward the capital.

Djibouti - $5 million to fund vocational training and low-cost housing activities, as well as starting a new program to improve Djibouti's economic base and financial stability.

Kenya - $22 million to continue balance of payments and budgetary assistance (general commodities and fertilizer) in support of the Government of Kenya's economic restructuring program. Local currencies will be used for mutually agreed upon rural development, private sector and family planning development projects.

Liberia - $40 million to provide balance of payments and budgetary support to assist in laying the groundwork for economic recovery and growth.

Madagascar - $4 million for agricultural rehabilitation by providing short-term technical assistance and training as well as foreign exchange for needed imports, including support to private entrepreneurs.

Mauritius - $3 million to finance essential imports; local currency proceeds will be used to support training programs and small business loans.

Mozambique - $15 million to continue the Private Sector Rehabilitation Program, whose core elements are technical assistance, training and imports of agricultural commodities and raw materials to aid indigenous private companies. Local

currencies generated will be jointly programmed for high priority agricultural, rural development and private sector activities.

Niger - $7 million to support agricultural economic policy reforms through local cost financing of ongoing agricultural productivity activities, especially encouraging increased private sector participation.

Senegal - $15 million for budgetary support to promote economic and policy change emphasizing the increased role of the private sector. Local currencies will be used to finance those activities that directly support policy changes in the agricultural sector, reforestation, family planning, bank credit and land tenure.

Seychelles - $2.5 million for balance of payments support through financing petroleum imports; local currencies generated will finance development activities.

Somalia - $30 million to finance import of vital commodities in support of the private sector, in particular for agriculture, to stimulate economic recovery and stabilization. Program conditionality will encourage continued policy reforms.

South Africa Republic (formerly funded under Southern Africa Regional) - $20 million for ongoing education, training and scholarship programs as well as human rights and self help activities, all slated for non-white South Africans. None of these funds will be programmed through the government.

Sudan - $90 million for balance of payments support by funding imports of high-priority commodities, especially agricultural commodities and petroleum which will largely benefit private agricultural producers and manufacturers; local currencies generated from the sales of these imports will finance development projects.

Zaire - $16 million to continue road rehabilitation, seed farm development, and crop extension work, while improving marketing efficiencies and financing limited commodity imports.

Zambia - $20 million to assist economic recovery and encourage policy reform efforts through commodity imports and agricultural programs, including training, institutional development, research and extension activities.

Zimbabwe - $11 million for imports of private sector raw materials and equipment and to continue support for an improved

system of formal education and technical and vocational training. Local currency will finance development activities.

Southern Africa Regional (now excludes South Africa programs noted above) - $20 million for continued rehabilitation of the region's transport network, food crop research and regional food security activities, support to Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference and support of regional management training.

Africa Regional - $75 million for the third year of the African Economic Policy Reform Program, which supports policy dialogue and policy reform efforts in African countries through cash grants, or CIPS, depending on individual country situations. This program is particularly focused toward private sector development.

ASIA

Afghanistan - $15 million to complement a similar amount earmarked by Congress in FY 1986 for a program of cross border humanitarian assistance. Activities in health, education, agriculture and commodity support will enable the Afghans to continue to live inside their own country and support the resistance fighters.

Cambodian Resistance - $5 million to provide training and other assistance directly related to the needs of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance forces.

Fiji - $1.5 million to promote economic growth in the agriculture and health sectors, with a focus on private enterprise development.

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

provide incentives for the Government of Pakistan to make necessary structural changes to improve overall economic growth and development in both the public and private sectors.

Philippines - $95 million to provide needed foreign and local currency resources and strengthen rural infrastructure. ESF will provide balance of payments support with the generated local currency utilized as the Philippine Government contribution to donor funded agriculture and rural development projects. Funds will also finance productive rural infrastructure while improving economic and social conditions around the U.S. military bases.

South Pacific - $1.5 million to continue a regional fisheries development program.

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

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize - $3 million to continue balance of payments support. The Government of Belize will contribute an equivalent amount in local currency for institutional credit through the private sector.

Bolivia - $15 million for balance of payments support to assist the government in continuing to implement its economic reform program begun in August 1985. A.I.D. will encourage the Government of Bolivia to increase its reliance on private sector organizations where they are more efficient, effective alternatives to public agencies.

Costa Rica - $150 million to continue balance of payments support with a focus on financing imports of U.S. raw materials and intermediate goods needed to keep private businesses functioning. Local currency generated under the program will support divestiture of parastatal enterprises; expanded housing and infrastructure; export promotion programs; and health, education, and training activities.

Dominican Republic - $50 million to provide balance of payments support while the GODR takes difficult adjustment measures to resolve external and internal financial imbalances. In addition to its continued commitment to important economic

measures already taken, the Government of the Dominican Republic is expected to take further measures to reduce government controls on food prices and to lower export taxes and reduce other export restrictions.

Ecuador - $15 million to continue needed balance of payments support, encourage private investment and support public sector development expenditures. The Government of Ecuador has taken courageous steps to increase Ecuador's reliance on market forces and individual initiative. The United States is seeking to support these initiatives and to lessen the short-term social and political costs which can result from them. Local currency associated with the program will finance El Nino disaster rehabilitation projects, investment credits, housing, and counterpart for A.I.D.-supported projects.

El Salvador - $240 million for balance of payments support, public services restoration, industrial recovery and infrastructure rehabilitation and to assist families displaced by the ongoing conflict. The balance of payments support program will help El Salvador to maintain economic stability and restore economic growth by making foreign exchange available for imported raw materials and capital goods and by assisting the government to make necessary policy changes. The other programs are designed to facilitate the functioning and recovery of the economy during the conflict and to assist families affected by it.

Guatemala - $70 million for balance of payments support to promote economic stabilization and growth. The United States intends to pursue a policy dialogue to encourage the Government of Guatemala to restore the country to a path of moderate growth, to adopt fiscal measures to improve the equity and elasticity of the existing system, and to adopt policies supportive of private sector investment. The ESF will provide foreign exchange to facilitate the importation of essential commodities and capital goods required by local producers. A portion of the local currency generated under the program will be used to support private sector development of non-traditional exports. Other local currency will support public sector investment in rural development.

Haiti - $5 million to support PVOs and other non-government organizations. Funding will be used to continue support of the Development Finance Corporation and to complete funding of the Haitian Mortgage Bank. Other funds will support non-government organization activities in soil conservation and watershed management, rural employment generation, health and family planning outreach and educational development.

Honduras - $90 million for balance of payments support to allow for increased importation of essential raw materials, spare parts and intermediate goods to maintain and expand local production. The ESF is provided in direct support of the Government of Honduras' measures aimed at economic stabilization and recovery, including public expenditure rationalization and restraint, reduction of public sector participation in productive activities, and liberalization of administrative restrictions to foreign trade and payments. Local currency generated under the program will support expansion of the private sector particularly in developing non-traditional exports; provide funding for PVOs, agricultural sector cooperatives, educational institutions and other rural organizations; and cover local costs of development projects supported by A.I.D. and other donors.

Jamaica - $100 million for balance of payments support to alleviate Jamaica's severe shortage of foreign exchange and support the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) structural adjustment program. The funds will allow for increased importation of raw materials and other essential goods to minimize a decline in local production resulting from the severe contraction of the bauxite/alumina industry, which at one time was Jamaica's major source of export resources. Through policy dialogue, A.I.D. will reinforce the GOJ's efforts to implement a fundamental tax reform, eliminate administrative impediments to exports, maintain a floating exchange rate and increase investment. In negotiating the use of local currency generated under the program, A.I.D. places priority on support of donor-financed development projects.

Panama - $28 million to cover a portion of the government's unfinanced fiscal gap. This assistance will be provided in a manner to reinforce economic policy reforms and continued streamlining and orderly financing of public sector operations.

Peru - $42 million primarily for balance of payments support and to facilitate the policy dialogue with the Government of Peru (GOP). Local currencies associated with the program will support U.S. and Peruvian collaborative efforts in narcotics control, including agricultural and community development, and narcotics education and public awareness activities; the GOP's south and central sierra development program; and private sector credit, especially for small-scale agricultural and industrial enterprises. A portion of the ESF will be used for an administration of justice program to strengthen the Peruvian judicial system.

Caribbean Regional - $35 million for infrastructure expansion and maintenance systems development, public management and institutional development, and for community development projects. These activities will continue to respond to specific needs of the Caribbean islands assisted under the program by improving transportation facilities and public utilities, developing preventive maintenance systems, encouraging economic policy reforms, improving efficiency of health services and upgrading community infrastructure.

Central American Regional - $75 million for a trade and development corporation project to provide investment packaging and loan and equity financing for extra-regional trading ventures; a shelter and urban development assistance project to provide affordable housing and infrastructure services for lower income groups; and continuation of a regional agricultural higher education project to produce a professional human resource base to address the agricultural problems of Central America, a regional training project for short and long-term training in the United States, a regional administration of justice project to strengthen the judicial systems in Central America, a strengthening of democracy project primarily to support activities of private and voluntary organizations in this area, and the trade credit insurance program to encourage increased private sector credit to the region.

LAC Regional - $12 million for a new regional administration of justice project to strengthen the judicial systems of the countries of the Caribbean and South America, a free labor development project to support the activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) in the region, and the regional human rights initiative.

MIDDLE EAST

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

production credit assistance to the informal private sector through a private enterprise credit program, a power plant and an initiative in science and technology for development.

Israel - $1.2 billion to assist in meeting balance of payments requirements and to enable Israel to procure desired commodities and services. ESF is provided as a cash transfer.

Jordan - $18 million to finance programs to increase agricultural production in the rainfed highlands; to promote economic growth in small towns and villages; to assess and exploit groundwater resources; and to continue technology transfer, especially in agriculture development and water, technical assistance and participant training programs.

Lebanon - $2 million for emergency relief assistance (food, shelter, medical services and supplies) to displaced and injured Lebanese and for limited reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in education, agriculture, health, and reconstruction planning.

Morocco - $40 million for a new agricultural production loan, and to provide additional funding for a private sector support and export promotion project begun in FY 1986. These programs will remove key production constraints for private entrepreneurs in the agriculture and small industry sectors.

Oman - $18.8 million to continue to support the operations of the Omani-American Joint Commission for technical assistance and training in the fisheries and education sectors, and for a water resources development program that includes preparing a master plan for the nation, carrying out feasibility studies and preparing designs for water sector development in the capital region and several other areas.

Tunisia - $20 million in ESF to promote policy change and support technology transfer, private sector development, agricultural growth, rural development in central Tunisia, and population programs.

Middle East Regional - A total of $25 million will include financing for:

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

-- cooperative scientific and technical activities of mutual interest to Israel and Egypt in such areas as the marine sciences, health, agriculture technology exchange, and arid land use.

-- budget support to the American University of Beirut for repair of war-damaged facilities and to offset income losses from declining tuition receipts and added costs of operating the university hospital.

EUROPE

Cyprus - $3 million to support activities which promote cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

Portugal - $80 million for economic and social development of Portugal pursuant to a base rights agreement. Funds are expected to be made available by the Government of Portugal to the regional Government of the Azores for development projects and to the Luso-American Development Foundation to promote the development of Portugal's private sector.

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

Turkey - $150 million to continue support of Turkish economic reform, stabililzation and development efforts.

OTHER

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

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Congress authorizes Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) under Chapter 6, Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Information on PKO support for United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and Multinational Observers in the Sinai may be found in the FY 1987 Congressional Presentation on Security Assistance.

AIDCP

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 1984-1987
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 * Estimated	FY 1987 Proposed
AFRICA				
Botswana	800 a/	10,000	7,656	8,000
Chad	3,000	5,000	4,785	7,000
Djibouti	3,000	3,500	3,350	5,000
Kenya	21,000	25,000	14,355	22,000
Liberia	35,000	43,000	28,710	40,000
Madagascar	0	3,000	2,871	4,000
Malawi	0	15,000 e/	0	0
Mali	0	18,000 e/	0	0
Mauritius	4,000	7,000 e/	1,914	3,000
Mozambique	7,000	13,000	9,570	15,000
Niger	5,000	5,000	4,785	7,000
Rwanda	0	12,000 e/	0	0
Senegal	10,000	15,000	11,484	15,000
Seychelles	2,000	2,000	1,914	2,500
Somalia	35,000	30,000	22,011	30,000
Sudan	120,000	114,000	59,812	90,000
Zaire	10,000	10,415 f/	9,570	16,000
Zambia	21,322	40,000 e/	15,000	20,000
Zimbabwe	40,000	28,000	9,570	11,000
South Africa Republic	0	0	4,785	20,000
So. Afr. Regional	15,996	18,924	28,710	20,000
Afr. Econ. Policy Reform	0	0 e/	47,850	75,000
Subtotal	333,118	417,839	288,702	410,500
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Afghanistan	0	543	16,206 j/	15,000
Cambodian Resistance	0	0	3,350	5,000
Cyprus	15,000	15,000	14,355	3,000
Egypt	852,949 a/	1,065,000 g/	1,031,382 k/l/	815,000
Fiji	0	0	957	1,500
Israel	910,000	1,950,000 g/	1,898,400 k/	1,200,000
Jordan	20,000	100,000 g/	89,570 k/	108,000 q/
Lebanon	27,765 a/	18,775 m/	21,943 m/	2,000
Morocco	7,000	15,000	11,484	20,000
Oman	15,000	20,000	9,570	18,800
Pakistan	225,000	200,000	239,250	250,000
Philippines	50,000	140,000	119,625	95,000
Poland	0	0	4,000 n/	0
Portugal	40,000	80,000	76,560	80,000
Spain	12,000	12,000	11,484	12,000
South Pacific	0	0	957	1,500
Thailand	9,115 b/	8,000 h/	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	1,500	20,000	19,140	20,000
Turkey	138,500	175,000	119,625	150,000
Asia/Near East Reg'l.	14,004	18,202 g/	17,779 k/	25,000
Subtotal	2,337,833	3,837,520	3,710,637	2,826,800

AIDCP

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 1984-1987
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 * Estimated	FY 1987 Proposed
LATIN AMERICA/CARRIBEAN				
Belize	0	14,000 i/	1,914	3,000
Bolivia	0	0	14,355	15,000
Costa Rica	130,000 c/	160,000	120,582	150,000
Dominican Republic	34,000	95,000 i/	40,000	50,000
Ecuador	0	4,414	20,097 o/	15,000
El Salvador	120,234	285,000 i/	177,045	240,000
Guatemala	0	12,500	47,850	70,000
Haiti	5,096	5,000	2,871	5,000
Honduras	40,000	147,500 i/	61,248	90,000
Jamaica	55,000	81,000	59,334	100,000
Panama	0	50,000 i/	5,742	28,000
Peru	0	0	9,570	42,000
Uruguay	0	0	14,355	15,000
Caribbean Reg'l.	77,787 d/	31,128 d/	25,172	35,000
Cent. Am. Reg'l. (ROCAP)	0	97,993 i/	51,678	75,000
LAC Regional	2,000	1,490	6,699	12,000
Subtotal	464,117	985,025	658,512	945,000
OTHER				
Oceanographic Research	1,100	1,000	1,435	1,500
Am. Schools & Hospitals	0	6,000 i/	0	0
Italy	10,000 a/	0	0	0
Subtotal	11,100	7,000	1,435	1,500
TOTAL	3,146,168 a/b/c/d/	5,247,384 e/f/g/h/i/	4,659,286 j/k/l/m/n/ o/p/	4,183,800 q/

* Levels after Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction.

Footnotes:

a/ Includes deobligation/reobligation as follows: Botswana $.8 million; Italy $10 million (from Syria pipeline); Lebanon $.557 million; and Egypt $102.949 million.

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

c/ Costa Rica includes obligations of $60 million made available from FY 1984 Supplemental funds from PL 98-396.

d/ Caribbean Regional includes obligations in FY 1984 of $46.967 million and in FY 1985 of $8.033 million for Grenada from a total of $40 million from the FY 1983 no-year supplemental for Lebanon and $15 million which was deobligated from the Syria pipeline.

e/ The $75 million requested for the African Economic Policy Reform was programmed as follows: Malawi $15 million; Mali $18 million; Mauritius $5 million; Rwanda $12 million; and Zambia $25 million.

f/ Zaire includes an obligation of $.415 million from deobligation/ reobligation authority.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 1984-1987
(Dollars in Thousands)

g/ Of the $2,258 million made available from the FY 1985 Supplemental, obligations were made as follows: Egypt $250 million; Israel $500 million; Jordan $80 million; Asia/Near East Regional $3.141 million.
h/ Includes $3.0 million of funds deobligated from the Syria pipeline for use in Thailand.
i/ Includes obligations of $290.5 million of funds made available from PL 98-396 FY 1984 supplemental funds as follows: for Central America--Belize $10 million; El Salvador $90 million; Honduras $72.5 million; Panama $30 million; and Central American Regional (ROCAP) $27.098 million; Other--Dominican Republic $50 million and Poland $6 million obligated through America Schools and Hospitals for the Zablocki Clinic.
j/ Afghanistan includes $1.851 million obligated as of 12/31/85 from funds deobligated from the Syria pipeline in FY 1985. The balance available of $1.606 million carry forward funds will be obligated in FY 1986.
k/ Includes carry forward from the FY 1985 Supplemental as follows: Egypt $250 million, Israel $750 million; Jordan $80 million; ANE Regional $4.859 million.
l/ Includes $1.427 million no-year funds.
m/ FY 1986 excludes $16.1 million transferred by Congress to other accounts. FY 1987 Includes $20.507 million carry forward from the FY 1983 no-year supplemental and excludes $22.85 million transferred by Congress to other accounts.
n/ Carry forward from the FY 1984 supplemental funds from PL 98-396 for the Zablocki Clinic.
o/ Includes $6 million reprogrammed from Somalia deobligations to Ecuador.
p/ Excludes $42.794 million of deob/reob authority.
q/ Includes $90 million carry forward from the FY 1985 Supplemental.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1987 CP
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

Region/Country	Project Type Assistance	Com. Imp. Prgs. & Spec. Proc. Activities	Cash/Balance of Payments	TOTAL FY 1987 CP
AFRICA				
Botswana	8.000	0.000	0.000	8.000
Chad	7.000	0.000	0.000	7.000
Djibouti	1.448	0.000	3.552	5.000
Kenya	0.000	22.000	0.000	22.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	40.000	40.000
Madagascar	0.000	4.000	0.000	4.000
Mauritius	0.000	3.000	0.000	3.000
Mozambique	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000
Niger	0.000	0.000	7.000	7.000
Senegal	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
Seychelles	0.000	2.500	0.000	2.500
Somalia	4.000	26.000	0.000	30.000
Sudan	0.000	90.000	0.000	90.000
Zaire	16.000	0.000	0.000	16.000
Zambia	5.000	15.000	0.000	20.000
Zimbabwe	7.000	4.000	0.000	11.000
South Africa	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.000
So. Afr. Reg'l	30.000	0.000	0.000	30.000
Afr. Econ. Policy Reform	0.000	0.000	75.000	75.000
Subtotal	88.448	181.500	140.552	410.500
NEAR EAST AND ASIA				
Afghanistan	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
Cambodia	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
Cyprus	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
Egypt	600.000	100.000	115.000	815.000
Fiji	1.500	0.000	0.000	1.500
Israel	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
Jordan	48.000	60.000	0.000	108.000
Lebanon	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
Morocco	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
Oman	18.800	0.000	0.000	18.800
Pakistan	250.000	0.000	0.000	250.000
Philippines	47.500	0.000	47.500	95.000
Portugal	0.000	0.000	80.000	80.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1987 CP
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

Region/Country	Project Type Assistance	Com. Imp. Prgs. & Spec. Proc. Activities	Cash/Balance of Payments	TOTAL FY 1987 CP
NEAR EAST AND ASIA (CONT'D)				
South Pacific	1.500	0.000	0.000	1.500
Spain	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
Thailand	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
Tunisia	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
Turkey	0.000	0.000	150.000	150.000
Middle East Reg'l	25.000	0.000	0.000	25.000
Subtotal	1,069.300	160.000	1,597.500	2,826.800
LATIN AMERICA				
Belize	0.000	0.000	3.000	3.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	20.000	20.000
Costa Rica	0.000	0.000	150.000	150.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	50.000	50.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
El Salvador	33.000	0.000	207.000	240.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	70.000	70.000
Haiti	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	90.000	90.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	100.000	100.000
Panama	0.000	0.000	28.000	28.000
Peru	1.000	0.000	36.000	37.000
Uruguay	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
Caribbean Regional	25.000	0.000	10.000	35.000
LAC Regional	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
ROCAP	75.000	0.000	0.000	75.000
Subtotal	151.000	0.000	794.000	945.000
OTHER				
S&T Bur. (Ocean. Res.)	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Subtotal	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
GRAND TOTAL	1,309.748	341.500	2,532.052	4,183.300

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
42,257	40,760*	42.000**

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

1. Overview

The A.I.D. private enterprise initiative is based on the belief that foreign economic development, kindled by private enterprise operating in all segments of open and competitive markets, will produce self-sustaining development. The success of the private enterprise initiative will be dependent upon individual initiative and entrepreneurship, and a reliance on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained, equitable growth in the Third World. In addition to stimulating economic growth to increase the potential for self-reliance, private enterprise also improves the lives of the poor and increases their capacity to be a part of their country's economic development. Over the long term, economic growth through the private sector is critical if developing countries are to attain the capacity to meet their own basic needs requirements.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative represents an alternative and effective means of promoting growth in developing countries. At the same time, and equally important, benefits to the poor are provided through the promotion of the kinds of policies, programs and projects in developing countries which will accelerate their "graduation" from the ranks of the impoverished.

This approach is fully consistent with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). Sections 102 and 601 of the FAA, in particular, recognize the importance of a dynamic private enterprise system in achieving economic progress and development. The FAA declares it to be the policy of the United States to foster private initiative and competition, to utilize expertise from U.S. private enterprise and, to the maximum extent practicable, to carry out programs of assistance through private channels.

A.I.D. has made substantial progress since 1981 in demonstrating its commitment to the notion that a vigorous private sector is key to development by redirecting many of its resources, programs, and personnel toward market- oriented, private sector activities. To accelerate the implementation of the private enterprise initiative, the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) was established. To promote integration of the initiative

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*Excludes $389,000 of PRE deobligated funds to be reobligated in FY 1986.
**PRE Bureau request which includes budget request of $6.5 million for the PRE Bureau's support of the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H). Does not include PRE/H $10 million request for the Housing Guaranty Program Reserve Fund. The narrative for PRE/H can be found under Other Programs in this volume.

into the mainstream of A.I.D. programming, an inter-bureau Private Enterprise Council was created. In addition, an extensive and varied number of private enterprise activities (in areas as diverse as privatization and divestiture and trade and investment) are being developed and implemented for many of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Near East. Many of these activities are discussed below.

2. Start-Up Years

Initially, during the "start-up" years (1982-1984), A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative was directed toward determining steps which could be taken to enhance the growth of private enterprises in developing countries. PRE worked with A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and overseas Missions to encourage them to embrace private sector approaches in their program. A.I.D. also demonstrated greater interest and activity in examining policies and regulations in developing countries which were constraining private enterprise growth, and identifying other types of constraints to enterprise development.

This approach led to the development of new project and program activity which would support private enterprise development by enlarging access to:

-- Capital, which was generally transferred through intermediate financial institutions (IFIs);

-- Management skills, which were taught in business schools and through training programs which A.I.D. supported in the developing countries, and through programs operated by private and voluntary organizations with which A.I.D. was already working;

-- Technology, which was developed and transferred through projects that fostered foreign investment and joint ventures in the developing countries and through experimental efforts;

-- Markets, which were developed through export promotion and free zone projects, the reduction of barriers to market entry, and programs to bring innovations in product technology and other market information directly to firms in LDCs (such as those offered by the International Executive Service Corps); and

-- Imports and Exports, which was accomplished primarily through export promotion projects that would generate the foreign exchange these countries needed to purchase commodities not locally available, and through the elimination or reduction of import barriers.

New approaches were developed for private enterprise development projects, including policy dialogue and change; capital market development; transfer, adaptation, and commercialization of technology; investment promotion; non-traditional export promotion; and training and entrepreneurship development. Additional activities focused on financial constraints to enterprise growth, and led to the establishment and utilization of PRE's "Revolving Fund." By the end of 1984, sufficient testing had taken place to establish the basis for a transition to a more focused approach in implementation of the initiative.

3. A Year of Transition

Thus, 1985 became a transition year for the private enterprise initiative. A.I.D. revised its Private Enterprise Development Policy Paper, and the Bureau for Private Enterprise began to direct its efforts to integrating the private enterprise approach and perspective into the mainstream of A.I.D.'s programs in agriculture, rural development, nutrition, health, education, energy, and other fields.

This new focus has placed an increased emphasis on defining the proper balance between public and private sector activities within developing countries, and addressing issues which concern the transfer of production and service functions from public organizations to private enterprises. In the revised Policy Paper on Private Enterprise Development (March 1985), A.I.D. Bureaus and Missions are asked to identify situations in which private enterprise can be used as the mechanism through which foreign assistance is delivered.

A.I.D. is also initiating major activities in the area of privatization, and is examining approaches for helping developing country governments to manage divestiture efforts. A.I.D. also began to take steps to help governments transfer responsibilities for delivering goods and services to the private sector (such as fertilizer distribution in Bangladesh and family planning services in Egypt).

4. A.I.D.'s Present and Future Strategy

A primary objective of the Agency's private enterprise strategy is to incorporate use of private enterprise mechanisms in the mainstream of A.I.D.'s programs. Therefore, the Agency is systematically expanding assistance to Missions overseas for private enterprise development and utilization of the private sector. The major elements of this strategy are:

-- Examination of the macro-economic policies and practices of developing countries which have (1) led governments to appropriate to themselves functions which could be performed more efficiently and effectively by private enterprise and (2) closed off avenues of opportunity for private enterprises, thereby adversely affecting private enterprise development and investment;

-- Utilization of the private sector in A.I.D.'s traditional and other programs (A.I.D. is also reviewing, at a very detailed level, its own practices with respect to the design of projects that channel funds through the governmental organizations in cases where private enterprise options are available or can be developed. The Agency is now seeking to identify the possible ways in which private individuals and organizations can help address the social concerns of LDCs, as well as those publicly provided services and state-owned enterprises which might better be operated by private enterprises. A.I.D. is helping LDC governments to effect such transfers.);

-- Improve understanding of the composition and operations of existing private sector organizations (firms, cooperatives, business associations, individual entrepreneurs, etc.);

-- Determination of the need for additional privately owned and controlled intermediate financial institutions to provide the equity, term debt, and working capital needs of private businesses;

-- Identification of infrastructure inadequacies which hamper business operations with special emphasis on electrical supplies, water, roads, ports (air and sea), worker housing, and free zones;

-- Assessments of the management, manpower, training and human development needs of the private sector; and

-- Focus on the technology transfer potential of private businesses.

4.1 The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) General Strategy and Approach to Private Enterprise Development

i. PRE Strategy: To fulfill its role as the lead bureau for promoting the private enterprise initiative within A.I.D., PRE Bureau strategy will consist of the following elements:

-- Promotion of the Understanding and Use of Private Enterprise Mechanisms as Engines of Development Change: The full integration of the private enterprise approach into Agency programming will entail an expansion of activities in policy dialogue and change; market development; investment promotion (especially in agribusiness); transfer, adaptation and commercialization of technology; training and entrepreneurship development, especially related to the informal sector; and new Mission support projects (described below).

-- Program Development and Mission Support: New conceptual insights and analytical capabilities, new programming and project design techniques, and new forms of support from A.I.D. Washington will be crucial to permit Missions to meet the challenge of fostering market and private

enterprise-based solutions to development problems. One form of assistance provided to Missions is PRE's Private Enterprise Training Course. This highly successful training course will be taken overseas to provide practical training in implementing the private enterprise initiative.

-- Investments (Revolving Fund): The elements of investment strategy will include:

- o Mobilization of private financial institutions to fill gaps in host country capital markets to service small and medium business expansion, diversification, and export requirements;
- o Investments in the privatization or divestiture of state-owned enterprises;
- o Establishment of small venture funds to finance new private sector enterprise involving the transfer of technology necessary to process and market bio-mass, agricultural waste, or by-products of agricultural processing;
- o Assistance to private agribusiness firms that will provide extension services to small farmers who produce crops for processing and marketing by the firms; and
- o Emphasis on investment through private financial and corporate entities which will assume the burden of individual credit review and risk, sub-project development and design responsibility, and profit-induced monitoring incentives.

-- Cooperatives and Business Development: PRE does not anticipate initiating any new core grant programs during this period, but it will continue to improve the management of those it currently supports. While continuing core grant support, PRE will utilize the vast resources and network of the cooperative movement to enhance mission support efforts. New, cooperative-related initiatives will be used as leverage for small business support activities. For example, as a way of promoting capital market development, we will continue to work with credit unions and other cooperative organizations, encouraging them to develop programs which provide financial and other services to small enterprise. At the same time, grant supported cooperative development organizations will be encouraged to position themselves so increased income is derived from other sources, and dependency on A.I.D. core grant support is reduced. The organizations included under this grant program include:

- o International Executive Service Corps (IESC)
- o National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA)
- o Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
- o Agricultural Cooperative Development

International (ACDI)
- o Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)
- o National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
- o Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance VOCA

-- Evaluation: With a growing portfolio of innovative and experimental grant and loan projects, PRE recognizes the critical importance of evaluation as a way to: 1) identify and correct problems in the design or management of existing projects; 2) provide useful guidance in the design of future private enterprise projects; and 3) develop and provide guidance to the rest of the Agency in the development of future private enterprise related projects. During FY 1987, we will continue a cycle of evaluations begun in FY 1985. This will include four mid-term reviews of loan investment projects and two end-of-project evaluations of institutional support grants.

ii. Implementation: Program implementation requires effective management of both ongoing and new program/project initiatives. To be successful A.I.D. must utilize all available resources, including PRE staff and other outside resources as well as maximizing coordination, and, where possible, pooling resources with the regional and other central A.I.D. bureaus. Effective management of a complex and growing portfolio of activities requires close supervision of the assets of the Revolving Fund in terms of project and funds management; effective involvement of other regional bureau, central bureau and Mission staff; and effective utilization of the new regional office in both the field management of PRE-funded projects and the implementation of mission support activities. Whenever possible, PRE emphasizes the need for close mission management involvement.

The small size of PRE's staff requires substantial reliance on resources external to the Agency for project design, development and supervision with overall management and guidance provided by PRE. The resources available to PRE to help it assure effective project portfolio management include:

-- Grantee organizations (including IESC, and the Cooperatives), under general PRE management guidance, which will be expected not only to supervise their own activities but also to provide increased attention to supporting overseas Missions;

-- Resources in the U.S. business community, that assist in project management efforts, including resources such as the Conference Board, the Young Presidents' Organization, and the National Council for International Health, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and others;

-- The PVO community (e.g., Partnership for Productivity, ACCION-Aitec, FMME) and universities, where appropriate;

-- The PRE Loan Review Board, which will be called upon to help improve our management by early screening and advice on potential investment projects; and

-- Outside contractors and consultants, Indefinite Quantity Contract firms, and Section 8(a) minority businesses whose use will also increase.

4.2 Private Enterprise Approaches in Africa

A.I.D. Missions in Africa use a number of mechanisms to promote private enterprise activities in Africa. Africa faces major challenges in many countries where the policy framework does not encourage private sector growth, business skills are lacking, the banking and institutional framework is weak, and opportunities for A.I.D. to act with the private sector have been limited.

The principal mechanism used to promote policy reform in Africa is the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program, which is used to augment policy dialogue in selected African countries willing to work on policy reforms. The other instrument available to Missions is the Commodity Import Program (or CIPs), which is often used to encourage policy changes, and to strengthen local private industries. The latter goal is accomplished through such activities as allowing private firms to acquire foreign exchange when otherwise they would not be able to import capital equipment, industrial raw materials, and spare parts for productive industries.

Technical assistance is provided to African private enterprises through different methods. Technical assistance projects promote improved climates for business, provide training in business skills, and expand operations of small and medium enterprises. PVO development programs assist small, micro-enterprises in remote rural areas and urban centers of Africa.

Africa Missions rely on two other mechanisms in their private enterprise development efforts. Intermediate credit institutions are used in several countries to provide qualified small industries with credit. Many Missions are also placing increased emphasis on using the private sector to implement agricultural, health, infrastructure and other "traditional" A.I.D. projects.

The choice of mechanism employed depends on the problem being addressed, the resources needed, and local physical and institutional conditions in which enterprises operate. Several mechanisms are frequently combined in a single activity, such as audit and PVO technical support to enterprises.

4.3 Private Enterprise Approaches in Asia and the Near East

The private sector strategy objective of Missions in Asia and the Near East is to utilize the capability of private entrepreneurs to help LDCs achieve their economic and social development goals. Private firms and organizations already play an important role in all sectors in which A.I.D. is engaged in Asia (health, family planning, agriculture, forestry, energy, and education). In the Near East, the private sector emphasis has been on expanding the role of the indigenous private sector in traditional A.I.D. sectors, assistance to export-oriented private sector companies, promotion of joint ventures, and technology transfer.

Missions in Asia seek opportunities to expand entrepreneurial activity and, concurrently, remove constraints to private sector expansion. The former goal is addressed by a variety of interventions which are characterized below. The latter is usually addressed by some form of policy dialogue, associated with a specific project.

The primary mechanisms used to support private enterprise development in Asia are: investment promotion, small and medium enterprise technical assistance, management training, credit projects, technology development and transfer, and policy studies.

In Asia, A.I.D. works through a variety of counterpart institutions as intermediaries to reach the private sector and ultimate beneficiaries. They include government ministries, banks, PVOs, cooperatives, business associations, and educational institutions. The choice of intermediary is determined by the nature of the intervention and circumstances in each country.

The private sector emphasis in the Near East region, which was noted above, has been complemented, as necessary, by funding of IFIs and direct loans to private sector entities. The major categories and mechanisms utilized for private sector development in the Near East include: management technology transfer; product/process technology transfer; capital and credit market development; export promotion; investment promotion; privatization of state-owned enterprises; agriculture; micro-enterprise development; and private sector business climate studies.

4.4 Private Enterprise Approaches in Latin America and the Caribbean

A.I.D.'s program in the Latin America and Caribbean region is designed to stimulate economic growth, create higher standards of living, improve foreign exchange earnings, create new jobs for the unemployed of the region, and strengthen democracy. A.I.D.'s efforts are focused on building an improved policy and regulatory environment for business while concurrently carrying out projects that promote investment, developing trade opportunities, and creating a positive context for the establishment and expansion of enterprises.

The primary instrument for private enterprise growth in Latin America is policy reform to improve the business climate. A.I.D. supports policy reforms and incentives meant to restore domestic business confidence, rationalize interest rates, attract foreign investment, privatize public enterprises, and develop new export-led trading patterns. Each Mission in Latin America has developed a country specific policy dialogue with its cooperating country designed to achieve modifications to restrictive policies which hamper development and expansion of the free market system and deter economic recovery.

Also important to A.I.D.'s program in Latin American is direct assistance to the business community. For example, there are a number of training and technical assistance programs that upgrade human resource skills and management capabilities. Skills in planning, problem solution, and control are important managerial elements lacking in both the private and the public sectors are the focus of entrepreneur and management training programs.

In addition, A.I.D. supports trade associations, chambers of commerce, business, training facilities, and financial institutions that are needed to encourage free enterprise and private investment. We give particular focus to the small entrepreneur. Contacts between Caribbean trade associations or chambers of commerce and U.S. Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, and other free market institutions provide an exceptional opportunity to learn about new market development and private sector mobilization.

A.I.D. also relies upon intermediate credit institutions to provide Latin American and Caribbean entrepreneurs access to credit. These institutions are used throughout the region.

A final form of direct assistance to private enterprises is designed to encourage links between Latin American and U.S. businesses to stimulate trade and investment, access to eachother's export markets, and credit for indigenous business enterprises. As a result, investment and export promotion projects are important elements in private enterprise growth and U.S.-LDC trade linkages.

The third element of A.I.D.'s private enterprise program in Latin America is financial assistance for short-term economic stabilization. Substantial resources are provided to help finance imports from the U.S. of raw materials and intermediate goods for the private sector.

5. <u>FY 1987: PRE Bureau Strategy Focus Detail</u>: ($42 Million)

During FY 1987 PRE will focus on specific areas for experimentation and new initiatives. Grantees will be encouraged to develop policies and procedures to reduce their dependency on A.I.D. funding. The role of Mission support activities will become more predominant. Within the PRE Bureau, itself, there will continue to be an increased focus on improved efficient management of the Bureau portfolio.

5.1 Policy Dialogue and Change

During this fiscal year, PRE will focus on implementing, in selected countries and through its Mission support efforts, the policy guidance developed in the area of divestiture and privatization of state enterprises and financial market development.

A major role will be given to implementing a program on A.I.D./IFI relationships. The institutions include development banks, commercial banks, investment banks, leasing companies, venture capital firms, export trading companies, and other intermediate institutions which may provide financing and other services to small business.

5.2 Investments (Revolving Fund) ($13.5 Million loan; $900,000 grant*)

FY 1987 will see a major emphasis on four priority areas:

-- Capitalization of private financial institutions for on-lending to micro-, small, and medium sized enterprises;

-- Establishment of LDC small venture firms for new business including technology transfer and commercialization;

-- Support to agribusiness firms with extension services to small farmers; and

-- Experimentation with leasing operations, limited partnership R&D and methods to assist in mobilization of financial resources (e.g., LDC oriented Mutual Fund, RF backed book issues in the United States and LDCs).

5.3 Program Development and Mission Support ($6.94 Million)

A major part of the PRE Bureau's strategy during FY 1987 will be to increase Mission support efforts. This includes: emphasizing the PRE role as a technical resource for USAID missions; focusing Mission attention on strategy development, divestiture and privatization, financial market development, and policy change to remove constraints in the informal sector and developing and implementing an integrated A.I.D./USAID strategy for private enterprise development in selected countries.

5.4 Commercialization of Technology ($1.5 Million)

The Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT) (940-2029) is an experimental project designed to accelerate the pace and

*Occasional start-up grant funding may be provided from the PRE Investment Development and Packaging Project (940-0002) or, if necessary, limited technical assistance under the Program Development and Support Project (940-0001).

quality of technological innovation for products and production processes having application industry, agriculture, health, energy and other areas beneficial to the development of India.

Specifically, PACT is intended to bring together private Indian & U.S. enterprises interested in collaborating on developing new products or processes for commercially viable markets. Formation of Indo-U.S. Joint ventures in R&D will engage both Indian and U.S. firms in a collaborative process which will not only introduce new technology and processes, but expand viable opportunities for both firms.

5.5 Training Development ($500,000)

PRE efforts in this area will focus on Mission training and strategy support. Opportunities include assistance to existing advanced management training/business schools through a strengthening of curriculum and the possible development of "sister" institution relationships with similar U.S. schools/universities/institutes.

5.6 Cooperatives and Business Development ($6.0 Million)

With continued but reduced core grant support from A.I.D., the cooperatives will increasingly focus on development of small business support activities in their A.I.D.-related programs. The current Cooperative Development Organization (CDO) strategy includes movement, with A.I.D. assistance, toward the recipients becoming increasingly self-reliant, developing trade programs, credit and financial systems for micro- and small enterprise support, and increased capabilities for development planning. This strategy is based on the assumption that cooperatives are economic institutions--businesses--and the services to be provided from national and international level cooperative organizations should be business support services. The program has become more pragmatic and business-oriented, and is working toward eventual self-sufficiency for many CDO-sponsored activities.

Through the centrally funded cooperative program, A.I.D. will continue to give core grant support to six U.S. cooperative development organizations to pursue new initiatives and to provide a means for small farmers and entrepreneurs to meet mutual needs in such areas as credit, savings, housing, storage, purchasing, processing, marketing and electricity. The grantees are listed in Section 4.1.

Cooperative matching grant support enables U.S. cooperatives to establish and strengthen the development capabilities of their LDC counterparts and increases the ability of U.S. cooperatives to attract and channel additional development funding from other sources. A.I.D. has on-going matching grants with Land O'Lakes, League Insurance Companies, and NCBA

Section 406(a)(1) and (2) of P.L. 480 authorizes a Farmer-to-Farmer Program. A.I.D. was charged with implementing a pilot program which involved sending U.S. farmers to provide short term technical assistance to LDC farmers. The pilot program in the Caribbean and Latin America was undertaken by VOCA. An evaluation of their activities during FY 1986 will determine the future direction of the program.

During FY 1987, the feasibility of an approach to business development through business centers or associations is being examined and the viability of a program, in selected countries, will be explored. We will try to capitalize on the experiences of small business development centers in the United States and, with adaptation and modification as required by the host country environment, transfer this technology to selected LDCs.

5.7 Grants ($5.76 Million)

Beyond the cooperative program and our support to the IESC ($ million) no major new core grant activities are planned. By fiscal year 1987 we should be entirely disengaged from some major existing grant projects including International Management Institute, Thailand (IMET). Any new grant projects will only be undertaken in direct support of mission strategies and programs, or to complement (through institution building) investment activities.

5.8 Evaluation ($400,000) (Some Funding included in project budgets)

Evaluation is a major part of our strategy because of its critical importance if overall program efforts are to achieve and maintain their credibility. An experimental and innovative program is only effective if the lessons learned are reflected in project re-design and future programming. A PRE evaluation program is currently under implementation, which will result in several evaluations of ongoing or recently completed projects during FY 1987. The approach will be directed toward improvement of both program management and implementation.

PRE has made considerable progress, in a short time period, of integrating the cooperative program into the overall PRE strategy. The new initiatives are consistent with other targeted areas, in particular financial market development. Because cooperatives represent a vast potential private enterprise resource, we intend to utilize them increasingly in our Mission support program and we will encourage them, as in the case of IESC, to market the services they can provide directly to USAID missions.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
30,000	33,495	10,000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The diversity of America's privately operated educational and medical institutions is one of our nation's greatest strengths. It promotes private initiative, independent inquiry, pluralism and innovative approaches to problem solving. The desire to share these benefits has prompted U.S. citizens to establish and support a wide array of educational and medical institutions overseas. The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists a selective group of these overseas institutions.

In the last five fiscal years (1981-1985), 69 institutions have received ASHA assistance. These institutions

- educate 135,000 students annually from more than 100 countries,
- provide medical services to more than three million people each year,
- operate facilities worth more than $2 billion in replacement costs, and
- raised $236 million from user fees and $79 million from private contributions last year.

OBJECTIVES

The ASHA program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

ASHA assistance increases the capacity of these institutions to

- transfer American technical ability for economic and social development,
- adapt American educational and medical practices to foreign cultures,
- train independent thinkers,

- educate a cadre of citizens who can communicate, share values and work with Americans in business, government, the sciences and other mutually beneficial endeavors,

- serve as models for replication,

- increase understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries, and

- promote a favorable image of the United States.

ASHA grants help selected institutions to build and renovate facilities, to purchase equipment and, in a few cases, to meet operating costs of educational and medical programs. ASHA supported institutions train future leaders in a wide variety of disciplines, including agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing, public health, education, engineering and the arts and sciences. They also offer adult education programs to improve the skills of those already in the workforce.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

ASHA grants are awarded competitively. In managing this program, the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

- uses a comprehensive application form which calls upon the applicant to demonstrate 1) the role of the U.S.-sponsoring organization, 2) the merit of the overseas institution and 3) the need, impact and cost-effectiveness of the proposal,

- competitively evaluates each application, using A.I.D. reviewers and outside consultants to identify those which best comply with Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act, ASHA program criteria and A.I.D. development objectives,

- places priority on projects with long-term development potential,

- seeks a wide and balanced geographic distribution of funds, consistent with the merits and needs of individual institutions,

- requires cost-sharing and grant-matching to the greatest possible extent,

- expects institutions in advanced developing countries to achieve higher levels of fund-raising, and

- encourages all institutions, particularly those dependent on ASHA for operating subsidies, to increase income from private contributions and, where feasible, from tuition, fees and auxiliary services.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE ASHA PROGRAM

How much assistance has ASHA provided in the 1980s? To how many institutions?

During the period FY 1981-1985, ASHA granted $120 million of its Development Assistance-appropriated funds to 69 institutions. ASHA also provided an additional $55.4 million of ESF and other funds during this period.

How was the $120 million used?

Most of this assistance ($83.5 million or 70%) helped finance institutional infrastructure, e.g., classroom, laboratory, library and dormitory construction, as well as scientific, teaching and medical equipment. The remainder ($36.5 million or 30%) provided operating subsidies to a few institutions unable to fully meet operating costs from tuition, fees and private contributions. Attachment A shows the distribution of $120 million by country, institution and fiscal year.

How was the $55.4 million of ESF and other funds used?

The largest portion (60%) of these funds were used to support American-sponsored institutions in Lebanon, in response to the extreme circumstances prevailing in that country. In total, these funds were provided as follows: American University in Beirut, $29.1 million; Beirut University College, $2.6 million; International College of Lebanon, $1.5 million; Project ORBIS, $450,000; and the American Children's Hospital in Poland (including the Zablocki Outpatient Center), $6 million plus $1.44 million equivalent in Polish zlotys. In addition, $14.3 million equivalent in U.S.-owned excess Egyptian pounds was granted to the American University of Cairo.

Have many of the same institutions received grants each year?

Twenty-eight of 69 institutions (41%) received assistance only once in the past 5 years. Sixteen institutions (23%) received grants in 2 years; 8 institutions (12%) in 3 years; and 7 institutions (10%) were assisted in 4 of the 5 years. Only 10 of the 69 recipients (14%) received assistance in each of the past 5 years. Attachment A shows the number of years in which an institution received assistance.

What change has taken place in the geographic distribution of ASHA resources since 1979, when program criteria were first published and the competitive review process was instituted?

Assistance to institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America more than doubled, increasing from $42 million to $85 million. In the case of Africa, the increase has been more than 15-fold. The following table compares the seven-year periods prior to and beginning with 1979.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASHA FUNDS BY REGION*
COMPARISON OF PERIODS BEFORE AND AFTER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS
(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

REGION	GRANTED 1972-1978	% OF TOTAL	GRANTED 1979-1985	% OF TOTAL	CHANGE
Africa	$ 1,125	1%	$ 18,925	11%	+1,582%
Asia	14,855	10	28,443	17	+ 92
Latin America	26,139	18	37,574	22	+ 44
SUBTOTAL	42,119	29	84,942	50	+ 102
Europe	23,910	16	11,875	7	- 50
Near East	79,622	55	72,183	43	- 9
SUBTOTAL	103,532	71	84,058	50	- 19
TOTAL	$145,651	100%	$169,000	100%	+ 26%

* Based on ASHA dollar appropriations excluding deobligations and funds allocated for program support in the 1970s. Does not include grants of local currency, ESF or other funds.

Which institutions have received the largest amount of ASHA assistance over the past five years?

Shown in descending order, the top 15 institutions are:

1. American University of Beirut
2. Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras
3. Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences, Worldwide
4. Hadassah Medical Center, Israel
5. American University in Cairo, Egypt
6. University of the Valley, Guatemala
7. Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel
8. Project ORBIS, Worldwide
9. Admiral Bristol Hospital, Turkey
10. Payap University, Thailand
11. Cuttington University, Liberia
12. Sogang University, Korea
13. American Farm School, Greece
14. Good Shepherd Hospital, Zaire
15. Mwami Hospital, Zambia

Which countries have received the most ASHA funds in the past five years?

In descending order, the countries are as follows; it should be noted that many institutions serve people from a number of countries.

1. Lebanon
2. Israel
3. Honduras
4. Guatemala
5. Egypt
6. Greece
7. Korea
8. Philippines
9. Thailand
10. Turkey
11. India
12. Liberia
13. Botswana
14. Mexico
15. Zaire

What is the dollar value of the educational and medical facilities of the recipient institutions?

The replacement cost of these facilities is conservatively estimated at more than $2 billion based on information from the institutions and knowledge of current building and equipment costs.

What is the value of services provided by these institutions?

While the precise value of educational and medical services is difficult to quantify, the willingness of people to pay for these services through fees and contributions is one indicator of their worth. Last year, 135,000 students and over 3 million persons who received medical services paid $235.6 million in tuition and fees. Private contributions last year amounted to an additional $78.5 million.

What percentage of the applications are assisted? Should fewer or more institutions receive assistance?

The general consensus is that the ASHA program should remain both open and competitive. In the past five years the percentage of applicants assisted has varied from a low of 42 percent in FY 1981 to a high of 67 percent in FY 1984.

Sixty percent were assisted in FY 1985, receiving, on average, 54% of the amounts they had requested. Given the increasing cost of projects, as well as budget and staffing limitations, a trend toward greater concentration of resources may be unavoidable. While increasing project costs have been met in part by greater reliance on cost-sharing and matching arrangements, private fund-raising needs to be directed away from specific projects and toward creating or strengthening private endowments. Such endowments are the best long-term solution to the problem of increasing costs, particularly for institutions in the poorest countries which must keep tuition and fees low.

FISCAL YEAR 1985 PROGRAM

Sixty-seven applicants requested $87 million. Forty were awarded grants totalling $30 million. Of these 40 grantees, 19 had not received assistance in FY 1984 and 6 were first time recipients. Seven of the grants exceed $1 million. The majority ($21.3 million or 71%) will finance long-term investments to expand and improve educational and medical facilities. Institutions receiving assistance and the amounts granted may be found in Attachment A.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROGRAM

Fifty-eight applicants are requesting $85.4 million. The FY 1986 applicants are listed in Attachment B.

FISCAL YEAR 1987 PROGRAM

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

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
GRANTS BY COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION, FYs 1981-1985
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Botswana	900	-	600	550	425	2,475
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	900	-	600	-	-	1,500
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	-	-	-	550	425	975
Brazil	190	200	-	150	-	540
Esperanca, Santarem	190	200	-	150	-	540
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	325	325
Hospital Central D'Enongal	-	-	-	-	325	325
Ecuador	300	-	-	-	-	300
Working Boys' Center, Quito	300	-	-	-	-	300
Egypt	400	800	900	1,000	2,250	5,350
American University in Cairo	400	800	900	1,000	1,850	4,950
Holy Family College, Cairo	-	-	-	-	400	400
Greece	975	725	695	1,380	1,075	4,850
American College of Greece, Athens	-	300	-	380	-	680
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	550	425	295	350	475	2,095
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	425	-	200	375	600	1,600
Athens College, Athens	-	-	200	275	-	475
Guatemala	1,200	950	875	1,825	850	5,700
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	-	-	-	125	-	125
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala City	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	1,200	950	875	700	850	4,575
Haiti	400	150	200	-	675	1,425
Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince	400	-	-	-	-	400
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	-	-	200	-	375	575
Hospital St. Croix, Leogane	-	150	-	-	300	450

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Honduras	1,300	1,500	1,655	1,700	2,500	8,655
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,300	1,500	1,455	1,700	1,700	7,655
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	-	200	-	800	1,000
India	-	500	500	900	1,410	3,310
Kodaikonal School, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	300	300
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	-	-	500	500	500	1,500
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore	-	500	-	400	500	1,400
Woodstock International School, Musoorie	-	-	-	-	110	110
Israel	2,000	2,950	3,100	4,100	4,650	16,800
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	500	500
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	-	-	300	450	-	750
Boys Town Jerusalem	-	800	250	-	300	1,350
Emunah Women of American Community College, Jerusalem	-	-	450	-	200	650
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Insti. of Sci., Rehovot	1,000	1,000	750	1,200	500	4,450
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	-	-	-	-	150	150
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	1,000	1,000	850	1,500	1,500	5,850
Jerusalem College of Technology	-	-	-	250	-	250
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	-	-	-	200	-	200
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	-	-	-	-	500	500
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnai-Brak	-	150	-	-	-	150
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	-	-	500	500	-	1,000
Italy	250	225	200	325	350	1,350
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	250	225	200	325	350	1,350
Jamaica	-	-	-	625	-	625
St. George's College, Kingston	-	-	-	625	-	625

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Jordan	-	200	-	400	250	850
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman	-	200	-	400	250	850
Korea	1,250	1,150	300	800	1,300	4,800
Kwangju Christian Hospital	-	-	-	250	-	250
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	450	200	200	-	400	1,250
Sogang University, Seoul	800	950	-	550	-	2,300
Soong Jun University, Seoul	-	-	-	-	900	900
St. Joseph's Girls High School, Cholla Nam Do	-	-	100	-	-	100
Lebanon	4,375	4,000	4,250	5,000	5,350	22,975
American University of Beirut	3,500	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	21,500
Beirut University College	375	-	-	-	350	725
International College of Beirut	500	-	250	-	-	750
Liberia	750	-	900	650	600	2,900
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	750	-	900	650	600	2,900
Malawi	750	400	-	-	700	1,850
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	750	400	-	-	700	1,850
Mexico	-	700	-	1,500	-	2,200
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	-	700	-	500	-	1,200
Philippines	-	1,190	1,300	1,200	1,100	4,790
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City	-	1,190	-	-	250	1,440
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,200
Ateneo de Zamboanga, Zamboanga City	-	-	-	-	850	850
De La Salle University, Manila	-	-	800	-	-	800
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	-	-	500	-	-	500

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Poland	-	300	150	750	250	1,450
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	-	300	150	750	250	1,450
Rwanda	-	-	575	-	-	575
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye	-	-	575	-	-	575
Sudan	-	-	-	425	-	425
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazel	-	-	-	425	-	425
Thailand	1,075	960	500	1,225	700	4,460
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	-	-	-	725	700	1,425
Payap College, Chiang Mai	1,075	960	500	500	-	3,035
Turkey	1,205	750	550	680	650	3,835
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	930	750	550	400	650	3,280
Robert College, Istanbul	275	-	-	280	-	555
West Bank	750	-	-	1,000	-	1,750
Bethlehem University, Bethlehem	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Mount of David Children's Hospital, Bethlehem	750	-	-	-	-	750
Zaire	130	-	550	715	550	1,945
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	130	-	550	715	550	1,945
Zambia	300	-	-	600	690	1,590
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Chipata	300	-	-	600	690	1,590
Worldwide	1,500	2,350	2,200	2,500	3,350	11,900
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,600
Project ORBIS	-	750	700	1,000	1,850	4,300
TOTALS:	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	120,000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
Fiscal Year 1986 Applicants

INSTITUTION	TOTAL
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Turkey	$ 1,705,000
American-British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico	2,000,000
American Children's Hospital, Poland	701,886
American College of Greece	1,250,000
American Collegiate Institute, Turkey	423,350
American Farm School, Greece	360,000
American University of Beirut	7,500,000
American University in Cairo	2,900,000
American University of Les Cayes, Haiti	1,855,000
Amit Kfar Batya Youth Village, Israel	250,000
Anatolia College, Greece	1,078,700
Angeles University, Philippines	757,363
Athens College, Greece	492,369
Bar Ilan University, Israel	1,850,000
Beirut University College	600,000
Bohoc Technical Institute, Haiti	330,000
Bologna Center, Italy	375,000
Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel	1,500,000
Central Philippines University, Iloilo City	1,484,956
Childrens Town, Israel	1,000,000
Chung Ang University, Korea	1,500,000
Cuttington University College, Liberia	1,130,000
Escuela International Sampedrana, Honduras	1,115,540
Esperanca, Brazil	202,500
Feinberg Graduate School, Israel	2,290,000
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala	2,500,000
Girls Town, Ohr Chadash, Israel	600,000
Good Shepherd Hospital, Zaire	1,100,000
Hadassah Medical Center, Israel	4,558,000
Harry S. Truman Research Institute for Advancement of Peace, Israel	300,000
Hospital St. Croix, Haiti	605,000
Indo-American Hospital, Hyderabad, India	3,000,000
Kanye Hospital, Botswana	995,800
Kwangju Hospital, Korea	640,000
Lampang College, Thailand	1,013,412
Ludhiana Hospital and Medical School, India	500,000
Machanaim High School, Israel	628,000
Malamulo Hospital, Malawi	700,000
Migdal Ohr School, Israel	2,090,000
Mother and Baby Hospital, Israel	3,000,000
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Pakistan	722,560
New England College, United Kingdom	1,565,000
Notre Dame University, Cotabato City, Philippines	1,276,956
Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras	4,350,000
Payap University, Thailand	920,000
Presbyterian Medical Center, Korea	620,000
Project HOPE, Worldwide	3,100,000
Project ORBIS, Worldwide	2,000,000
Sha'Alvim Teachers College, Israel	3,000,000
Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Israel	2,174,000
Sogang University, Korea	1,096,538
St. George's College, Jamaica	620,000
University of the Valley, Guatemala	1,272,500
University of the Americas, Mexico	855,525
Vellore Medical College and Hospital, India	985,740
Weslyan University, Philippines	371,026
Xavier High School, Truk (FSM)	626,000
Yeshivat Kfar Ganim High School, Israel	1,500,000
TOTAL:	$83,937,721

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
162.5a/	21.5	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

The Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is charged with responding to overseas disasters and providing assistance to foreign nations in preparedness, prediction and contingency planning.

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 natural and manmade events, including earthquakes, floods, storms, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, droughts, civil strife, accidents, fires, population displacement, and epidemics. They are notable because of the human suffering, loss of life, or destruction of property they engender. While disasters may strike anyone, anywhere, and at any time, developing countries are particularly vulnerable. In addition to destroying lives, livelihoods, and property, disasters frequently damage the vital infrastructure needed for social and economic development.

As we seek to help relieve suffering caused by disasters, we are also able to demonstrate American goodwill, generosity, and concern for disaster victims around the world.

During the twenty years since its inception, OFDA has responded to 811 disasters in 130 countries in which over 2.3 million have died and 803 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 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 U.S. Government foreign disaster response mechanism have grown significantly over the years. Utilizing the most appropriate resources of other U.S. Government 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.

a/ Includes $25.0 million regular appropriation and $137.5 million supplemental appropriation for Africa famine of which $135 million was available to OFDA for relief and recovery and $2.5 million went to the Africa Bureau for operating expenses.

Fiscal year 1985 was unprecedented in terms of the magnitude of effort required of OFDA. In addition to 38 situations which were declared to be disasters in FY 1985, OFDA responded to emergency relief needs in 10 countries in response to prior year disaster determinations. Principally because of the demands for life-saving, non-food assistance for the famine stricken peoples of Africa, OFDA administered a total of $131.6 million during FY 1985 for disaster relief, stockpiles, preparedness and mitigation activities. The enormous scope of the Africa emergency program did not distract OFDA from responding to life-threatening requirements elsewhere in the world. The chemical explosion in Bhopal, India; devastating cyclones in Bangladesh and the Philippines; the earthquakes in Mexico and Chile; and special needs of displaced Afghans all posed critical needs which had to be met immediately. And they were. Not since FY 1976 had demands of such magnitude been placed on the U.S. Government for foreign disaster assistance.

With all the immediate threats to life and property, FY 1985 was a year of opportunity, as well. Perhaps because of increased awareness of the threat posed by natural disasters, or perhaps because of emerging solutions to those threats, FY 1985 was a year in which significant progress was made in all geographic regions seeking better protection of populations at risk to natural hazards. Twenty-eight countries were given emergency training opportunities in curricula ranging from fire prevention and suppression to disaster management and mitigation. A disaster management center was started at the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand. The agroclimatic impact assessment program with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was made operational in Africa and now serves as an early warning system to detect future drought and crop conditions. A tsunami warning system was designed for implementation in Chile. Design was completed for a severe storm warning system in the South Pacific. Progress was made in identifying, defining and implementing hazard mitigation programs worldwide.

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 three years has A.I.D. identified and successfully demonstrated disaster mitigation planning activities.

The unprecedented demands for assistance in 1985 and the new opportunities for preparedness, early warning and mitigation caused OFDA to reevaluate its goals and objectives in terms of available resources. The process led to a pragmatic strategy based on a number of well defined program elements:

1. Relief and Rehabilitation
2. Host Country Preparedness
3. Contingency Planning
4. Disaster Training and Management
5. Private Sector and International Organizations
6. Technology Applications
7. Health/Medical Preparedness
8. Communications
9. Mitigation

Each program element includes specific objectives designed to enhance OFDA's ability to utilize available resources in meeting the predominant goal of saving lives and reducing suffering as a consequence of disaster. These objectives have been translated into programmatic guidelines for the FY 1987 budget.

Organization

OFDA's Office of the Director sets policy, determines strategy, ensures compliance with the Congressional mandate and A.I.D. and U.S. Government policy and regulations, evaluates program elements, and performs the administrative functions of the office. Three Regional Divisions -- Africa/Europe, Asia and the South Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean -- 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 U.S. Government agencies and the private sector.

FY 1985 Program Accomplishments

OFDA administered a total of $131.64 million during FY 1985. Of this amount, $126.26 million was for emergency relief and $5.38 million was used for stockpiles and preparedness, mitigation, and early warning activities.

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation

OFDA obligated $49.1 million in response to 38 disasters declared in FY 1985 and 10 disasters carried over from FY 1984. Additionally $77.1 million were obligated for countries determined to be in need of disaster relief under the authority of supplemental appropriations.

Disaster relief and rehabilitation funds were apportioned by region as follows:

Region	Obligations from Regular Appropriations (IDA and Other A.I.D. Accounts)	Obligations from Supplemental Appropriations	Total
Africa	40,548,853	66,249,516 1/	106,798,369
Europe	119,296		119,296
Central America	3,328,296	7,500,000 2/	10,828,296
South America	2,343,025		2,343,025
Caribbean	73,526		73,526
Asia	1,894,191	3,368,776 3/	5,262,967
Pacific	839,217		839,217
Total	$49,146,404	$77,118,292	$126,264,696 4/

1/ The FY 1985 supplemental appropriations in the amount of $135 million for Africa drought and famine relief are available through March 31, 1986.

2/ FY 1984 supplemental funds were obligated in FY 1985 to alleviate suffering of Miskito and other Indian groups in Honduras displaced by civil strife in the region.

3/ A total of $4.0 million ($2.0 million in FY 1984 supplemental appropriations and $2.0 million in reprogrammed previously appropriated IDA no-year funds) were made available to OFDA for use in the Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance Program. In FY 1985, $2 million were obligated for medical and medical related assistance to displaced Afghans and $1,368,776 were obligated to provide food inside Afghanistan.

4/ This total includes $20.05 million of regular IDA appropriations, $77.1 million of supplemental appropriations, and $29.1 million administered by OFDA from other A.I.D. accounts. Not included is a total of $24.5 million in the International Disaster Assistance account but administered by other A.I.D. bureaus as follows: $21.47 for the Andean region; $1.43 for Lebanon relief; and $1.65 for Italian relief.

By far the largest portion of obligations was directly related to the supplemental funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief and recovery of 11 drought-stricken Africa countries (see Table I). Of the 21 additional disasters to which OFDA responded, the following were particularly significant:

On December 2, 1984, a chemical explosion in Bhopal, India, took the lives of more than 1,400 people and threatened the lives and health of countless thousands more. At the request of the Government of India, OFDA dispatched a team of experts from the Centers for Disease Control of the Department of Health and Human Services which quickly assessed the continuing risk and called for specific life-saving assistance.

On May 4, 1985 Bangladesh was struck by the worst cyclone in the Bay of Bengal region since a 1970 storm that killed 300,000 people. In this year's tragedy, an estimated 10,000 lives were lost and 100,000 victims were left homeless. However, this figure could have been much greater. Since 1976, the United States Government, through OFDA, has been working hand-in-hand with the Government of Bangladesh to put in place a comprehensive severe storm early warning system in the Bay region. As a result, thousands of residents of low-lying coastal areas were alerted to the storm's approach and were able to escape to the shelter of higher ground. The American people can be proud that this highly successful technology transfer project contributed to saving the lives of thousands of Bangladeshis. Relief funds were also provided to the Government of Bangladesh which proved itself capable of managing the disaster response operation.

Earthquakes in Mexico on September 19 and 20, 1985, killed up to 10,000 people in Mexico City. For the first time, the U.S. Government became involved in large-scale search and rescue efforts employing teams of trained dogs to search through the rubble for survivors. Working closely with officials of the Mexican government, OFDA-funded teams worked furiously to locate and rescue dozens of people who would have died beneath the rubble. Sophisticated life-sensing equipment and telescopic cameras used in mining disasters in the United States meant the difference between life and death for many of those trapped. For the survivors, OFDA provided thousands of dollars worth of life-sustaining equipment, supplies, and services. A total of 20 Department of Defense airlifts transported the U.S. donated supplies within hours of the assessment of needs. Lessons learned from this first introduction to search and rescue operations were soon applied in another disaster. On November 13, Colombia's Nevada del Ruiz volcano erupted, creating massive landslides and flooding. Hundreds of people were rescued from the threat of further flooding as U.S. helicopters and Colombian military aircraft airlifted area residents to safety. Here again, U.S. resources were used to complement those of the host government to meet the emergency needs of the disaster victims.

Preparedness

OFDA has concentrated an increasing proportion of its preparedness efforts in training. These training efforts are designed to enhance institutional capability of host country officials to plan for and respond to disasters. In FY 1985, OFDA sponsored 247 individuals from disaster-prone countries to participate in disaster management training programs conducted in the United States and abroad on topics ranging from fire suppression and port handling to emergency management and earthquake preparedness. To better target training program development, all A.I.D. Missions were surveyed in FY 1985 to identify areas in which disaster-related training was needed. In a follow-up to this, OFDA is developing a targeted approach to providing specialized training in such areas as damage assessment, disaster plan development, and emergency communications.

Recognizing the need for expanded access to disaster management training, OFDA has supported the development of course materials on this subject with the University of Wisconsin Extension Service. This year six training courses were developed and tested. This program will for the first time provide a structured, cohesive curriculum through which emergency managers can gain practical as well as theoretical training in the principles of disaster management. A related development was the establishment of a regional disaster management training center at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. Through such self-sustaining programs as those at the University of Wisconsin and Asian Institute of Technology, OFDA plans to both institutionalize disaster management training and make it more readily accessible to key emergency managers in disaster-prone areas around the globe.

FY 1985 was also a year in which OFDA expanded its training and technical assistance resources through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, various U.S. state and local governments, and the private sector.

Early Warning

OFDA convened the first U.S. Government Interagency Conference on Developing Predictive Capabilities for Disaster Early Warning Worldwide in July 1985. The purpose was to strengthen programmatic linkages and networks of agencies with unique capabilities for enhancing the U.S. Government's global monitoring program initiated by OFDA. Dialogue among some 60 participants centered on two panels, one dealing with current and potential disaster monitoring capabilities, and a second on network planning for the development and implementation of global early warning systems. Recognizing U.S. Government fiscal constraints, OFDA is working to share proven technologies developed by U.S. Government agencies with disaster-prone countries that can benefit from these advances.

A number of OFDA's 1985 program accomplishments were presented at the conference. A formal agreement among OFDA, the U.S. Embassy in Santiago and the Government of Chile marked the start-up of a state-of-the-art

tsunami alert system designed to give critical warning time to seacoast residents of Valparaiso. Design of a satellite cyclone warning system for the South Pacific was completed and prediction computer software is being developed under OFDA sponsorship. The system, to be installed in Fiji in mid-1986, will facilitate forecasts to all independent South Pacific nations of impending storms. The OFDA-funded NOAA agroclimatic impact assessment program, begun in 1977, gained new relevance with the inception of a cross-Africa drought impacts monitoring capability, a keystone in A.I.D.'s new famine early warning system. Seismic data collection was completed under two OFDA-sponsored U.S. Geological Survey programs for the vulnerable Andean and Southeast Asia regions. The data, in various risk analysis formats, will be published in early FY 1986. Other seismic risk analysis programs were funded in Central America, the Caribbean Basin and Peru.

Mitigation

The reduction of disaster vulnerability has gained new advocacy through OFDA-sponsored programs involving the Organization of American States and the Partners of the Americas. These efforts focus on hazard vulnerability documentation and mitigation through sound development planning. One example is the development of construction guides for housing which is disaster resistant. Through the use of locally available materials (i.e., adobe in Andean countries, bamboo in South Pacific), these construction guides provide assistance which will reduce the vulnerability of housing to future disasters in the communities.

Risk reduction is also emphasized in conjunction with initiatives by the World Bank, the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development, and other bodies supported by the U.S. Government. OFDA has also funded and otherwise supported new groups working on mitigation activity such as the Interagency Panel on Mitigation of Disasters on Development, chaired by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the American Bar Association.

FY 1986 Program

OFDA's funding level of $21.5 million has been apportioned as follows: $16.5 million for relief and rehabilitation, $2.0 million for preparedness, $1.5 million for early warning and $1.5 million for mitigation. In addition, as of October 1, $68.7 million of the 1985 Africa famine relief supplemental appropriations remained to be obligated through March 31, 1986.

Relief and Rehabilitation

FY 1985 once again proved the unpredictability of disaster and of the resultant requirements for post-disaster assistance. It is expected that the situation in drought-ravaged Africa will continue to improve in FY 1986, during which period the primary task will be to relieve pockets of continuing deprivation. Only seven new disasters have so far been declared, a hopeful indication that FY 1986 will show a return toward average resource requirements for emergency relief and rehabilitation.

Preparedness

Training will continue to be the central focus of OFDA's preparedness program. In FY 1986, $2 million is earmarked for expanded training activities and institutional development. Training is directed at three levels of foreign audiences: policy makers are offered short courses in the political, economic and social consequences of disasters; disaster managers are educated in how to improve their capacity to respond to disasters or their threat; technical personnel receive an upgrading of skills in their fields of prediction, public education, firefighting, search and rescue, pesticide management and other areas critical to the safety of their communities. OFDA's goal is to provide training which will ultimately reach the widest number of host country officials and technicians possible in disaster-prone countries, a factor critical to the continuity of activity in the emerging field of disaster management.

Early Warning

The Interagency Conference on Disaster Early Warning has broadened OFDA's perspective of tasks to be undertaken immediately. The $1.5 million programmed for FY 1986 will be allocated as follows: food shortage forecasting technology transfer in Africa, technical assistance in tropical cyclone forecasting in the South Indian Ocean, earthquake and volcano monitoring and risk studies in the Caribbean and Central America, microzonation of Mexico City for seismic building codes, volcano monitoring feasibility studies, and community-based flood/storm forecasting in cooperation with host countries in Central America. Volcano monitoring activities have already proved valuable as teams of U.S. Geological Survey seismologists are even now monitoring Colombia's Nevada del Ruiz volcano to provide warnings of impending eruptions.

Mitigation

The $1.5 million allocated for mitigation in FY 1986 will build on the conceptual and organizational advances of the past two years. Academic course development, workshops and hands-on demonstration projects support the development of the state of the art in safer building technology, crop vulnerability reduction and avoidance of health problems due to disaster. One focus is on the linkage between early warning of disaster and community-specific, risk-reduction activities. Another area is protection of lifelines (fuel, water, transportation infrastructure) which, if damaged by disaster, can pose a threat to the population.

FY 1987 Program

OFDA is requesting $25 million for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1987. The proposed program has the following basic elements of which disaster relief ($18 million) is by far the most important.

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation ($18 million)

OFDA's reorganization into geographic divisions in FY 1985 has led to an acceleration of our disaster relief response and rehabilitation capabilities worldwide. OFDA will continue to tailor its staff, and increase its effectiveness and familiarity with available resources (U.S. Government, private sector, and host country) to attain greater efficiencies in relief and rehabilitation.

This will be accomplished by better defining response criteria and action procedures, applying region-specific lessons learned, and improving planning based on increased warning leadtimes. In addition, better use of military and civilian logistics support, continued prepositioning of relief supplies in disaster-prone regions (which is a proven time- and cost-saving strategy in relief efforts), and improved coordination with other donors and host governments will aid in this effort. We anticipate conducting a number of post-disaster evaluations of our response effectiveness and establishing disaster response criteria for various disaster types in different regions of the world.

Mitigation ($1.0 million)

The OFDA mitigation program actively seeks to link longer-term development objectives with our experiences in disaster preparedness and prevention. We will continue in FY 1987 to seek ways, on a country-specific basis, to reduce the vulnerability of dwellings to such natural phenomena as high winds, ground shaking, and flooding. In past years, much disaster research has concentrated on the development of low-cost techniques for strengthening man-made structures to resist natural forces. OFDA believes many of these techniques to be among the most cost-effective interventions available to reduce the economic and social impacts of disasters. By 1987, we will establish priority disaster mitigation interventions based on disaster type and host country and will develop cost/benefit criteria designed to guide our program activities in this important field. In addition, we will have initiated the basic recommendations of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute study on implementation of a five-year worldwide disaster mitigation strategy.

Country Preparedness ($1.0 million)

OFDA's preparedness program, at the host government level, seeks to strengthen each country's ability to cope with disasters through increased reliance on their own technical, financial and managerial resources. This program is reaching its full potential as we increasingly dedicate full-time technical assistance to help institutions in-country (i.e., Civil Defense and others) in organizing national resources for effective response to disasters, as well as in planning and coordination prior to and during disasters. As we have effectively developed in Costa Rica, Peru, and Jamaica, we will work with U.S.A.I.D. Missions and Embassies and host country organizations to develop integrated technical assistance and

institution building in targeted selected countries. The primary focus involves information transfer, public awareness and media applications, increased training of disaster managers and institutional development. In FY 1987, we will continue to direct donor coordination and assistance increasingly into preparedness activities (with linkages to relief assistance) independent of U.S. Government financial support. We will also collaborate with key voluntary organizations to determine their willingness to assume an increased role in worldwide disaster preparedness and prevention activities.

Early Warning ($1.5 million)

OFDA's early warning program was reviewed and evaluated in FY 1984 and FY 1985. It has proven to be an effective catalyst in moving the office toward using both simple and complex technologies to provide more quantified information on the likelihood of disasters. Moreover, it has fostered improved decision-making and contingency planning, within OFDA, A.I.D., and host countries.

In FY 1987, we will conduct agroclimate technology transfer and training in receptive host countries through decision-maker and technical workshops. The goal is to develop improved agricultural policy dialogue vis a vis drought/famine disaster mitigation, both within U.S.A.I.D. Missions and host governments, and to use this technology to alleviate hunger through improved food crop production and appropriate interventions based on accurate weather/agricultural forecasting and early warning. Other early warning activities will focus on improved global monitoring systems for volcanoes, storms and floods and enhanced networking among U.S. and less developed countries' institutions.

Medical Preparedness ($.5 million)

This new program is designed to accelerate OFDA's activities in disaster disease prevention, medical preparedness, supply stockpiling and health vulnerability analysis. OFDA has identified a need for expanded medical contingency planning and technology transfer in risk assessment in the health/medical sector in Africa and Latin America.

We will initiate an in-depth worldwide health/medical emergency risk assessment on a country-by-country basis in FY 1986, in order to establish priorities for USG technical assistance. In FY 1987, we will evaluate the effectiveness of international disaster health/medical intervention strategies.

Disaster Management Training ($1.0 million)

OFDA is firmly committed to training and recognizes the importance of a well coordinated program based on a cadre of in-country personnel, international staff and other appropriate specialists. Training activities will be linked to disaster preparedness and relief assistance. Where possible, training will take place in-country and will be country or region-specific. Where appropriate existing institutions are identified in the

United States, trainees will be selected for participation in "train the trainer" programs. Training aids and resources will be identified in accordance with the training requested and existing country needs.

In FY 1987, we anticipate conducting a mid-term evaluation of the effectiveness of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) training programs in stimulating in-country disaster preparedness and early warning activities. In addition, other training activities initiated in FY 1985 and FY 1986 will be evaluated as to their effectiveness in improving host country disaster management and self-help responsibilities.

Private and Voluntary Agency Technical Assistance ($.5 million)

To enhance the U.S. response to foreign disasters and to improve disaster management planning in general, OFDA will promote the services of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) through collaborative and cooperative agreements in FY 1987. OFDA will utilize the unique skills and approaches of the PVOs to develop and implement disaster relief projects which meet emergency relief needs and also support and contribute to basic, long-term development efforts. Toward that end, we will assist the PVOs to develop and conduct workshops and training sessions to design projects which effectively focus on disaster mitigation and prevention. We will continue to improve the quality and speed of our communications with the PVO community through expanded use of telecommunications.

Contingency Planning ($.5 million)

OFDA bears the responsibility within the U.S. Government for coordinating U.S. responses to future disaster threats. This requires continuing evaluation of those threats at the regional and country levels. It also requires the enhancement of skills and techniques for evaluating and responding to relief requirements at the community or local level. Toward this end, OFDA will continue in FY 1987 to place increasing emphasis on information collection, training, simulation, policy refinement and guideline preparation to meet the ever more complex demands of natural and man-made disasters.

Technology Applications ($1.0 million)

As described in the overview of our 1985 and 1986 programs, in 1987 we will move to apply these technological advances to the local level by integrating regional early warning and alert systems into the local public awareness media.

OFDA has long recognized the need to obtain a worldwide telecommunications capability for improving disaster site relief coordination and U.S. response capabilities. Portable communications also would facilitate disaster assessment and the data collection necessary for efficient, effective emergency response. OFDA continues to review and evaluate U.S. military communications options, civilian systems and international satellite-based telecommunications for possible applications in field

operations. OFDA also recognizes the need to assist host governments in upgrading their in-country disaster assistance alert systems and communications. In FY 1987, we will initiate an assessment of two of the most disaster-prone countries in each of five sub-regions of the world to determine the current status of national emergency communications capabilities and the feasibility of improving in-country disaster communications and alert systems. Indeed, we believe our resources can best be used to increasingly direct the development process toward the protection of populations from natural hazards.

The U.S. Government 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 1987.

TABLE I

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 85+
1 October 1984 - 30 September 1985
International Disaster Assistance Account

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Afghanistan[1/]	00/00/84	Displaced Persons	-	-	3,368,776[3/]	Medical supplies; cash for food prog.
Africa Region[1/]	00/00/84	Drought	-	-	10,425,156[3/]	Water-related TA; crop monitoring; grants to WFP; reimb. volags
Antigua[2/]	04/13/84	Drought	-	-	53,610	Replace water containers to stockpile
Argentina	01/31/85	Earthquake	6	45,000	73,605	Airlift of tents; donation to Mendoza Emerg. Comm.
Bangladesh	05/27/85	Cyclone	4,300	1,300,000	625,000[3/]	Amb. auth. to GOB Disaster Relief Fund; local purch. relief supplies; grant to LRCS
Benin	05/14/85	Expelled Persons	3	350,000	10,000	Amb. auth. used for local support for food and shelter
Bolivia	01/01/85	Accident	29	-	101,668	Amb. auth. DOD airlift of high altitude helicopter
Botswana	08/12/85	Drought	-	800,000	25,000[3/]	Amb. auth. contributed to GOB drought relief prog.
Burkina Faso	11/27/84	Drought	-	2,500,000	576,475[3/]	Grants to UNICEF, CARE & Africare; water projs.; med. supps.; emerg. road repair
Burma	04/06/85	Fire	0	4,000	18,371	Amb. auth. donated to Burma Red Cross
Cameroon[1/]	00/00/85	Lake Explosion	-	-	15,487	Post-disaster assessment
Cape Verde Is.	10/20/84	Storm	29	5,500	275,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief; grant to GOCV for housing repair
Cape Verde Is.[1/]	00/00/85	Drought	-	-	700,000[3/]	Emerg. road and bridge repair
Chad	11/05/84	Drought	3,000	1,500,000	4,030,019[3/]	Vehicles; med. teams; airlift of rice seed; grants to IHAP, CARE; well, rehab. proj.
Chile	03/05/85	Earthquake	180	979,792	2,024,022	Airlift of relief supps.; local purch. temp. hosps.; grant for emerg. shelter
Colombia[1/]	00/00/85	Volcano	-	-	1,780	Pre-disaster assessment
Comoros	03/01/85	Cyclone	2	35,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GOC for hospital repairs
Costa Rica[1/]	00/00/85	Fire	-	-	10,000	Forest fire experts & equip.; pre-disaster assessment
Ecuador[2/]	12/30/82	Flood	-	-	7,815	Rehab. water purification unit
Ecuador	03/03/85	Fire	0	800	124,142	USFS support; communications equip.
Ethiopia	10/14/84	Drought	300,000[5/]	7,750,000	39,282,742[3/]	Transport of food and med.; grants to WVRO, CRS, CARE, ADRA, U.N. orgs. and others
Fiji[2/]	05/01/83	Cyclone	-	-	2,280	Replace water jugs
Fiji	01/18/85	Cyclone	28	100,000	809,717[4/]	Amb. auth.; water jugs; airlift of tents, plastic, sprayers
Fiji	03/18/85	Cyclone	1	20,000	-	-
Grenada[2/]	10/27/83	Emergency	-	-	19,916	Replace water containers
Guinea[1/]	00/00/84	Drought	-	-	15,746	Pre-disaster nutrition assessment
Honduras	05/26/85	Displaced Persons	-	-	25,000	Amb. auth.
Honduras[1/]	00/00/84	Refugees	-	-	7,500,000[3/]	Med. & educ. progs.; infrastructure repair; food distrib.
India	12/05/84	Accident	1,408	200,000	208,000	Amb. auth. to Prime Minister's Relief fund; CDC team; grant to LRCS
Laos	09/18/85	Epidemic	-	-	5,000[3/]	Amb. auth. donated to Save the Children
Lesotho	02/15/85	Flood	0	80,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GOL for bridge repairs
Madagascar[2/]	04/13/84	Cyclone	-	-	15,637	Increase in housing rehab. project
Mali[2/]	09/13/84	Drought	-	-	3,093,203[3/]	Assessments; DOD airlifts of food, med. supps. & Gao raft; CARE grant
Mali	11/03/84	Epidemic	982	4,266	136,948[3/]	Amb. auth. used for med. supplies & expenses of CDC team; cholera control prog.
Mauritania	12/05/84	Drought	-	1,600,000	803,000[3/]	Grant to WHO; purchase & rehab. of well-drilling & water-tank trucks
Mexico	11/21/84	Accident	452	31,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to local agency for relief prog.
Mexico	09/20/85	Earthquake	4,287	20,000,000	3,259,106[3/]	Contrib. to GOM relief fund; experts, dog teams, blankets, cots, water & communications equip.; USFS support
Mozambique	01/08/85	Drought	100,000[5/]	2,466,000	4,060,205[3/]	Airlift of blankets; grants to CARE, CWS, & UNICEF for logistical support & relief progs.

TABLE I (cont'd.)

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 85+
1 October 1984 - 30 September 1985
International Disaster Assistance Account

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Mozambique	02/22/85	Floods	8	500,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GPRM for road repair
Mozambique	03/29/85	Storm	-	-	267,321	Purchase of coal for generating plant; TDY of electrical engineer
Niger 2/	09/21/84	Drought	-	-	1,823,404 3/	Local relief prog.; grants to UNICEF, CARE, Africare, & A.I.D. relief proj.
Niger	04/29/85	Drought	-	450,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GON for const. of water storage structure on Niger River
Nigeria	05/03/85	Emergency	200	500	6,852	Medical supplies
Panama	11/02/84	Flood	1	1,000	9,190	Amb. auth. donated to GOP for purchase of mattresses
Peru	04/12/85	Landslide	58	1,400	9,993	Amb. auth. used for local purchase of relief supplies
Philippines 2/	09/17/84	Volcano	-	-	25,393	Volcano monitoring equipment
Philippines	11/08/84	Typhoon	862	1,495,738	998,111	Amb. auth.; grants to GOP & CARE for housing, school, and electrical system repair
Solomon Is.	04/15/85	Cyclone	-	650	2,220	Amb. auth. donated to SIG emerg. relief fund
Somalia	03/31/85	Epidemic	1,262	4,815	147,376 3/	Amb. auth.; water containers; med. teams & supplies
Somalia	09/26/85	Accident	0	-	25,000	Amb. auth. used for assessment & protective clothing
Sri Lanka 2/	08/30/83	Civil Strife	-	-	14,316	Replace tents & water jugs to stockpile
Sudan	11/29/84	Drought	-	8,400,000	38,938,798 3/	Med. teams & supplies; water proj.; grants for food & transp.; locomotive parts (includes Ethiopian refugees)
Turkey 2/	10/31/83	Earthquake	-	-	109,296	Replace water containers and blankets; rehab. water purif. units
Uganda	07/30/85	Civil Strife	-	-	25,000	Amb. auth. for medical supplies
United Kingdom	05/15/85	Fire	52	211	10,000	Amb. auth. given to Bradford Relief Fund
Vanuatu	01/23/85	Cyclone	9	117,500	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GOV relief and reconst. fund
Zambia 1/	00/00/85	Drought	-	-	2,000,000 3/	To GOZ for purchase of grain bags for maize harvest
			417,159	50,743,172	$126,264,696 3/	

57 Disasters
38 New Disasters
9 Undeclared
10 Carried over from previous year(s)

+ Preliminary figures subject to revision
1/ Undeclared
2/ Carried over from previous year(s)
3/ Includes funds from an A.I.D. Development Assistance Account or a Supplemental Appropriation administered by OFDA
4/ Includes obligations for both Fiji CY disasters
5/ Cumulative figures

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.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY1985 Actual	FY1986 Estimated	FY1987 Request
393.2 a/	361.2 b/	388.9 c/

OPERATING EXPENSES

A.I.D.'s Operating Expense Appropriation provides funds for the administrative support of the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and most of the P.L. 480 food programs of the Federal Government. This account covers the salaries and other support costs of direct hire personnel both at the Washington headquarters and at overseas missions (except for Inspector General (IG) personnel funded from the separate IG appropriation effective in FY 1986 and those employees funded from the Housing Investment Guaranty and Excess Property programs).

FY 1987 Program

For FY 1987 A.I.D. is requesting $388,900,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense Appropriation. Combined with other funding resources, this represents an increase of $11,473,000 over total FY 1986 availabilities (including $16,183,000 in operating expense costs funded from program accounts in FY 1986 pursuant to the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution - P.L. 99-190).

The funding level being requested for FY 1987 will enable the Agency to resume funding of various foreign service national and overseas travel costs from the operating expense account. As indicated above, $16,183,000 of such costs were program funded in FY 1986. In addition, the funding level being requested will enable the Agency to continue the various cost-saving programs being implemented. Further information on these programs is contained in the section on Management Improvements.

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a/ Excludes $4,181,000 in reimbursements and $662,000 in unobligated funds. Includes $1,220,000 available from prior year funds.

b/ Excludes $5,955,000 in estimated reimbursements, $300,000 withheld from availability for obligation pursuant to Section 515, P.L. 99-190, and $21,050,000 in costs associated with operations of the Office the Inspector General, which are funded from a separate appropriation beginning in FY 1986. Includes $1,427,000 available from prior year funds.

c/ Excludes $6,005,000 in estimated reimbursements.

Personnel

The Agency's total direct hire requirements are projected at 4,825 full-time equivalent (FTE) workyears in FY 1987, as shown below. As indicated, the reductions from FY 1986 to FY 1987 will be achieved in foreign national direct hire workforce levels.

A.I.D. DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL WORKYEAR REQUIREMENTS

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
U.S. Nationals			
Overseas	1,507	1,526	1,526
United States	2,161	2,049	2,049
SUBTOTAL	3,668	3,575	3,575
Foreign Nationals	1,301	1,300	1,250
TOTAL	4,969	4,875	4,825

As a point of reference, it should be noted that the FY 1987 FTE workforce level is 1,239 workyears lower than the actual workyear usage 8 years ago in FY 1979. During this same period, the Agency has assumed responsibility for major new initiatives, including the Carribean Basin Initiative, the Central America Initiative, and the African Drought Initiative. This trend is clearly shown in the chart below:

	FY 1979	FY 1981	FY 1983	FY 1985	FY 1987
Workyears	6,064	5,801	5,172	4,969	4,825

This drastic reduction in workforce levels has been achieved through on-going efforts to increase productivity. These productivity increases have been achieved through such means as increased used of data processing and word processing equipment, policy changes such as requiring second tours at most overseas posts, and organizational changes. While these types of actions might show little impact from one year to the next, the impact over a period of years is substantial, as is indicated in the current workforce levels compared to those of FY 1979.

Management Initiatives:

Some of the new efforts at improvements in Agency operations which have been initiated during the past year and which will continue during the coming year are summarized beginning on the next page.

-- The Agency is consolidating its space holdings in Washington to reduce the number of separate building locations and designing space in newly acquired facilities to permit reductions in office size and, in turn, overall reduction in the A.I.D. office space index.

-- To provide more direct control over the cost of overseas administrative services, which are now provided by the Department of State through the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system, we are commencing to withdraw from selected services currently provided through FAAS.

-- The Mission Accounting and Control System (MACS) has now been installed and is fully operative at twelve overseas locations covering programs in 44 benefiting countries. Sixteen additional locations are scheduled to be completed during FY 1986 and FY 1987 for a total coverage of 66 benefiting countries. MACS is an automated state-of-the-art accounting and management information system providing for improved data integrity, strengthened fiscal control and increased accuracy and timeliness of reports, thus enhancing efficiency in project implementation.

-- We have initiated an agreement with the General Services Administration for the post audit of overseas freight charges related to our commodity import programs. This will result in more efficient resource utilization through the recapture of excess freight charges.

-- The A-76 Productivity Review has identified six studies to be performed by the Agency. Upon completion of the studies, decisions will be made to either contract out selected activities, have other agencies carry out the activities, or continue to retain in house - whichever option will maximize efficiency and effectiveness of operation.

-- The Agency has initiated actions to improve productivity and efficiency in its personnel operations through organizational realignment, functional consolidation and further automation.

In addition to the above efforts, we are continuing to vigorously pursue previously initiated efforts in cash management, debt collection and in improving the quality of internal control, all of which contribute to enhancing the overall efficiency of the Agency.

Funding

The amount requested for FY 1987 Operating Expenses represents A.I.D.'s considered judgement of the lowest possible level essential to carry out the Agency's development responsibilities based on our current estimate of project levels and costs. However, it must be recognized that the nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that change is the norm and status quo the exception.

Sudden terminations, large initial costs of new programs, or major shifts in policy or focus have a substantial impact on costs and are not uncommon.

The FY 1987 Operating Expenses budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

Funding Sources for A.I.D. Operating Expenses [a]
($ millions)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
Operating Expense Requirements	$ 397.4	$ 367.2	$ 394.9
Less Reimbursements	4.2	6.0	6.0
Appropriated Funding Required	$ 393.2 [b]	$ 361.2 [c]	$ 388.9

[a] Excludes fee income from the Housing Investment Guaranty and Excess Property programs used to cover the costs of these programs, local currency trust funds contributed by some host country governments to offset costs of administering programs overseas, and costs funded from the appropriation for operating expenses of the Inspector General.

[b] Includes $1.2 million in availabilities from prior year funds. Excludes $0.7 in unobligated funds.

[c] Includes $1.4 million in availabilities from prior year funds. Excludes $0.3 in funds not available for obligation pursuant to Section 515, P.L. 99-190.

The total operating expense requirement will be divided between Washington and overseas missions as shown below:

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location
($ millions)

Object Class	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
11 Personnel Compensation			
A.I.D Washington	$ 87.9	$ 87.9	$ 88.1
Overseas	113.4	97.3	109.6
TOTAL	201.3	185.2	197.7
12 Personnel Benefits			
A.I.D. Washington	9.2	9.2	9.2
Overseas	17.9	18.2	20.0
TOTAL	27.1	27.4	29.2
13 Benefits - Former Personnel			
A.I.D. Washington	.1	.1	.1
Overseas	.3	.2	.3
TOTAL	.4	.3	.4
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons			
A.I.D. Washington	4.2	4.0	3.9
Overseas	15.3	13.5	16.7
TOTAL	19.5	17.5	20.6
22 Transportation of Things			
A.I.D. Washington	.3	.3	.3
Overseas	12.0	12.3	12.5
TOTAL	12.3	12.6	12.8
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities			
A.I.D. Washington	12.6	14.4	15.2
Overseas	21.8	23.2	24.9
TOTAL	34.4	37.6	40.1
24 Printing and Reproduction			
A.I.D. Washington	1.3	1.3	1.5
Overseas	.2	.3	.3
TOTAL	1.5	1.6	1.8

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location
($ millions)

Object Class	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
25 Other Services			
A.I.D. Washington	23.6	20.1	21.5
Overseas	43.0	39.9	45.3
TOTAL	66.6	60.0	66.8
26 Supplies and Materials			
A.I.D. Washington	1.1	1.0	1.1
Overseas	7.1	6.7	7.0
TOTAL	8.2	7.7	8.1
31 Equipment			
A.I.D. Washington	2.1	1.4	1.4
Overseas	19.8	12.6	12.2
TOTAL	21.9	14.0	13.6
32 Lands and Structures			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	2.4	.5	1.0
TOTAL	2.4	.5	1.0
41 Grants, Subsidies, Contributions			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	1.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL	1.5	2.5	2.5
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL	.3	.3	.3
SUMMARY			
A.I.D. Washington	$ 142.4	$ 139.7	$ 142.3
Overseas	255.0	227.5	252.6
TOTAL	$ 397.4	$ 367.2	$ 394.9
Less Reimbursements	4.2	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS	$ 393.2	$ 361.2	$ 388.9

The changes in funding requirements in FY 1987 are a result of many actions, some of which are summarized below:

Salaries and benefits - $14.4 million increase

-- As in past years, salaries and benefits (object classes 11, 12, and 13) account for about 58 percent of the total Agency operating expense requirement. Of the requested increase from FY 1986 to FY 1987, $9.7 million is needed to resume operating expense funding of foreign service national costs which were authorized to be funded from program accounts in FY 1986. The balance of $4.7 million is required to cover costs associated with pay raises for foreign service national employees overseas, increases in FICA payments for U.S. direct hire employees, and changes in the location of Agency employees resulting in changes in allowance levels.

Travel and Transportation - $3.1 million increase

-- Of this increase, $2.4 million is to cover costs which were funded from program accounts in FY 1986 as authorized by Congress. The balance of $0.7 million is to cover the impact of inflation on such costs as post assignment, home leave, R&R, and operational travel.

Rent, Communications, and Utilities - $2.5 million increase

-- Of this increase, $1.7 million relates to increased costs for rental of office and residential properties overseas. The balance of $0.8 million relates to increased costs of equipment leases (primarily ADP equipment) for Washington offices and bureaus.

Other Services - $6.8 million increase

-- As in the case of salaries and benefits and travel, part of this increase ($4.1 million) is required to resume operating expense funding of costs authorized to be funded from program accounts in FY 1986. Of the balance of $2.7 million, our overseas missions will require $1.3 million to cover increased costs related to such items as security guard service contracts, charforce contracts, and equipment and property maintenance contracts. Washington offices

and bureaus will use the remaining $1.4 million of the increase for such items as equipment maintenance costs (primarily ADP/WP equipment), payments to the Department of Labor for employee compensation claims, and payments to the Department of State for medical and other support costs.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
41.9	43.1	45.5

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND a/

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted A.I.D. career foreign service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1987, $45,492,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of this amount.

Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system consistent with proposals pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement system. This legislation, if enacted, would reduce the FY 1987 funding requirement by $11,500,000.

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a/ Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
	20.1 [1]	21.7

INSPECTOR GENERAL
OPERATING EXPENSES

The Agency's FY 1987 budget request includes $21,750,000 for the operations of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount represents a $750,000 increase over the FY 1986 level of $21,000,000. The $750,000 increase in FY 1987 availabilities will be used for the IG's increased travel and contract costs resulting from implementation of the non-federal audit program. The IG also anticipates increase costs in rental and utilities. FY 1986 funding level provides for a workforce of not less than 193 FTE workyears. The FY 1987 requested funding will continue to support this workforce level.

Included in object class 25 is an estimated $1,600,000 in FY 1986 and an estimated $1,600,000 in FY 1987 to reimburse the Agency's operating expense accounts for overhead costs related to supporting the IG's office. Also, both the FY 1986 and FY 1987 budget figures include $1,600,000 for overseas security enhancement purposes.

[1] Excludes $50,000 not available for obligations pursuant to section 515 P.L. 99-190. Includes $905,000 being funded from program accounts pursuant to P.L. 99-190.

Pursuant to P.L. 99-190

OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATIONS

OBJECT CLASS	FY 1986 ESTIMATE	FY 1987 ESTIMATE
11 PERSONNEL COMPENSATION		
IG/W	5.5	5.5
OVERSEAS	4.5	4.5
TOTAL	10.0	10.0
12 PERSONNEL BENEFITS		
IG/W	0.8	0.8
OVERSEAS	0.7	0.8
TOTAL	1.5	1.6
21 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION		
IG/W	0.5	0.6
OVERSEAS	1.4	1.7
TOTAL	1.8	2.3
22 TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS		
IG/W	0.1	0.1
OVERSEAS	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	0.5	0.5
23 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES		
IG/W	0.5	0.5
OVERSEAS	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	2.0	2.0
25 OTHER SERVICES		
IG/W	2.4	2.5
OVERSEAS	1.4	1.5
TOTAL	3.8	4.0
26 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS		
IG/W	0	0
OVERSEAS	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

	FY 1986 ESTIMATE	FY 1987 ESTIMATE
31 EQUIPMENT		
IG/W	1.2	1.2
OVERSEAS	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	1.3	1.3
SUMMARY		
IG/W	11.0	11.2
OVERSEAS	10.0	10.5
TOTAL	21.0	21.7

	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Direct Hire:		
Washington	99	99
Overseas	68	68
Total U.S. Direct Hire	167	167
FN Direct Hire	26	26
TOTAL FTE	193	193

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
90	28.7	0*

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Purpose:

IFAD's twin purposes are to engage the OPEC countries with Western donors in a significant development effort and to focus international development assistance on increasing food production in the poorer developing regions. The Fund's activities are directed specifically at small farmers and the landless poor, through concessional loans and grants.

Background:

IFAD is a United Nations Specialized Agency created in 1977 with strong leadership by the United States. It is the only international financial institution in which the OPEC and OECD countries contribute and participate under conditions that approach equality. The United States has pledged a total of $380 million to IFAD, while the other OECD donors have pledged $810 million and OPEC $885 million to the initial capitalization of the Fund and its first replenishment. The proportionate shares have been 42 and 58 percent for the OPEC and OECD donors respectively. Every dollar from the United States has been matched by $4.45 from other donors ($2.32 from OPEC and $2.13 from other OECD countries).

An additional unique characteristic of IFAD is its tripartite structure, which divides voting strength in the Fund's Governing Council and Executive Board equally among OECD members (Category I), OPEC members (Category II), and the developing countries themselves (Category III). In practice, decisions are made on the basis of consensus rather than actual votes.

U.S. Interests:

U.S. support for IFAD reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to programs that directly benefit needy people in developing countries. The A.I.D. Administrator is the United States Governor of the Fund. The United States is the only country which enjoys a permanent seat on IFAD's Executive Board, the body which approves projects and determines policy (all other countries must rotate on and off the 36 member Board). As a result of this permanent seat, the United States is always able to make its views known regarding the design of IFAD's projects and to closely monitor the consistency of IFAD's projects with the U.S. Government's own development objectives.

*Approximately $30 million will be provided in FY 1987 overall foreign aid request levels.

Program Focus:

During its first eight years of operations (1978-1985), IFAD funded 177 projects in 86 developing countries with a total value of over $2 billion. During 1985, IFAD approved 17 projects totalling $130 million and technical assistance grants totalling $8 million.

IFAD is primarily a facilitating and co-financing institution. The Fund co-finances more than two-thirds of its portfolio with other multilateral and bilateral institutions. The United States and other donors have encouraged co-financing as a means of engaging other international financial institutions increasingly in small farmer development activities. Many of IFAD's loans fund projects designed by other international lending institutions, chiefly the World Bank and the regional development banks.

Two-thirds of IFAD's resources are provided on "highly concessional" terms - 1% interest, with 50-year repayment and 10-year grace periods. These terms are available to countries with a GNP per capita of $450 per year or less. Countries with GNP per capita of $450 to $900 per year normally receive loans on "intermediate" terms - 4% interest, five-years' grace and 20-years' repayment. A few loans have been made on "ordinary" terms - 8% interest, 3-years' grace and 15-18 years' repayment, all to countries with GNP per capita of over $900 per year.

In developing its projects, IFAD closely studies the policy environment of a potential loan. If host country policies discourage small farmer agricultural production (e.g., through controlled prices, state-owned marketing channels, etc.), IFAD will work with the recipient government to make the adjustments necessary for market-based incentives.

In addition to IFAD's traditional development efforts, the Fund is preparing a special program for the drought affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa. As envisioned, this special program will generate an additional $300 million in voluntary contributions for a five year effort to rehabilitate the agricultural systems of countries most affected by drought and desertification.

Management:

In 1986, IFAD's operating budget remained at its 1985 level of $27 million, financed principally from the interest earned on the contributions of donors who pay in cash (mostly OPEC donors). The United States' payments are always made in the form of a non-interest bearing letter of credit. Accordingly, the U.S. has paid virtually none of IFAD's operating costs.

Project Features:

A large number of IFAD's projects carry a distinct "IFAD stamp" in terms of their poverty focus, target group orientation, and the direct participation of the beneficiaries themselves in the implementation of the project. Some examples are:

The Gambia: Jahaly and Pacharr Rural Development Project

The main objective of this project is to introduce irrigated rice production in two swamp areas which have traditionally been cultivated by women. During implementation, it was found that the men were distributing the newly improved land primarily to themselves for cultivation. IFAD discussed this situation with the Government and was able to change the composition of the village-level land allocation committees to over 50% women members. Production of food crops, particularly rice, has increased dramatically since the project became effective in October, 1982. During the last three years, yields of rice on irrigated land have increased from one to six tons per hectare. In addition, vegetable crops, which were previously grown only in upland areas, are now being grown for cash market sales for the first time. Ninety-nine percent of the loans extended under the credit component of this project have been repaid.

Malawi: Dowa West Rural Development Project

This project seeks to increase the incomes and productivity of small farmers through credit, extension and research, community development, livestock services, health, water supply and training. The beneficiaries have formed "farmer's clubs" which meet regularly with the extension workers and discuss information on improved seed, fertilizer or pesticide varieties, credit opportunities and concerns about the implementation of the project. The first club was organized two years ago; today there are a total of 403. Participation in this project has been unexpectedly strong, as the original project appraisal estimated that 9,000 farm families would eventually be reached after six years of implementation. After only two years, 13,000 farm families have received credit and almost all have repaid their loans. Moreover, maize production has increased from 61,000 tons before the project to 89,000 tons in 1984.

Honduras: Western Regional Rural Development Project

This project delivers benefits to the rural poor through the promotion of agricultural committees which have revitalized the traditional self-supporting capacity of the small villages. 7,300 farmers, with an average plot size of three hectares, have formed 293 farmers committees which receive an integrated package of training, adaptive technology, credit and extension services. The adoption of the new farming methods and soil conservation techniques and the use of modern inputs have resulted in a significant increase in total agricultural production. A recent review disclosed that maize and rice yields have increased by 90 percent and beans by 30 percent under this project. Additionally, the project is working with women's and youth groups to provide education in home economics and nutrition, vegetable and small livestock production and handicrafts. Eighteen of these smaller groups have now been formed with 330 members.

Evaluation:

At the urging of the United States and other donors, IFAD undertook an evaluation of 14 of its self-financed projects in 1984. The results of these evaluations were reviewed by the former U.S. Comptroller General, who concluded that these projects were well managed, had strong food production potential and are addressing the needs of IFAD's small farmer and landless poor target group.

AID also assessed IFAD's project performance with six teams of development experts visiting a total of 19 IFAD projects in all regions of the world. The A.I.D. examination found that IFAD's projects are unique in that they begin by identifying a target group of particularly needy and disadvantaged people, assess the production constraints of this group, and design projects that will provide the inputs needed for enhanced food production or income generation.

The United States and other donors are encouraging IFAD to devote additional resources to monitoring and evaluation, so that information on IFAD's performance can be constantly fed back into the organization's project design and implementation systems.

Replenishment:

The United States contributed $200 million to IFAD's initial capitalization, while other OECD donors contributed $370 million and OPEC $435 million, for a total of just over one billion dollars. By late 1981, IFAD had fully committed these funds to projects and grants.

Under IFAD's first replenishment, donors agreed in January 1982 to provide $1.07 billion during 1981-1983. The United States' share - $180 million (17% of the total) - was authorized in FY 1982 and appropriated over the FY 1983-1985 period. Other OECD members pledged $440 million, and the OPEC donors $450 million, although some of the OPEC donors (Iran, Iraq and Libya) have yet to complete contributions.

Negotiations on a second replenishment (IFAD II: 1985 - 1987) reached a conclusion on January 23, 1986 after two and one half years of deliberations. The agreement calls for a $460 million level of replenishment of which the OECD donors will contribute $276 million (60 percent) and the OPEC donors will contribute $184 million (40 percent). The United States contribution would be $79.84 million or 17 percent of the total.

PPC/DC/MFI, NGallup 2845J 11/12/85

clear: DAA/PPC, DLion
PPC/DC, JDGayoso
PPC/DC/MFI, BUpton
PPC/PB, PRobinson
LEG, PTheil
State/IO, AGayoso
State/EB, BSamuel
USDA/OICD, RLewis
Treas/OASIA, RZechter

P.L. 480 - FOOD FOR PEACE

GENERAL

In far too many parts of the world, hunger is the pervasive reality. Millions of people, especially children, are severely malnourished. The Food for Peace program is the U.S. Government's most direct effort to combat hunger abroad. The vital role that food aid plays in meeting the emergency and short-term needs of the hungry is well recognized. Of equal importance is food aid's role as a valuable resource for longer-term development - in addressing those problems that prevent developing countries from meeting their own food needs without recourse to foreign assistance.

EMERGENCY AND HUMANITARIAN FOOD AID

As part of A.I.D.'s overall development assistance strategy, the Food for Peace program draws upon the abundant production of American farmers to provide food aid primarily to poor countries which suffer from food shortages.

- Some countries experience chronic food production deficits, undersupply and widespread malnourishment due to such factors as a poor resource base, inappropriate agricultural practices and policies and insufficient attention to their food sectors.

- Food shortages can occur as a result of floods, drought and other natural disasters.

- Political upheaval can disrupt food production or the food distribution network. In Africa and Asia, the refugee situation has created an ongoing need for food aid.

A.I.D.'s objective is to insure that food aid is provided to those countries and people that are truly in need. To make the best use of this resource, A.I.D. is placing increased emphasis on efforts to assure that food aid programs are well-targeted, soundly designed and effectively administered.

The need for food aid will continue in the foreseeable future. Food aid alone, however, cannot bridge the widening gap between food production and population growth. A vigorous attack on this problem also requires technical assistance and other resources from the United States and other donors. Most important of all, the developing countries themselves must be willing to take the often hard steps necessary to strengthen

their economies, to remove obstacles to greater food production and to improve opportunities for the poor.

A.I.D.'s STRATEGY FOR INCREASING THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF P.L. 480

Food aid serves a variety of objectives--humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. As a consequence, it has too often been viewed in isolation from our development assistance programs overseas. A.I.D.'s goal is to strengthen the links of food aid to long-term economic growth with equity. The principal elements of our strategy are:

> Policy reform--Where we believe change is needed in a recipient country's policies to increase that country's ability to feed itself or to pay for required food imports, we seek commitments to such change in negotiating our food aid program.
>
> Private initiative--We are alert to opportunities to utilize food aid to encourage the active participation of the private sector in programs to increase food production and improve marketing and distribution facilities.
>
> Integration of programs--We seek to assure that both food and non-food elements of the foreign assistance programs in less developed countries are closely linked to achieve common objectives. The use of local currencies generated through Food for Peace, Title I programs to support the recipient country priorities is one example.
>
> Self-help--We negotiate agreements with food aid recipients on specific self-help steps that they can take to achieve sustained economic growth, and measure progress carefully as additional assistance is considered.

A.I.D. has taken a number of steps over the past year to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of P.L. 480 as well as to implement the changes in the law introduced by the Food Security Act of 1985. A.I.D. has sent guidance to field missions encouraging the programming of Title I local proceeds for private enterprise development. The guidance provides a model for the stimulation of self-sustaining economic development by channeling local currency generations through private institutions that serve as financial intermediaries for development lending to private borrowers. Several steps also have been taken to strengthen the development impact of Title II programs through Food for Work projects.

Based on evaluation findings, guidance has been issued on preparation of improved multi-year operational program plans. In addition A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to identify and resolve issues involved in improving donor coordination of food aid, in developing and applying lessons learned from the African food emergency situation and in refining its methodologies for evaluation of the various forms of food aid.

P.L. 480 OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Food aid under P.L. 480 is provided directly to friendly governments on a credit basis (Title I) for sale in commercial markets or -- in the case of Title II -- on a grant basis. Title II is provided through private voluntary agencies and the World Food Program (WFP) as well as through government-to-government arrangements for a variety of programs to benefit needy people directly. Food aid is provided only when adequate storage facilities are available and when distribution of the food aid will not result in a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's own production or interfere with its food marketing system. These safeguards are essential because the potential for increasing food production exists in many developing countries where most of the population is dependent upon agriculture and related activities.

TITLE I AND TITLE III

Title I of the law authorizes concessional credits on a year by year basis for sales of U.S. farm products to developing countries. These credits are repayable in dollars, at concessional interest rates of not less than two percent during the grace period and three percent thereafter. The period of repayment is 20-40 years. For the longer repayment periods the grace period on principal repayment is up to 10 years . In addition, many agreements require an initial cash down payment of five percent. Recipient countries must agree to undertake self-help measures aimed, where appropriate, at expanding food production and improving food storage and distribution facilities. A technical concern in Title I reviews is that concessional sales of U.S. farm products do not replace commercial exports from the United States or other friendly countries.

To provide a more flexible response to severe, unforeseen food emergencies, the President can authorize in specific cases the financing of ocean freight for P.L. 480 Title I commodities. The same terms apply that pertain to the financing of the Title I commodities themselves. This has proved useful in meeting more effectively the needs of some of the drought-stricken countries in Africa that also received emergency Title II food allocations.

Local currency proceeds from the sale of food within the recipient country finance self-help measures and other development projects to stimulate equitable economic growth. Such resources can support a variety of programs such as increasing the availability of farm credits, stabilizing price fluctuations of agricultural commodities, improving on-farm storage and distribution facilities and expanding irrigation infrastructure. Wherever possible, efforts are made to use these self-help measures and local currency generations to meet recipient country priorities and to complement activities financed with other donor resources. Recent A.I.D. guidance re-emphasizes the use of such local currency financing to stimulate private enterprise development under existing authorities.

In addition, new legislation in the Food Security Act of 1985 encourages the programming of locally generated currencies for private enterprise development in an amount equivalent to 25 percent of the value of Title I sales agreements. Of this amount no less than 10 percent of the aggregate value of Title I agreements must be locally generated currencies made available to financial intermediaries for development loans to the private sector. This legislation is significant in placing major new emphasis on private enterprise development in Title I. FY 1986 will be the first year of implementation.

A.I.D.'s policy encourages decreased government controls on agriculture and the removal of impediments to private sector activities. Thus we have emphasized the marketing of Title I commodities through the private sector rather than through government parastatal agencies.

Food for Development programs authorized under Title III, but financed under Title I, offer special incentives to low-income countries. They are encouraged to undertake additional development programs which, in many cases, are related to changes in policies designed to improve the quality of life of the poor, particularly in rural areas. Title III agreements include supply commitments of up to five years subject to annual review and the availability of commodities and appropriations. Full "loan forgiveness" may be included when commodities or the local currencies equivalent to the dollar sales value of the commodities purchased are used for agreed development purposes.

Haiti has a three-year Title III Food for Development program which addresses both the crisis in that country's agricultural sector, as well as developmental needs in public health and rural infrastructure. The Haitian Government has committed itself to major policy changes involving taxes, government reorganization to enhance services, increased availability of

agricultural credit and other related measures. Local currencies generated under the Title III program will be used for activities such as irrigation and soil conservation, rural credit services, animal health and husbandry, farming research and extension, community health outreach, community water systems and farm-to-market roads.

For FY 1987 a Title I program level of $944.4 million is proposed. Repayments and reflows from prior years of $380 million are expected. On the basis of prices projected by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipments of about 5.2 million tons of food aid. For FY 1986, allocations against the $985.7 million program level are expected to total 5.3 million tons; in FY 1985, final sales registered were 5.6 million tons at a program level of $1,099.7 million.

At least 75 percent of the volume of Title I food aid must be allocated initially to countries eligible for assistance from the International Development Association -- currently those with per capita incomes at or below $790 per year. Eligibility for Food for Development (Title III) programs is limited entirely to this group of countries. The value of total commodities requested in FY 1987 is $845 million which includes $633 million for IDA eligible countries.

FOOD FOR PROGRESS

The Food Security Act of 1985 established a new food aid program, Food for Progress. This program will emphasize the use of America's agricultural abundance to support countries which have made commitments to agricultural policy reform during a period of economic hardship, including: (1) adequate price levels for agricultural production, based on market principles, and (2) improved rural infrastructure and private sector involvement. This new approach will seek to mitigate the recurrence of tragedies such as Ethiopia in future years. It will expand free enterprise elements of the economies of developing countries through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, import availability, distribution and private sector involvement. This program will be carried out through loans and grants, drawing on resources made available under Title I and Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes donations of food on behalf of the people of the United States to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements, to combat malnutrition (especially in children), and to promote economic and community development. Title II programs are designed to supplement and

reinforce other developmental and nutritional activities, and are conducted within a framework of increasing local management and funding. For FY 1987, a program of $600 million is proposed, including $205.9 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries. On the basis of projected prices, this should be adequate to finance delivery of the legislatively mandated 1.9 million metric tons of food. The legislated subminimum level for development activities of voluntary agencies and international organizations for FY 1987 is now 1.425 million metric tons. The programming of new developmental initiatives will allow compliance at this level. The Food Security Act also requires that processed commodities comprise at least seventy-five percent of the tonnage in non-emergency developmental activities. The proposed commodity mix for FY 1987 will also comply with this mandate. In FY 1986, it is planned that a program valued at $754 million will provide over 2 million metric tons of food.

Africa Drought Relief

Aiding victims of the African drought was a major concern of Title II programs in FY 1985 and continues to play a significant role in FY 1986. Almost 1.5 million metric tons of Title II food aid were programmed for African famine victims in FY 1985 at a cost of nearly $590 million (commodity and transport costs). The drought relief effort made use of $400 million, of which $384 million came from new budget authority, provided by Congress in 1985 in a supplemental appropriation and $16 million from prior year carry-in. These supplemental funds provided over 840,000 additional metric tons of food aid to combat drought and famine in Africa. Approximately $268 million of these supplemental funds were obligated in FY 1985 and $132 million have been obligated in FY 1986.

In the first quarter of FY 1986 alone, the U. S. Government provided nearly 304,000 tons of food at a total cost of over $125 million. Given the magnitude of the disaster, other funding authorities were also tapped. In FY 1985 over 87,000 metric tons of surplus commodities under Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949, as well as 253,000 tons of wheat products under the Food Security Reserve, were provided. These commodities were donated principally to such severely-affected countries as Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. The effects of the 1984-85 drought will continue to be felt considerably beyond the current year in the most severely affected African countries. In FY 1987 we will continue to be alert to the need for food aid in relief and rehabilitation programs in Africa.

In addition to food, expanded legislative authority allowed the United States also to provide internal transport funds to move

emergency food under Title II. During FY 1985 nearly $90 million was expended in drought stricken African countries.

Food aid for Ethiopia was a major component of the 1985 drought relief effort. The United States participated with other donors in a massive emergency program to feed an estimated 7.9 million persons at-risk of starvation. Of the more than 1.2 million MT committed by all donors, the U.S. provided over 430,000 MT (35%) valued at nearly $190 million to meet the needs of 3.6 million recipients. Food from all donors enabled PVO's, international organizations, and the Ethiopian Government to reach an estimated 90 percent of those at-risk during the pre-harvest period.

Recipient countries may have a variety of P.L. 480 programs being conducted simultaneously. In Bangladesh, for example, P.L. 480 Title II foods are used by CARE and the World Food Program to support Food for Work (FFW) activities. Each year over 200,000 metric tons of wheat are used to provide food to over 1.5 million laborers and their families -- over 8 million people in total -- engaged in the construction of roads and embankments. Through FFW, over 3,000 projects have been implemented. A total of 9,000 miles of road have been upgraded in these projects. A 1984 A.I.D. evaluation demonstrated that Food for Work has stimulated substantial economic and social development throughout the rural areas in Bangladesh. At the same time, Bangladesh also has a successful and innovative Title III program focused on consumer price policy reform.

Supporting Programs

A.I.D. dollar support funded through the Development Assistance accounts is a small but essential part of the the Agency's effort to insure that food aid programs are well targetted, soundly designed and effectively administered. The P.L. 480 Title II Outreach Project, will continue in FY 1987 to help cover logistic and material support costs of U.S. voluntary agencies engaged in improving and expanding people-to-people programs in the poorest areas of Africa and Latin America. The Title II Program Enhancement Project will continue to help PVOs improve the development impact of the Title II resources they administer by strengthening their capability to design and implement essential components of supplementary feeding programs. A third Development Assistance-funded activity, Food Data Needs Assessment, will continue to help A.I.D. missions and host governments improve collection and analysis of food sector data in drought-prone African countries, in order to ensure more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

In 1987, over 350,000 metric tons of food valued at $75 million will be allocated to regular feeding programs of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization-sponsored World Food Program. The United States, together with 11 other major donors, pledges food, services (such as ocean transportation costs) and cash to the World Food Program for projects similar to those sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies. The World Food Program has been instrumental in the difficult task of coordinating emergency shipments from the U.S. and other donors to Africa, as well as monitoring in-country logistical constraints. In FY 1986, approximately 568,400 metric tons of food valued at over $110 million is projected for shipment through the World Food Program for support of regular and emergency activity; in FY 1985, nearly 594,000 metric tons valued at nearly $136 million were shipped through WFP.

SECTION 416

Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities made available from Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks by the Secretary of Agriculture to foreign governments and private and voluntary organizations for development and humanitarian assistance overseas. The program aims to reduce CCC food inventories while assisting needy people. Section 416 proposals are approved by the Development Coordination Committee (DCC) to assure that programs complement other U.S. foreign assistance and are consistent with U.S. foreign policy, budgetary considerations and agricultural policies.

In Fiscal Year 1985, 48 agreements for programs in eighteen countries were signed for 146,762 metric tons of dairy products (non-fat dry milk, butter, butteroil and cheese). Program levels for FY 1986 and 1987 will depend upon the size of the CCC inventory and approved program requests.

PL 480 Title I/III

FY 1987 Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	TOTAL 1985			TOTAL 1986			TOTAL 1987			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		TALLOW		TOTAL		COTTON b/		UNDESIGNATED	
$790 or less Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Bangladesh	491	94.5	(94.5)	366	70.0	(70.0)	357	64.0	(64.0)	318	41.0				14	4.0			19	10.0			351	55.0	6	9.0		
Bolivia	150	20.0		152	20.0	(20.0)	155	20.0	(20.0)	155	20.0												155	20.0				
Egypt	1,535	225.0		1,557	213.0		1,400	185.0		930	120.0	353	470	65.0									1,400	185.0				
El Salvador	202	49.0		227	46.0		241	45.0		147	19.0								15	8.0	18	8.0	180	35.0			61	10.0
Ghana	12	5.9		11	8.0		20	8.0							11	3.0							11	3.0	3	4.0	6	1.0
Guinea	20	6.0		20	6.0		29	8.0							29	8.0							29	8.0				
Haiti	85	15.0		120	18.0	(18.0)	122	18.0	(18.0)	116	15.0								6	3.0			122	18.0				
Honduras	104	15.0	(15.0)	92	15.0		109	14.0		109	14.0												109	14.0				
Indonesia	259	40.0	(2.5)	202	30.0		116	15.0		116	15.0												116	15.0				
Kenya	82	10.0		67	10.0		62	8.0		62	8.0												62	8.0				
Liberia	19	6.0		34	11.0		36	10.0							36	10.0							36	10.0				
Madagascar	42	11.0		20	8.0		22	8.0							14	4.0			7	4.0			22	8.0				
Malidive Island	8	1.5																										
Morocco	420	55.0		292	40.0		310	40.0		310	40.0												310	40.0				
Mozambique	83	17.0		50	7.9		70	10.0		31	4.0				11	3.0	28	3.0					70	10.0				
Pakistan	75	59.0		96	50.0		94	50.0											94	50.0			94	50.0				
Philippines	154	40.0		222	35.0																							
Senegal				18	5.5		18	5.0							18	5.0							18	5.0				
Sierra Leone	21	4.0		20	4.0		23	4.0		16	2.0				7	2.0							23	4.0				
Somalia	70	20.0		48	16.7		85	20.0		23	3.0	22	29	4.0	18	5.0			15	8.0			85	20.0				
Sri Lanka	175	26.0		193	26.0		147	19.0		147	19.0												147	19.0				
Sudan	457	64.5		315	45.0	(20.0)	378	50.0	(20.0)	248	32.0	98	130	18.0									378	50.0				
Yemen	51	12.0		13	5.0		18	5.0							18	5.0							18	5.0				
Zaire	99	20.0		105	20.0		102	17.0		93	12.0												93	12.0	3	4.0	6	1.0
Zambia	47	10.0		44	10.0		48	10.0		39	5.0								9	5.0			48	10.0				
Zimbabwe	56	8.0																										
SUBTOTAL	4,717	834.4	(112.0)	4,284	720.1	(128.0)	3,962	633.0	(122.0)	2,860	369.0	473	629	87.0	176	49.0	28	3.0	165	88.0	18	8.0	3,877	604.0	12	17.0	73	12.0

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only; levels do not include Food for Progress.

b/ The cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is:
4.592917 Bales = 1 Metric Tons

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1987 Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	TOTAL 1985			TOTAL 1986			TOTAL 1987			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		TALLOW		TOTAL		COTTON b/		UNDESIGNATED	
$791 or more Per Capita GNP	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Costa Rica	142	21.4		145	23.0		143	18.0		124	16.0						19	2.0					143	18.0				
Dominican Rep	150	40.5		114	30.0		195	30.0		93	12.0						85	9.0	17	9.0			195	30.0				
Ecuador	112	15.0		38	5.0																							
Guatemala	82	19.7		92	14.0		114	19.0		101	13.0								6	3.0	7	3.0	114	19.0				
Jamaica	234	40.0		180	30.0		211	30.0		101	13.0				21	6.0	85	9.0	4	2.0			211	30.0				
Peru	150	25.0		111	20.0		54	10.0		39	5.0				11	3.0			4	2.0			54	10.0				
Tunisia	49	5.0		19	2.5		39	5.0		39	5.0												39	5.0				
SUBTOTAL	919	166.6	(0.0)	699	124.5	(0.0)	756	112.0	(0.0)	497	64.0	0	0	0.0	32	9.0	189	20.0	31	16.0	7	3.0	756	112.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	5,636	1,001.0	(112.0)	4,983	844.6	(128.0)	4,718	745.0	(122.0)	3,357	433.0	473	629	87.0	208	58.0	217	23.0	196	104.0	25	11.0	4,633	716.0	12	17.0	73	12.0
(%Title III)			11.2%			15.2%			16.4%																			
RESERVE	0.0	0.0		252	43.9		610	100.0																				
TOTAL COMMODITY ALLOCATIONS	5,636	1,001.0	(112.0)	5,235	888.5	(128.0)	5,328	845.0	(122.0)																			
INITIAL PAYMENT		(21.2)			(18.0)			(18.0)																				
OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL		98.3			104.4			117.4																				
OCEAN FREIGHT FINANCING		21.6			10.8			0.0																				
PROGRAM LEVEL	5,636	1,099.7		5,235	985.7		5,328	944.4																				

NOTE: FY 1986 Illustrative tonnage levels are included for Undesignated commodity allocations will be in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, including Section 401 of the Act. Illustrative Reserve tonnage is included using an average commodity price.

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only; levels do not include Food for Progress.

b/ The cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is: 4.592917 Bales = 1 Metric Ton

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
EUROPE - TOTAL	13,756	13,756			2,878	2,878						
Poland	13,756	13,756			2,878	2,878						
ASIA/NEAR EAST - TOTAL	220,970	156,544	64,426		192,903	125,674	67,229		163,409	121,346	42,063	
Algeria	271	271										
Bangladesh	35,128	18,968	16,160		37,996	16,799	21,197		37,719	16,323	21,396	
Bhutan	115		115		169		169		166		166	
Egypt	13,208	13,208			6,855	6,855			4,910	4,910		
Gaza	679	679			640	640			620	620		
India	102,250	90,767	11,483		91,944	80,377	11,567		91,215	80,459	10,756	
Indonesia	6,446	6,446			3,988	3,769	219		4,348	3,989	359	
Kampuchea	780		780		649		649					
Lebanon	480		480		1,350		1,350					
Morocco	10,056	8,794	1,262		5,868	5,564	304		4,468	4,163	305	
Nepal	2,216		2,216		1,238		1,238		853		853	
Pakistan	30,137		30,137		28,952		28,952		6,689		6,689	
Philippines	11,543	11,543			7,775	7,723	52		7,732	7,682	50	
Sri Lanka	5,648	3,855	1,793		4,278	2,746	1,532		3,518	2,029	1,489	
Tunisia	640	640										
West Bank	1,373	1,373			1,201	1,201			1,171	1,171		
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	57,410	38,200	17,120	2,090	47,583	34,771	7,931	4,881	46,781	36,131	5,364	5,286
Bolivia	9,496	8,654	842		9,522	8,024	994	504	9,250	7,883	973	394
Costa Rica	232		232		220		220					
Dominican Rep.	1,907	1,907			1,251	1,048	203		1,797	1,602	195	
Ecuador	629	629			1,604	561	1,043		1,230	495	735	
El Salvador	8,840	1,628	5,202	2,010	7,850	1,917	3,100	2,833	9,400	2,833	1,675	4,892
Guatemala	8,245	4,396	3,849		4,804	4,437	367		5,057	4,690	367	
Guyana	80			80	284			284				
Haiti	8,147	7,595	552		7,194	7,079	115		7,170	7,056	114	
Honduras	4,406	3,557	849		4,329	3,312	1,017		4,351	3,758	593	
Jamaica	343	55	288		1,754	386	108	1,260	106		106	
Mexico	1,249		1,249									
Panama	80		80		88		88		87		87	
Paraguay					329		329		323		323	
Peru	13,734	9,779	3,955		8,346	8,007	339		8,002	7,814	188	
St. Kitts					2		2		2		2	
St. Lucia	22		22		6		6		6		6	

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
AFRICA - TOTAL	384,873	149,713	54,390	180,770	145,072	95,861	35,543	13,668	92,080	54,994	27,573	9,513
Angola	4,212	2,030	158	2,024	2,730			2,730				
Benin	1,432	770	662		1,323	823	500		1,894	1,009	885	
Botswana	11,681		10,271	1,410	4,352		4,352		4,256		4,256	
Burkina Faso	17,644	13,212	1,023	3,409	7,432	6,154	1,278		8,286	6,366	1,480	440
Burundi	1,863	1,677	186		1,912	1,581	331		2,225	1,708	517	
Cameroon	3,750		585	3,165	994		994		1,192		1,192	
Cape Verde	1,533	9	799	725	1,847		487	1,360	2,277		567	1,710
C.A.R.	359		359		533		533		706		706	
Chad	19,897	6,281	11,736	1,880	4,213	1,255	2,958		3,084	1,002	2,082	
Comoro Is.	213		213		260		260		590		590	
Congo	155		155		360		360		247		247	
Djibouti	1,450	1,450										
Eq. Guinea	372		372		512		512		603		603	
Ethiopia	65,801	52,938	3,429	9,434	51,001	51,001			3,447	3,447		
Ethiopian Refugee	21,129	19,551	1,578									
Gambia	2,599	739		1,860	1,009	832	177		3,414	810	271	2,333
Ghana	12,478	7,374	2,252	2,852	11,305	6,686	4,619		9,647	7,295	2,352	
Guinea	25		25		24		24		36		36	
Guinea Bissau	643		247	396	375		375		1,491		321	1,170
Ivory Coast					126		126		168		168	
Kenya	23,104	5,696		17,408	2,640	2,640			8,107	8,057	50	
Lesotho	7,982	5,331	1,703	948	7,263	3,829	3,434		7,175	3,620	3,555	
Madagascar	1,716	1,575	141		1,769	1,769			2,460	2,460		
Malawi	233		233		351		351		299		299	
Mali	19,437	1,713	3,256	14,468	7,024	59	1,946	5,019	3,200		1,800	1,400
Mauritania	7,421	2,420	519	4,482	2,679	2,034	645		4,585	1,910	215	2,460
Mauritius					185		185		133		133	
Mozambique	8,487	2,242	116	6,129	8,969	4,410		4,559	905		905	
Niger	20,908	3,397	1,004	16,507	2,142		2,142		926		926	
Rwanda	5,825	4,223	113	1,489	4,658	3,967	691		5,525	5,057	468	
Sao Tome	99		99		598		598		575		575	
Senegal	6,820	4,812	159	1,849	3,874	3,443	431		3,261	2,831	430	
Seychelles	255	255			210	210			204	204		
Sierra Leone	1,640	1,578	62		1,143	1,083	60		1,130	1,074	56	
Somalia	11,672		11,672		5,957		5,957		370		370	
Sudan	89,771	391	264	89,116	879	879			3,731	3,731		
Tanzania	7,511	6,099	242	1,170	1,436	1,223	213		1,839	1,628	211	
Togo	2,507	1,778	729		2,308	1,858	450		3,411	2,660	751	
Uganda	28		28		495		495		496		496	
Zaire	640	591		49	125	125			125	125		
Zambia					59		59		60		60	
Zimbabwe	1,581	1,581										

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	677,009	358,213	107,249	182,860	388,436	259,184	110,703	18,549	302,270	212,471	75,000	14,799
Regular	356,086	242,138	107,249	6,699	316,395	204,297	102,857	9,241	302,270	212,471	75,000	14,799
Emergency	320,923	116,075	0	176,161	72,041	54,887	7,846	9,308				
Europe	13,756	13,756	---	---	2,878	2,878	---	---	---	---	---	---
Regular	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency	13,756	13,756	---	---	2,878	2,878	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	220,970	156,544	64,426	---	192,903	125,674	67,229	---	163,409	121,346	42,063	---
Regular	220,699	156,273	64,426	---	192,903	125,674	67,229	---	163,409	121,346	42,063	---
Emergency	271	271	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	57,410	38,200	17,120	2,090	47,583	34,771	7,931	4,881	46,781	36,131	5,364	5,286
Regular	51,202	37,994	11,686	1,522	45,324	34,771	5,672	4,881	46,781	36,131	5,364	5,286
Emergency	6,208	206	5,434	568	2,259	---	2,259	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	384,873	149,713	54,390	180,770	145,072	95,861	35,543	13,668	92,080	54,994	27,573	9,513
Regular	84,185	47,871	31,137	5,177	78,168	43,852	29,956	4,360	92,080	54,994	27,573	9,513
Emergency	300,688	101,842	23,253	175,593	66,904	52,009	5,587	9,308	---	---	---	---
Developmental Initiatives									50,069			
Reserve					79,184				63,042			
Stock Adjustment	(59,709)	(59,709)			(29,220)	(29,220)			(21,247)	(21,247)		
Transport Costs	450,769				315,581				205,866			
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,068,069				753,981				600,000			

N.B. All country/regional levels reflect commodity costs only. FY 1985 Program Level includes a transfer of $90 million from PL 480 Title I, $60 million of the CY 1984 $150 million Africa Supplemental and $268.1 of obligations from the CY 1985 $400 million Africa Supplemental. FY 1986 Program Level includes $131.9 million of obligations from the CY 1985 $400 million Africa Supplemental. The final Program Level for FY 1986 reflects a Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction of $27.95 million.

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
EUROPE - TOTAL	40,872	40,872			4,943	4,943						
Poland	40,872	40,872			4,943	4,943						
ASIA/NEAR EAST - TOTAL	939,272	603,445	335,827		926,907	528,214	398,693		733,540	498,765	234,775	
Algeria	1,000	1,000										
Bangladesh	221,200	120,000	101,200		257,833	120,000	137,833		269,340	120,000	149,340	
Bhutan	500		500		621		621		621		621	
Egypt	44,423	44,423			21,107	21,107			14,934	14,934		
Gaza	2,457	2,457			2,627	2,627			2,627	2,627		
India	337,356	301,875	35,481		324,191	282,925	41,266		300,119	270,112	30,007	
Indonesia	32,166	32,166			20,653	20,383	270		22,414	21,644	770	
Kampuchea	800		800		800		800					
Lebanon	1,335		1,335		4,515		4,515					
Morocco	39,348	31,364	7,984		26,818	26,443	375		18,123	17,748	375	
Nepal	7,024		7,024		4,982		4,982		3,632		3,632	
Pakistan	170,161		170,161		196,817		196,817		38,816		38,816	
Philippines	48,092	48,092			38,566	38,296	270		38,566	38,296	270	
Sri Lanka	25,353	14,011	11,342		22,414	11,470	10,944		19,386	8,442	10,944	
Tunisia	3,243	3,243										
West Bank	4,814	4,814			4,963	4,963			4,962	4,962		
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	213,202	138,461	65,137	9,604	213,048	150,902	36,882	25,264	204,148	154,467	24,506	25,175
Bolivia	32,702	29,941	2,761		38,105	31,932	4,253	1,920	36,645	30,869	4,253	1,523
Costa Rica	581		581		592		592					
Dominican Rep.	7,749	7,749			6,422	5,866	556		8,087	7,531	556	
Ecuador	1,719	1,719			5,219	1,719	3,500		4,042	1,542	2,500	
El Salvador	38,412	6,105	22,921	9,386	36,885	7,193	16,352	13,340	42,828	11,125	8,051	23,652
Guatemala	32,038	17,421	14,617		23,310	20,090	3,220		24,141	20,921	3,220	
Guyana	218			218	1,004			1,004				
Haiti	32,180	30,173	2,007		32,294	31,830	464		32,356	31,892	464	
Honduras	15,725	11,954	3,771		17,168	12,747	4,421		16,500	14,562	1,938	
Jamaica	1,703	500	1,203		13,151	3,500	651	9,000	651		651	
Mexico	4,565		4,565									
Panama	323		323		445		445		445		445	
Paraguay					1,180		1,180		1,180		1,180	
Peru	45,203	32,899	12,304		37,247	36,025	1,222		37,247	36,025	1,222	
St. Kitts					6		6		6		6	
St. Lucia	84		84		20		20		20		20	

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
AFRICA - TOTAL	1,790,992	503,224	192,837	1,094,931	588,132	373,953	132,816	81,363	352,161	203,071	90,757	58,333
Angola	13,786	6,382	387	7,017	12,240			12,240				
Benin	4,907	2,400	2,507		5,175	2,940	2,235		5,638	3,603	2,035	
Botswana	42,636		38,636	4,000	15,963		15,963		13,363		13,363	
Burkina Faso	72,780	46,350	3,430	23,000	29,233	24,428	4,805		35,454	25,649	5,805	4,000
Burundi	5,767	5,235	532		6,924	5,565	1,359		7,747	6,038	1,709	
Cameroon	9,526		886	8,640	2,520		2,520		3,470		3,470	
Cape Verde	8,883	33	3,850	5,000	6,008		1,475	4,533	16,475		1,475	15,000
C.A.R.	1,271		1,271		2,400		2,400		2,250		2,250	
Chad	73,717	23,330	42,887	7,500	17,216	6,176	11,040		13,278	5,039	8,239	
Comoro Is.	863		863		1,076		1,076		2,276		2,276	
Congo	500		500		980		980		730		730	
Djibouti	3,571	3,571										
Eq. Guinea	1,332		1,332		1,915		1,915		2,994		2,994	
Ethiopia	214,181	154,208	9,973	50,000	206,523	206,523			12,000	12,000		
Ethiopian Refugee	88,239	86,619	1,620									
Gambia	8,037	2,037		6,000	3,271	2,546	725		12,004	2,546	1,125	8,333
Ghana	37,601	21,096	7,303	9,202	41,166	22,141	19,025		31,835	24,431	7,404	
Guinea	80		80		80		80		130		130	
Guinea Bissau	3,666		666	3,000	1,179		1,179		6,799		799	6,000
Ivory Coast					420		420		600		600	
Kenya	139,588	19,588		120,000	9,655	9,655			23,545	23,484	61	
Lesotho	31,759	17,922	7,837	6,000	25,852	14,952	10,900		25,826	14,326	11,500	
Madagascar	4,877	4,423	454		5,496	5,496			7,696	7,696		
Malawi	665		665		1,325		1,325		1,125		1,125	
Mali	84,144	5,439	13,405	65,300	32,295	280	7,425	24,590	11,250		6,250	5,000
Mauritania	42,683	9,413	3,270	30,000	9,040	7,971	1,069		28,093	7,225	868	20,000
Mauritius					700		700		500		500	
Mozambique	56,620	14,145	225	42,250	55,418	15,418		40,000	1,300		1,300	
Niger	138,646	7,898	5,748	125,000	5,382		5,382		3,881		3,881	
Rwanda	20,212	13,305	116	6,791	15,849	13,749	2,100		19,300	18,100	1,200	
Sao Tome	369		369		1,554		1,554		1,554		1,554	
Senegal	35,650	20,587	1,063	14,000	18,709	16,228	2,481		16,016	13,535	2,481	
Seychelles	829	829			703	703			712	712		
Sierra Leone	5,092	4,892	200		4,100	3,900	200		4,100	3,900	200	
Somalia	37,239		37,239		27,461		27,461		461		461	
Sudan	563,980	1,370	1,744	560,866	3,060	3,060			20,829	20,829		
Tanzania	19,965	18,435	330	1,200	5,724	4,534	1,190		6,257	5,067	1,190	
Togo	8,841	5,482	3,359		8,663	6,588	2,075		9,816	7,791	2,025	
Uganda	90		90		1,533		1,533		1,533		1,533	
Zaire	4,266	4,101		165	1,100	1,100			1,100	1,100		
Zambia					224		224		224		224	
Zimbabwe	4,134	4,134										

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	2,984,338	1,286,002	593,801	1,104,535	1,733,030	1,058,012	568,391	106,627	1,289,849	856,303	350,038	83,508
Regular	1,430,143	896,676	497,209	36,258	1,411,894	843,022	529,075	39,797	1,289,849	856,303	350,038	83,508
Emergency	1,554,195	389,326	96,592	1,068,277	321,136	214,990	39,317	66,830	---	---	---	---
Europe	40,872	40,872	---	---	4,943	4,943	---	---	---	---	---	---
Regular	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency	40,872	40,872	---	---	4,943	4,943	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	1,790,992	503,224	192,837	1,094,931	588,132	373,953	132,816	81,363	352,161	203,071	90,757	58,333
Regular	307,252	156,405	120,848	29,999	284,256	163,906	105,816	14,533	352,161	203,071	90,757	58,333
Emergency	1,483,740	46,819	71,989	1,064,932	303,876	210,047	27,000	66,830	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	939,272	603,445	335,827	---	926,907	528,214	398,693	---	733,540	498,765	234,775	---
Regular	938,272	602,445	335,827	---	926,907	528,214	398,693	---	733,540	498,765	234,775	---
Emergency	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	213,202	138,461	65,137	9,604	213,048	150,902	36,882	25,264	204,148	154,467	24,506	25,175
Regular	184,619	137,826	40,534	6,259	200,731	150,902	24,565	25,264	204,148	154,467	24,506	25,175
Emergency	28,583	635	24,603	3,345	12,317	---	12,317	---	---	---	---	---
Developmental Inititiatives									184,929			
Reserve					416,244				376,940			
Stock Adjustment	(211,104)	(211,104)			(111,243)	(111,243)			(85,630)	(85,630)		
Transport Costs												
PROGRAM LEVEL	2,773,234				2,038,031				1,766,088			

(Metric Tons/Metric Ton Grain Equivalent)

Subtotal Regions	3,208,316	1,463,246	622,610	1,122,460	1,900,709	1,186,606	602,297	111,806	1,410,202	948,452	377,750	84,000
Developmental Inititiatives									211,281	211,281		
Reserve					435,421	435,421			391,349	391,349		
Stock Adjustment	(230,723)	(230,723)			(120,354)	(120,354)			(94,845)	(94,845)		
PROGRAM LEVEL	2,977,593				2,215,776				1,917,987			

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 85 Actual BA	FY 86 New BA	FY 87 Request
$40	-0-	$10

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter policy and programs and for addressing major urban issues in developing countries. PRE/H administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which was developed in the early 1960s as part of the U.S. foreign assistance effort to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. HG projects are occasionally supplemented by DA or ESF financed capital and technical assistance.

The total program is administered by a staff consisting of direct hire housing and urban development advisors, attorneys, financial management specialists and administrative support. The office has regional offices in Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Panama, Thailand, Jamaica, and Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. missions in addressing the problems associated with the rapid urbanization process now underway in LDCs.

PRE/H is actively pursuing opportunities to achieve greater efficiencies and increased development payoffs in the shelter and urban fields through greater reliance on private sector institutions. It will seek wherever feasible to channel available funds for land development, housing construction, mortgage credit, and building materials loans, for A.I.D.-eligible beneficiaries, to private housing finance and development institutions. In addition, the office will actively seek opportunities to work with private entities on a pilot basis to perform selected urban management functions and to deliver selected urban services such as solid waste collection and disposal. PRE/H will explore the possibility of initiating programs that generate income and improve the productivity of labor, such as lending to small scale and micro-enterprises, and provide essential basic infrastructure to workers, especially the informal sector.

The Administration proposes to terminate A.I.D.'s housing guaranty program in 1987 because market rate loans with an A.I.D. guarantee have not proven to be appropriate for all poor countries and because housing guaranties are not consistent with Federal credit policy. O.M.B. Circular A-70 provides that loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government should require private investors to assume some risk. Risk-sharing strengthens the private sector by encouraging lenders to undertake serious risk analysis on loan requests. However, other U.S. assistance programs will continue to support sound urban shelter programs in developing countries.

Urban Development[1]

For much of this century the large majority of the poor have lived and worked in rural areas. By the end of the 1990's, however, the majority of the poorest households in the developing world will be living in urban areas. Other demographic projections indicate that by the end of the 1990's about 42% of the population in Africa will be living in cities; in Asia the projection is 40%; in the Near East 60%; and in Latin America 75%.

1/ For additional details see PRE narrative.

Despite the many negative aspects of rapid urban growth, there is increasing evidence that urbanization and economic growth are positively correlated, that rural and urban economies are interdependent, and that urban growth presents unique opportunities to promote national development objectives. A central challenge to A.I.D. is to expand its knowledge base concerning the urban phenomenon, especially the relationship between urbanization, national economic growth and the incidence of urban poverty. Building on a sound knowledge base, A.I.D. can then begin to identify areas where it can selectively assist in managing urban growth. Its twin goals in urban development are both economic and social. A.I.D. seeks to increase productivity and incomes in urban locations which have high potential for sustained economic growth. At the same time it seeks to achieve greater social equity for the urban poor by improving basic living conditions, especially access to safe drinking water, minimum sanitation, and basic shelter, including security of land tenure.

Within this framework, the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has defined its long-term objectives in urban development as helping A.I.D. and others to accomplish the following:

A. To improve A.I.D. and LDC understanding of the impact of urbanization on national economic growth and the economic, financial, institutional, and political context within which urban investment decisions are made and the implications of these decisions for future planning.

B. To enhance the capacity of the private sector to contribute to urbanization and economic development through innovative public/private partnerships.

C. To seek enhanced performance, efficiency and capacity among urban institutions in the LDCs, especially to increase their effectiveness in addressing the needs of the urban poor.

D. To recognize and understand the interdependence of rural and urban economies and to support the efficient and equitable development of national urban settlement systems.

E. To promote the most efficient use of capital and human resources through the adoption of appropriate urban development standards, technologies and policies which stress affordability and cost recovery, and are therefore of particular benefit to the urban poor.

F. To assess the experience and knowledge acquired by PRE/H in its urban activities and to disseminate the results in the form of information, applied research and workshops to improve understanding of the urbanization process within AID, the international donor community, and the LDCs.

Through its Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs), PRE/H will assist A.I.D. Missions to comprehensively analyze urban issues,

especially the implications of urban growth for future development planning, and help Missions selectively apply available resources on activities and investments which have the potential for high development payoff. Its support to Missions will be provided in the context of the Agency's Urban Development Policy Paper which clearly demarcates the major areas A.I.D. intends to support in urban development.

Advice, technical assistance and training will be provided to support the development of more rational urban policies, to strengthen the capacity of urban institutions to plan for and more efficiently deliver essential urban services, to improve pricing and other urban policies that influence the distribution of urban goods and services, to enhance the revenue raising and collection capacity of local public authorities, and to identify opportunities for the private sector to play a more dominant role in the development of urban areas generally.

In addition to its long-term role in urban development in relation to its shelter programs, PRE/H provided urban assistance to selected Missions during FY 1985. Urban Development Assessments were carried out in Jordan and Morocco. In Central America, PRE/H developed urban stategies for countries included in the scope of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Major urban institutional development efforts were carried out in Kenya, Somalia and the Ivory Coast. Missions in Kenya, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Tunisia, Ecuador, and Peru were provided with assistance in the area of local urban finance and management. A Comprehensive Supervisory Management Training Program was conducted for municipal officials in Kenya and the Ivory Coast. In Panama, PRE/H held a seminar on Municipal Financial Management for representatives of ten Latin American countries. To further it's initiatives in the area of local government development, PRE/H developed and is field-testing methodologies to analyze alternative urban investments and to measure the feasibility of privatizing the delivery of public services. Finally, PRE/H led the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. HABITAT Conference on "Planning and Management of Human Settlements", and was a key participant in the debates. A major paper prepared by PRE/H for this Conference which has been widely disseminated is "Secondary Towns: Five Case Studies".

Housing Guaranty Program

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $1.97 billion dollars to finance specific housing projects since the inception of the Program twenty years ago. To date, some 185 projects have been carried out, or are in progress, in more than 40 countries. Under the HG Program, which will end in 1986, the U.S. private sector provides long term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. The United States Government underwrites these transactions by providing full faith and credit guaranty to protect the U.S. lender against possible loss. Maximum interest rates that may be charged by lenders are established by A.I.D. and reflect the current cost of money to the U.S. Treasury. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses and to provide a reserve against claim losses.

HG Program Reserve Account

HG reserves are used to pay claims of U.S. lenders when LDC borrowers fail to make their debt service payments. Claims resulting from LDC public debt rescheduling are having an increasing impact on the HG reserve account and soon will comprise the majority of total claims. In such cases, HG reserves are used to service the debt during the agreed debt deferral period. Thereafter, the deferred debt is repaid to the HG reserve account plus interest. On the assumption that sovereign nations as a whole will continue to honor their debts, the HG reserves need to have sufficient liquid cash assets to meet demands of debt rescheduling.

In order to lessen future requests for direct appropriations to the HG reserve account to deal with the debt rescheduling situation, even after the program is terminated at the end of 1986, A.I.D. has taken the following steps: (a) instituted a Claims Projection System in order to project claims expenditures against the HG Reserve Fund; (b) established a procedure for undertaking country risk analyses which rate the risk of lending to different countries based on HG program experience, current economic indicators and private investment community perceptions; (c) designed and is implementing a computerized Portfolio Management System which will provide information on claims on a more timely basis, thus helping to reduce late payments and increase income from late payment fees; and, significantly, (d) initiated a "refinancing" program for refinancing HG loans otherwise subject to deferral and rescheduling.

The refinancing option, is intended to reduce the HG reserve account's liquidity problem as the new activity is terminated. We anticipate that net claims against the reserve fund will amount to approximately $25 million in each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and $18 million in fiscal year 1988. Of this amount, approximately 50% is to cover claims for countries rescheduling debt and can be addressed by the refinancing program. For FY87 $10 million will be required to increase the level of the HG Reserve Fund to cover claims which have not been refinanced. Claim payments are contractual obligations of the U.S. and must be paid. As things now stand, the reserve fund is the only available source for such payments.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION/MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER

OVERVIEW

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization/Minority Resource Center (OSDBU/MRC) facilitates and supports relationships between the U.S. business community, A.I.D., and A.I.D.-recipient countries. U.S. foreign economic development assistance programs are of great benefit to the U.S. business community. Most commodities, equipment and technical services required to implement A.I.D.-financed development programs are procured from U.S. firms--an average of $2.5 billion annually. These firms range from multinational corporations to small, medium and large manufacturers and suppliers, and include small, minority and women-owned consulting firms and individual consultants.

In 1978 Public Law 95-507 (Section 15 of the Small Business Act) created the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU). An integral component of OSDBU is the Minority Resource Center (MRC), created in 1977 and specifically mandated to increase the participation of economically and socially disadvantaged (including women-owned) businesses in A.I.D.-financed activities. A primary responsibility is the establishment each year of goals for the participation of these firms in A.I.D. contracting opportunities. OSDBU/MRC assists small, minority and women-owned businesses by:

- disseminating pertinent procurement related information,
- identifying appropriate business opportunities,
- developing innovative programs to advance firms in international development activities,
- providing advocacy support,
- advising constituents how they may participate in A.I.D. technical services contracting opportunities, and
- identifying potential contractors in response to A.I.D. program needs.

OSDBU/MRC commodity staff provides assistance to U.S. exporters of equipment and materials by:

- disseminating information on A.I.D.-direct and A.I.D.-financed host country acquisitions of commodities and equipment,

- identifying eligible and appropriate products,
- interpreting pertinent regulations and procedures,
- assisting in the development of marketing strategies.
- facilitating formation of commercial relationships with private sector host country importers,
- serving as advocates in the development of policies and procedures to increase participation by small and minority exporters, and
- providing policy information necessary for successful participation in A.I.D. program acquisitions.

OSDBU/MRC maintains the "A.I.D. Mailing List" for approximately 6,800 U.S. exporters of commodities and equipment, who receive:

- "A.I.D.-Financed Export Opportunities and Procurement Information Bulletins," announcing A.I.D.-direct and public sector Host Country acquisitions of commodities and equipment, and
- "Importer Lists" of private sector Host Country importers identifying potential commercial contacts for anticipated A.I.D.-financed private sector procurements.

OSDBU/MRC supplies information to U.S. firms about A.I.D.-financed requirements for commodities and equipment and professional technical services, applicable A.I.D. regulations, and payment procedures. Firms are helped to identify appropriate activities for marketing and advised of the advantages of joining resources with other small and minority firms. Large and multinational organizations are counseled on how to participate in A.I.D.-financed programs, and in the utilization of small and minority firms. Counselors participate in procurement conferences, seminars, and workshops in a continual effort to reach larger segments of the U.S. business community.

OSDBU/MRC technical services staff maintains the "A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System" (ACRIS) which gathers capability data from firms that want to respond to requirements for technical and professional services. ACRIS is utilized primarily in preparation of source lists of qualified small and minority firms for review by A.I.D. project and program offices in considering small business set-asides or 8(a) awards.

OBJECTIVES

FY 1983 - FY 1986

Intensive measures and systems were established and implemented to carry out the mandates and responsibilities of OSDBU/MRC to increase opportunities for small, minority and women-owned firms to participate in A.I.D. programs. The dollar value of small and minority business participation in A.I.D. prime contracts increased from $69.5M in FY 1983 to $87.8M in FY 1984. These achievements surpassed the goals established by SBA for each Fiscal Year.

The goal for FY 1985 was surpassed as well: the total dollar value of prime contracts awarded to small and minority business was $88.2M. This achievement represents 24.7 percent of the total $357.4M of prime contracts awarded.

- The Gray Amendment, sponsored by Congressman William Gray, III, of Pennsylvania and enacted in FY 1984, provided that not less than 10 percent of Development Assistance and Sahel Development funds be made available for economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), and minority controlled Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). This Amendment supported OSDBU/MRC efforts to increase the utilization of these organizations in A.I.D. contracting activity.

- The Early Alert System was designed to identify areas of possible participation by small and minority organizations in A.I.D. contracting opportunities. Early Alert Liaison Officers are assigned at A.I.D./W and in the Missions to work with OSDBU/MRC to advance the involvement of such organizations by monitoring project documents at the design stage.

- Successful outreach strategies and activities have been essential to OSDBU/MRC in carrying out its duties and responsibilities to both its constituents and the Agency. Three small business outreach conferences were conducted in FY 1984--in Washington, D.C., San Antonio, TX, and Los Angeles, CA--to support the objectives of the Gray Amendment and expand the base of firms and organizations knowledgable about A.I.D. program requirements. OSDBU/MRC counselors also attended 75 workshops, seminars and conferences sponsored by federal, state and local government and private sector organizations.

In FY 1985 OSDBU/MRC again sponsored three outreach conferences--in Miami, FL, Indianapolis, IN, and San Francisco, CA. These conferences were effective platforms for reaching organizations covered by the Gray Amendment. Building on the experiences of FY 1984 and FY 1985, outreach conferences for FY 1986--planned for New York, NY, New Orleans, LA, and San Diego, CA--will provide workshops of more specific purpose and usefulness to these organizations.

Staff participated in many outreach activities designed to familiarize A.I.D. and other government personnel with OSDBU/MRC programs and resources. These seminars and training sessions have been effective tools in increasing understanding and support of OSDBU/MRC efforts.

FY 1987

OSDBU/MRC will continue to concentrate on improving programs to attain its goals and objectives--particularly the Gray Amendment goals--in FY 1987. These objectives will be achieved by realigning the duties and responsibilities of OSDBU/MRC workforce, by fostering better working relationships within A.I.D., by reestablishing priorities, by working with specific A.I.D. personnel to increase sensitivity to and understanding of the Gray Amendment, and by using other governmental agencies resources to supplement those of A.I.D.

Specific measures will include:

- OSDBU/MRC training seminars for project and contract officers and other appropriate personnel.

- An OSDBU/MRC standard operating procedures manual will be provided to all A.I.D. bureaus and missions.

- Joint participation with A.I.D. bureaus in contracts for service requirements necessary to implement the Gray Amendment will be encouraged to help standardize procedures and increase their effectiveness.

- More OSDBU/MRC staff time will be devoted to monitoring and participating in project review meetings with Early Alert liaison officers in the bureaus.

- Improved methods to capture pertinent data on contracting by Gray Amendment target groups will have high priority.

- OSDBU/MRC plans to meet regularly with A.I.D. bureau staff that participated in the outreach conferences. This is a highly motivated group dedicated to making the objectives of the Gray Amendment work.

- The quality circle/team table concept will be implemented to increase and strengthen communications within A.I.D.

- OSDBU/MRC will continue to seek government interagency cooperation to serve the U.S. business community.

OSDBU/MRC will sponsor conferences and participate in additional activities that further its outreach objectives. OSDBU/MRC staff will continue to counsel U.S. firms through forums, workshops and seminars, providing information and assistance daily.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RESOURCES PROGRAM

Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, encourages A.I.D. to use excess or available non-excess property acquired from other Federal agencies in its economic development program "...wherever practicable in lieu of or supplementary to the procurement of new items." Thus, A.I.D. acquires such property on an "as is, where is" basis from other agencies at minimal or no cost. Excess property is property beyond the foreseeable requirements of the owning agency and made available through the General Services Administration to other Federal agencies and the states without reimbursement. Long supply property (non-excess property) is property within the long-term requirements of the owning agency which that agency will sell to another Federal agency at a discounted price in order to maintain a current inventory. The equipment--most of it obtained from the Department of Defense--falls into five major categories: heavy construction equipment, vehicles of all types, heavy machinery, electrical generation equipment, and medical equipment and supplies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

- To use excess or non-excess government-owned property as an economy measure to conserve funds appropriated for A.I.D. programs.

- To assist recipients eligible under Section 607 of the Act (friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross, and registered private and voluntary agencies) to purchase such property with their own resources.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Government Property Resources Program is a function for which neither new budget authority nor appropriation of funds is required. A revolving fund of $5 million is used to cover A.I.D.'s overhead in managing the program, including the salaries of its employees and the costs of equipment reconditioning and transportation. The fund is replenished through service fees and reimbursements by recipients of the equipment.

During the past year's operation it has been apparent that several obstacles continue to hinder the objectives of the program:

- the continuing affects of P.L. 94-519 which lowered A.I.D.'s priority for acquiring domestic excess property for grant-funded programs and cash transfer programs;

- the change in A.I.D.'s economic support fund programs from loans to grants; and

- the recent 11 month moritorium on excessing material from the Department of Defense activities - specifically the Department of the Army - from which A.I.D. purchases long supply items and material at a reduced cost.

During FY 1985, A.I.D.'s Government Property Resources Program:

- shipped approximately 648 line items of equipment and supplies having an original acquisition value of $6.8 million to 28 foreign country recipients, and

- shipped $460,000 of property to 13 registered private and voluntary agencies authorized to acquire such property under Section 607(a) of the Act.

On October 15, 1985 A.I.D. combined and reorganized the Office of Commodity Management and the Office of Contract Management and established the new Office of Acquisition and Assistance Management. During this period of reorganization, a close look was given to the future operation of the excess property program. Several factors, which included A.I.D.'s reduced staffing levels both domestic and overseas, reduced priority for acquiring excess property, and the changing role of the commodity management program, contributed in the decision to reduce the size of the government property program.

As a result of the decreased emphasis on the program, the decision was made to transfer the functions of the Government Property Resources Program from the current headquarters in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania to AID/Washington. The field offices in Salt Lake City, Utah; Lathrop, California; and New Cumberland, Pennsylvania will be closed.

With the change in physical location, the program of prior acquisition of excess and long supply equipment and material for reconditioning and resale will be dropped. A.I.D. will continue to assist eligible recipients in acquiring property directly from the owning agency.

In addition, consideration is being given to retaining the following activities:

- Acquisition of property by registered private and voluntary agencies which they would inspect, move, and recondition as necessary at their own expense.

- Programs covering offshore property in the Philippines, Panama, and Germany which would normally be provided on an "as is, where is" basis. Although those programs are of little cost to A.I.D., they are of significant benefit to the recipients.

Special Procurement Activities

In addition to Commodity Import Programs (CIP's), a number of special activities finance procurements utilizing the same rules and regulations as CIP's, and the same AID/W backstopping. The activities are usually directed at a specific development problem and/or sector such as agriculture, the iron and steel industry, energy, or education. Typically, they are based on a single commodity or package of related commodities required to achieve the specified objective(s). A technical assistance component may be part of the package. They will frequently be tied closely to a policy dialogue between the United States and the host country and may be released in tranches or conditioned on the achievement of policy goals related to the specific commodity inputs. Because of the narrower focus, there is a more targeted developmental thrust to these activities than to CIPs.

The following represent these special commodity procurement activities planned and proposed for FY 1986 and FY 1987, respectively.

	$ in millions a/	
Country/Project	FY 1986 Planned	FY 1987 Proposed
Egypt		
Private Enterprise Credit Proj.	51.021 b/	100.0
Kenya		
Structural Adjustment Program Grant II	14.355	22.0
Madagascar		
Ag. Rehabilitation and Support	2.39	4.0
Mozambique		
Private Sector Rehabilitation Support	9.570	15.0
Pakistan c/		
Energy Commodities & Equipment	39.0	0
Ag Commodities & Equipment	39.0	0
TOTAL	155.336	141.0

a/ Does not include funds for technical assistance and other non-procurement inputs which may be provided under the project.

b/ Includes $49.594 million in FY 1986 funds, plus $1.425 million in deobligations from prior years.

c/ Includes DA and ESF funds.

COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs)

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs) are a form of nonproject assistance through which A.I.D. makes dollars available to the assisted country on a loan or grant basis to pay for essential commodity imports. In nearly all cases, these imports come from the United States. CIPs are used to provide relatively fast disbursing balance of payments support and in some cases also to generate local currency for budget support.

CIP agreements usually provide for A.I.D.'s financing of a wide variety of basic items including agricultural, construction, and transportation equipment, fertilizer, chemicals, raw materials, semi-finished products and foodstuffs. A.I.D. does not finance such things as military or police equipment, luxury items, or items of questionable safety or efficacy.

When a CIP agreement is signed, the government of the assisted country allocates the dollars provided by A.I.D. among its importers in the public and private sectors. Public sector procurements are normally conducted using formal bidding procedures, while purchases by the private sector are through regular commercial channels. A.I.D. does not determine the specific items to be purchased, nor does it select the suppliers. However, the range of allowable commodities may be narrowed in order to complement A.I.D's development policy in a particular country. Transactions are handled directly between American suppliers and foreign importers, but must meet the requirements of A.I.D. Regulation 1 (22 CFR Section 201) to be eligible for payment from A.I.D. funds.

In addition to establishing competitive procurement procedures, A.I.D. Regulation 1 requires that documentation be submitted evidencing that the funds are actually used for the intended purpose and that the transactions conform to certain other statutory and regulatory requirements regarding such things as source of commodities, using at least 50 percent U.S. flag ocean vessels, price, and marking.

FY 1985 Program Examples

The CIP in Egypt has been the largest program for several years. The major CIP procurement during FY 1985 was 520,000 MT of corn worth $65 million.

Also in the Near East, a new CIP was authorized for Jordan from funds made available under the FY 1985 Supplemental. $50

million was obligated in FY 1985. This CIP will be largely a private sector program with an emphasis on procurement of equipment and spare parts from distributors in the United States.

The largest CIP in Africa is in the Sudan. The major procurement in FY 1985 was $40 million worth of petroleum products. Another $62 million was allocated for a variety of items including approximately $15 million which was spent for fertilizer.

Under the Somalia CIP, $6.8 million was spent on crude petroleum during FY 1985. An additional $1.75 million is expected to be used of finance petroleum products.

FYs 1985-1987 Obligations

In FY 1985, funds were obligated for CIP's in eight countries, totalling $412 million. For FY 1986 CIP's are planned in the amount of $290.735 million and proposed at the level of $300.5 million for FY 1987. The difference between the FY 1985 level and the FY 1986 level reflects both a shift of nearly $50 million from the Egypt CIP to commodity procurements by the private sector under the Private Enterprise Credit Project, plus cuts in the overall budget for FY 1986 including the Gramm-Rudman exercise. Most country levels did not change significantly, except for the Sudan where the CIP dropped by nearly half as budget cuts were absorbed.

The following table shows obligations planned for FY 1986 and proposed for FY 1987.

$ in millions

Country	FY 1986 Proposed		FY 1987 Proposed	
Egypt	143.6	a/	100.0	a/
Jordan	50.0	b/	60.0	b/
Mauritius	1.914		3.0	
Seychelles	1.914		2.5	
Somalia	23.925		26.0	
Sudan	59.812		90.0	
Zambia	0		15.0	
Zaire	0		0	
Zimbabwe	9.570		4.0	
TOTAL	290.735		300.5	

a/ An additional $51.021 million will be committed in FY 1986, and approximately $100 million in FY 1987 under Project 0201, Private Enterprise Credit, to finance imports from the U.S. by the Egyptian private sector.

b/ Funds provided under the FY 1985 Supplemental appropriation.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

For FY 1987, A.I.D. proposes $2.5 million for the Development Education Program mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment (Section 316) to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. This legislation has enabled A.I.D. to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis and review of issues raised by the Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger and to increase public awareness of their implications. Through this program, increasing numbers of Americans are being encouraged to examine the economic, social, political and technical factors relating to world hunger and poverty and to consider the impact these issues may have on the security and economic well-being of the United States.

The major component of A.I.D.'s Development Education effort is a competitive grants program which provides support on a cost-shared basis to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) engaged in an effort to increase the American public's awareness, understanding and concern for international development issues. The purposes of this program are threefold:

1) to generate widespread discussion and analysis of the root causes of world hunger and poverty;

2) to extend and reinforce a constituency committed to support of and participation in an effort to address issues of world hunger and poverty; and

3) to expand the network of organizations involved in development education and to strengthen their capacity to deliver substantive, effective programs.

Since the Development Education program began in 1982, A.I.D. has awarded over 50 project grants to a wide variety of PVOs, educational associations, national membership groups, service clubs and local community groups in support of their efforts to educate their constituents about international development.

Development Education project grants are intended to serve as catalysts in generating interest in and support for development and in leveraging the private resources critical to sustaining and institutionalizing these efforts. Project activities have included the design and delivery of training programs for teachers, trainers, church leaders and other leadership groups; preparation and dissemination of resource materials for use in formal and non-formal educational settings; innovative uses of media for educational outreach; and a series of workshops and seminars designed to relate development issues to the special

interests of specific target groups such as women, corporate leaders, conservationists, journalists, farmers, youth groups, cooperative members, and minority groups. In FY 1987, as in the past, A.I.D. will seek out projects which add a new dimension to our grant portfolio rather than duplicate existing program models.

The following examples are illustrative of the range of activities supported through this program.

The Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) and the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) are working together to develop and disseminate a curriculum guide for use in marketing education classes attended by high school students in grades 11 and 12. Regular DECA conferences are being used to develop and test materials and train high school teachers in their use. A Project Advisory Committee comprised of PVOs, educators and participating organizations is assisting in the development of the curriculum guide. Through this program, high school students are learning about the importance of micro-enterprise development as a means of reducing poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, and being encouraged to involve themselves personnaly in related development education activities or development projects.

The International Trade and Development Education Foundation has joined the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) in an 18 month project designed to integrate development education into continuing OCAW programs. The Foundation's expertise in preparation of development education materials, matched with the existing communication and educational capabilities of OCAW, provids the opportunity to involve local union leaders in this joint effort. A development education component, designed to increase understanding of international economic development and the relationship between foreign assistance and U.S. economic well-being and security, has been added to OCAW's continuing education programs for union leaders.

WETA-TV, a non-commercial public broadcasting station in Washington D.C., will undertake a "Global Links Development Education Project" with the assistance of a Biden-Pell grant. WETA is developing a teacher/student viewing guide for use with the GLOBAL LINKS television series produced in cooperation with the World Bank. Fifteen thousand guides are being distributed to secondary school social studies teachers, university professors of international relations and PVOs. Workshops will be held at regional conferences of the National Council for the Social Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Instructional Television network of the PBS system to train teachers in the classroom use of the guide and the videocassette series.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Overview:

The Agency for International Development's policy on women in development is derived from Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which calls for recognition of women's economic roles, and directs that the United States government's bilateral assistance be administered "so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries."

A portion of assistance funds were designated to be used "primarily to support activities which will increase the economic productivity and income earning capacity of women." The Office of Women in Development (WID) administers these funds, carrying through the basic emphasis of the agency's Women in Development policy of integrating women and girls into mainstream development activities.

Over the past five years, A.I.D. has made some critical and successful decisions to integrate women into all of its development strategies. Women in Development continues to be a priority area for A.I.D. The primary thrust of the Agency's women in development policy, as stated in the 1982 Women in Development Policy Paper, is that "it is critical now for A.I.D. to move beyond its initial activities and take an active role and provide leadership in ensuring that women have access to the opportunities and the benefits of economic development."

Strategy for the 1980's:

In the decade since its creation, the WID Office has moved from a strategy of designing projects specifically for women only (known as women-specific projects) to a strategy of providing technical assistance to A.I.D.'s regional and central bureaus, and the overseas missions, to assist in the integration of females into the Agency's mainstream bilateral development projects. In carrying out this emphasis, the WID Office has found that the "leveraged" use of its funds in conjunction with those of the bureaus and missions is a successful means of maximizing the impact of the WID budget. In the "leveraging" process, a few thousand dollars in WID funds may pay for the participation of a WID expert in the design of a multi-million dollar project, thereby integrating into mainstream development programs a greater number of women than would have been able to participate in a small women-specific project.

Areas of current emphasis include:

- o Agriculture: In parts of Africa, women farmers produce up to 90 percent of the food grown, yet female farmers traditionally have had little access to agricultural extension efforts;

- o Small-scale enterprise: In many of the urban centers of Latin America and the Caribbean, women comprise 70 percent of the informal sector (street food traders, produce vendors, craft sellers, etc.,) yet traditionally have had limited access to resources such as marketing assistance and credit;

- o Education and skills training: Females in many Third World countries fail to attain sufficient education (though technically they may have access) to allow them to participate economically; and,

- o Natural resource use and conservation: Gathering fuelwood and water are activities typically performed by women and children in most Third World countries.

In these areas, A.I.D.'s WID efforts continue to be built on the "four pillars" of private enterprise, agricultural development, technology transfer, and local institution building. Activities undertaken lead to increased access to credit and technical assistance for women, development of instruction materials, and training activities for local organizations. The Agency also is increasing its efforts to target participant training opportunities to the most disadvantaged groups in the developing countries. In this endeavor, women are being considered as the highest priority disadvantaged group.

A.I.D.'s Role in the U.N. Decade for Women:

The WID Office has been involved in a variety of activities throughout the U.N. Decade (1976-1985)-- particularly those addressing economic development concerns and Third World women.

For the 1985 Conference in Nairobi, A.I.D. provided financial assistance to the Commission for Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) for administrative costs, as well as for the participation of over 100 selected Third World women leaders at Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) activities in Nairobi. In addition, the Agency sponsored the dissemination of numerous studies on substantive women in development themes, as well as selected NGO Forum workshops, including one on the use of video technology for development programs.

1985-86 Project Highlights:

In addition to the major undertakings associated with the Nairobi UN Conference, the WID Office in 1985-86 continued to support a worldwide banking project aimed at assisting women entrepreneurs. The project facilitates commercial loans to women-owned small businesses through local affiliates which provide guarantees to banks. This banking project, unique in its geographic scope and emphasis on self-sufficiency, is currently working in 19 countries; affiliates are being identified in a number of others. In 1985, a new grant was provided to support development of related trading and marketing training program for women entrepreneurs who are identified through the banking project. In this way, women will have access to business training as well as credit, enhancing the opportunities for business growth that can lead to the employment of others by the entrepreneurs.

In addition, the WID Office supported U.S.-based management training for a number of Latin American women. It is intended for A.I.D. missions to work toward greater integration of females among their nominees for U.S.-based participant training programs in 1986 and future years.

Likewise, A.I.D.'s increased emphasis on delegation of authority for project approval to the field missions means a shift in the focus of WID technical assistance to the field level as well. The WID Office, through two grants to university consortia and a cooperative agreement with an international research organization, provides technical assistance to a variety of projects in all sectors, as well as providing assistance to mission personnel in integrating women into their program plans. Such assistance involves the gathering of gender-disaggregated data on actual and potential roles of women in proposed projects; socio-economic analysis of access to resources and consumption patterns as they relate to project goals; and, assessment of potential for any unintended marginalization of women by proposed interventions.

This emphasis on technical assistance involves not only WID expert consultants participating in project work in the field, but the development of sector-specific guidance manuals as well. In FY 1985-86, guidance manuals will have been developed to assist mission personnel in integrating women in the areas of small-scale enterprise, agriculture, education, and natural resource utilization.

The limited availability of census data on the roles of women in LDCs has been addressed successfully in recent years under the WID-funded "Statistical Data on Women Project" with the U.S. Bureau of Census, which produced information on women in 120 countries. Regional handbooks summarizing this data were among the Agency's contributions to the Nairobi U.N. conference marking the conclusion of the Decade for Women, and continue to be a much-used resource for development professionals. The Office is working with the Bureau of Census to develop appropriate updates on this information and strengthen the training of host country census personnel (done by the Bureau of Census's International Division) regarding appropriate gender-disaggregation of data and research into gender issues.

Encouraging Favorable WID Policies in LDCs:

A new area of emphasis for FY 1987 involves the replication of a successful pilot project in Yemen in policy dialogue funded by the Office of Women in Development in FY 1984. The WID Office currently is preparing a request for proposals for the development of several micro-computer simulation models that can demonstrate to policy makers in the less-developed countries (LDCs) the economic potential of integrating women into their economies. In the pilot project, for instance, the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic and his cabinet were able to see the projected positive effects on food production for that country if women were targeted for agricultural extension efforts. As food production shortfall is expected to be a major economic problem for Yemen by the year 2000, the computer model found a receptive audience. The Agency intends to replicate this model in several countries, keying each model to individual country situation and the A.I.D. mission's country development strategy.

Project-Specific Technical Assistance:

In keeping with lessons learned through an Agency-wide evaluation of WID conducted in FY 1985-86, and with the Agency's increasing delegation of authority for project approval to the field missions, the Office of Women in Development intends to continue in FY 1987 the increased emphasis on project-specific technical assistance, as explained previously, begun in FY 1986. Two consortia of Title XII universities and the private sector have been involved in providing this technical assistance. The utilization of these external sources is part of the office's strategy to expand the number of development professionals with WID expertise, both inside and outside A.I.D.

International Leadership on WID:

The WID strategy for the future-- to systematically strengthen women's roles in all areas of economic development-- complements the leadership position assumed by the U.S.Delegation to the U.N. Conference in Nairobi in its emphasis on women's productive roles in development. A.I.D. has established a leadership role in advancing the integrationist approach among other international donors, particularly in the OECD/DAC, and among multilateral institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank. Through the OECD/DAC's Experts Group on Women in Development, A.I.D. will continue this leadership role, emphasizing the importance of appropriate data collection and analysis regarding women's current and potential roles.

Other Activities:

To further emphasize and extend WID capabilities within the Agency, training workshops have now moved to the field. In FY 1985, the first regional workshop was held in Bangkok for staff from Asia region missions, as well as PVOs headquartered in Asia. In FY 1986, mission-specific training underwritten by regional bureau funds is being offered in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Similar training activities are envisioned in the Africa and Near East regions in FY 1987 and beyond.

FY 1987 Program:

The WID Office operates a small grants program with proposed funding of $2.5 million in FY 87 and funded under the following subprojects:

Through the Technical Assistance and WID Centers subproject (930-0300), the Office of Women in Development will continue research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into the multi-sectoral development programs. This will be accomplished through the Agency's regional and central bureaus, missions, PVOs, and academic institutions.

Through the Strategies and Resources subproject (930-0100), the Office will compile and analyze statistics; commission, publish, and distribute studies and materials; hold seminars and briefings on WID topics; and, exchange information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort.

The Women's Organizations and Participation subproject (930-0200), will provide small grants to private and public organizations appropriate in implementing Agency policy on women in development. In particular, the Office will continue to address the areas of income-generation, private sector development , agricultural development, technology transfer, and institutional development.

TITLE XII - FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act directs A.I.D. to make more extensive use of U.S. land grant, sea grant and other qualified colleges and universities to carry out foreign assistance programs. The interest of developing countries in Title XII projects, as reflected in A.I.D. Mission requests, has grown continuously; and in both FY 1985 and FY 1986 Title XII programs will account for approximately $400 million of institution-building activities in agriculture, rural development and nutrition. A significant, and increasing, portion of these activities was carried out for A.I.D. by U.S. universities.

In 1975 Congress created the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) to advise A.I.D. officials and participate in the formulation of agricultural development policy, the design of projects and the use of U.S. agricultural universities in A.I.D. programs. The legislation also provided for "Strengthening Programs" to enhance U.S. university capacities for participating in A.I.D. programs overseas, and for "Collaborative Research Support Programs" to enable U.S. institutions and those from Less Developed Countries (LDCs) to work together on projects to benefit both the LDCs and U.S. agriculture. BIFAD helped to launch these programs through the development of guidelines and by providing for university participation in program reviews. BIFAD also fostered university collaboration in the design and implementation of country projects.

COMMITMENT -- THE KEY TO GOOD PROJECTS

Institution-building and research projects in A.I.D. Mission programs account for the great bulk of Title XII activities. Some examples:

The Agronomy Institute Project in Morocco, between the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine and the University of Minnesota, builds on earlier work funded by A.I.D. Ongoing research programs not only address significant problems but also serve as models for the research of other institute staff members and students. The project began in 1980, and total funding authorized is $28.5 million.

A major thrust of the project has been the development of the Masters degree program. Some 125 students earned Masters degrees in association with the project by 1983; 64 candidates were in a doctoral degree program. Many of those earning degrees have become faculty members at the Institute. Ten percent of the Institute's students now come from outside Morocco, attesting to the Institute's growing stature as a regional university in North Africa. By 1986 the Institute expects to offer the Masters program without foreign assistance.

The project, working first in soils and plant science, is now involved across the entire front of Moroccan agriculture, including animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, agricultural engineering, chemistry, human nutrition, economics, communications and library science, range and watershed management, and fisheries.

In reviews of this project, long-term commitment to institution building is seen as central to its success. The program also demonstrated effective means for:

- generating collaboration among various Title XII projects around the country;

- recruiting foreign students for graduate programs and promoting the timely completion of their degree requirements;

- using expatriate experience of other countries in development projects.

A Research/Extension/Education Model for the Agricultural Sector of Peru was built on a long-time, continuing relationship between Peru and North Carolina State University. The current project began in 1982, and total funding authorized is $19.7 million.

Other key elements to success for this project include:

- a baseline study conducted with Peruvian participation to assess the status of research and extension institutions and agencies and to identify goals, such as increased production and productivity of basic foods and increased rural real incomes;

- national (Peruvian) commitment on goals, strategies, priorities and funding;

- national insistence on a strategy for coordinating multiple donors;

- close linkage with the international agricultural research centers;

- knowledgeable and committed U.S. university professionals.

The result is an integrated program of research, education and extension involving several donors; rapid progress in improving crop varieties in association with international agricultural research centers; and strengthened country institutions and associations.

The Western Universities Agricultural Education Project began in 1981 involving A.I.D., the Indonesian Department of Higher Education, and the University of Kentucky. Total funding authorized is $21.9 million. Building on its substantial experience in institution-building in Asia, the University undertook:

- the selection and training in the United States and in Indonesia of M.S. and Ph.D candidates from Indonesian institutions;

- technical short courses and networks of specialists, in such fields as soil sciences and English language;

- short-term overseas training programs in such areas of academic administration as budget, finance, research and extension and in curriculum development.

When the A.I.D. Mission Director and the university contract team joined in a presentation on the project at a recent BIFAD meeting, they noted the significant progress made on staff development, technical assistance, and commodity assistance. Moreover the project had contributed to broader development goals -- particularly production of skilled manpower, participant training, technical short courses, books and English language training. Several factors were critical to the project's success:

- commitment to the project by all parties at all levels, including A.I.D., the Indonesian Government, and the University;

- long-term joint planning, including the framing of achievable objectives;

- the project's link to existing structures, which helps insure continuing success after the project ends.

The Botswana Agricultural College Expansion Project was South Dakota State University's first involvement with A.I.D. in providing technical assistance to a developing country. Only 3

out of 26 University professionals who had assignments in Botswana had had previous international experience. These people now form the nucleus on their campus for international approaches and future development projects. The project started in 1978 and total funding amounted to $8.4 million.

The project succeeded in all its goals:

- specific courses upgraded;

- enrollment for Animal Health and Agriculture Certificate Program doubled and redoubled and graduates quickly assigned to Agricultural Demonstrator and Veterinary Assistant Jobs;

- A higher level, 2-year-diploma program initiated and classes graduated;

- teaching faculty upgraded in advanced degree programs;

- new facilities to handle increased enrollments in place.

Commitment and continuity of key university personnel were significant factors in the project's success. All but two of the eight long-term positions were staffed with permanent agricultural faculty.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The basic purposes of the A.I.D.-BIFAD partnership are to increase, to broaden, and to improve the participation of U.S. universities in A.I.D. international development programs.

To increase university involvement:

-- Regional Title XII Seminars provide A.I.D. and more than fifty universities with the opportunity, each year, to exchange perspectives about A.I.D. policies and programs, modes for university involvement, and problems in working together.

-- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) commit A.I.D. and individual universities to dependable longer-term relationships.

-- The Joint Career Corps provides for assignments of university faculty to A.I.D. Missions, alternating with periods at their home campuses.

-- Technical Support to Missions programs provide university expertise to analyze country needs or to develop, design, and evaluate projects.

-- The National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges supports university policies that can increase faculty participation in international activities.

-- The American Association of State Colleges and Universities explores ways for tapping more fully the potential of non-land-grant institutions for involvement in Title XII projects.

To broaden university participation:

-- The contractor selection process for individual university projects -- the subject of a comprehensive BIFAD study -- assures equitable treatment and understanding on the part of all parties.

-- "Joint MOUs" are MOUs which formalize cooperative relationships between A.I.D. and combinations of "1890" and "1862" land grant schools.

-- The "Joint Enterprise" method of university contracting provides for including smaller institutions in project implementation.

To improve university contributions to development programs:

-- BIFAD has been undertaking a number of special activities to improve the preparation of university faculty for service overseas. Recently BIFAD developed a program to improve French proficiency of faculty of universities interested in carrying out AID projects in Francophone Africa, and sponsored a special workshop for Title XII language coordinators to improve language training.

-- A.I.D. and BIFAD are collaborating on an improved evaluation process particularly appropriate for Title XII country projects.

-- BIFAD plans to review evaluation results to assess what workshops might help to improve performance.

-- BIFAD organized reviews of Strengthening Programs in over 30 universities and is assessing lessons learned.

-- BIFAD reviews selected country projects and central research programs at its meetings and through on-site visits.

-- BIFAD has been conducting an analysis of the staffing of university projects overseas, and an assessment of the impact on Title XII procurement of A.I.D. delegation of authority to Missions.

FY 1987 ACTIVITIES

BIFAD, together with its Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development and staff, will continue to support the foregoing activities, and will:

-- Recommend programs and provide advice on the U.S. universities with the required capabilities to implement these programs;

-- Advise on agricultural and rural development policies, allocation of funds, and Title XII program development and implementation;

-- Explore ways for universities to contribute to greater U.S. understanding of development assistance, including joint efforts with representatives of the extension community;

-- Work with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to enhance their involvement in A.I.D., programs in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition;

-- Sponsor workshops for university staff in design, implementation, and evaluation of A.I.D. projects;

-- Help to moblize university participation in carrying out the A.I.D. Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa;

-- Investigate possibilities for increased cooperation in international agricultural development between U.S. universities and A.I.D., working with the U.S. Department

of Agriculture and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in such areas as fisheries, forestry, agricultural extension, and food aid;

-- Foster complementary relationships between programs of the international agricultural research centers and those of A.I.D. and U.S. universities;

-- Assist in the development of improved policies and programs in training and institution-building. Recently BIFAD developed a strategy on international education and training, identifying priorities and the university role, and sponsored a government - private sector - university seminar on participant training;

-- Seek to develop new relationships among private enterprise, the universities, and A.I.D. for cooperation in international agricultural development, and new instruments for that purpose; and

-- Encourage A.I.D. and U.S. universities to work together to launch successfully additional projects to build agricultural institutions. Thus the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium, led by the University of Missouri, will help Liberia's Central Agricultural Research Institute achieve an institutional capability to produce improved technological packages for crops and livestock through adaptive research. In Jamaica, Southern University (one of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities) will join Louisiana State University to assist the College of Agriculture to develop curriculum, perform applied research, improve faculty capabilities, and establish an instructional materials center.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

A.I.D.'s support to PVOs, historically, has strengthened their capacity to undertake overseas development programs. In little over a decade, A.I.D. assistance to PVOs has increased dramatically - from $39 million in FY 1973 to $328 million in FY 1985. At a time when A.I.D.'s own resources are severely limited, PVO programs are an increasingly important part of A.I.D.'s effort to foster self-help development in the third world.

The A.I.D./PVO partnership is based on a mutual commitment to overcoming problems of hunger, illiteracy, disease and premature death in the poorer countries of the world. Its success flows from an understanding of and respect for the particular strengths each brings to the development effort.

The diverse PVO community brings to its work overseas the traditional American values of pluralism, voluntary action and a concern for others. PVOs provide direct channels for private, people-to-people efforts and have the flexibility to operate in areas not always open to other avenues of development assistance. PVOs also have the ability to generate awareness in the general public of the needs of the developing world. Their broad public constituency is crucial to the support of development programs.

In recent years, we have gained valuable insight into areas where PVOs offer comparative advantage, as well as areas where PVO effectiveness might be further strengthened. Evaluations of PVO programs in the fields of small enterprise development and primary health care highlight their important role in delivering credit and technical assistance to men and women unreached by the formal sector and in extending the availability of basic health care to remote locations. Similarly, such studies have identified the valuable role of PVOs in helping communities preserve their natural resources, whether through reforestation, land terracing or energy-efficient practices. A new series of evaluations being undertaken in FY 1986 and FY 1987 will provide further insight into the role of PVOs in strengthening local institutions and in promoting long-term development.

For FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $308 million to support PVO programs. Of this amount, $269 million will be channeled through the Development Assistance accounts. A.I.D. also will administer $317 million in P.L. 480 Title II food commodities and related ocean freight costs to support PVO food-based programs overseas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PVO PROGRAM

As outlined in the Agency's PVO Policy Paper, A.I.D.'s broad objectives are:

- to increase the economic development impact of A.I.D.-supported PVO programs by integrating them more closely into overall country development programs, and by focusing A.I.D. resources on support of programs in the field;

- to discourage undue PVO dependence on U.S. Government financing by introducing minimum requirements for non-U.S. Government cash funding;

- to reduce the administrative costs of A.I.D.-funded programs to both A.I.D. and PVOs by simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures and by creating a central focal point for PVO relationships within A.I.D.'s Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA); and

- to ensure that A.I.D. funding reflects its legislative mandate, while calling into play such unique capabilities of voluntary agencies as their knowledge of the local situation and their programming and managerial flexibility.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PVO programs are responsive to major Agency priorities in addressing development problems and meeting basic human needs in LDCs, e.g. private sector development: the work of PVOs in supporting small-scale, private enterprise is recognized as fulfilling an important role in the development of the private sector; institution building: PVOs help local institutions develop the skills necessary to address their own development problems; and technology transfer: PVOs work at the grassroots level teaching technologies appropriate to the developing countries, including management techniques and training based on local needs.

A.I.D. is committed to pursuing programs with PVOs in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, population, health, education and human resource development, small-scale enterprise, and technology and skills transfer.

A. With funding from the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account, PVOs carry out a wide range of activities, including cooperative development, agriculture and livestock production, credit for farms and small rural enterprises and applied nutrition programs. A.I.D. also implements the Biden-Pell (Development Education) Amendment which encourages and supports PVO programs to foster public dialogue on issues of world hunger. For example:

-- Through ORT International, $1 million is being provided under a cooperative agreement for support of an innovative PL 480 Title II program in Zaire. Designed to become self-sustaining within five years, the program uses PL 480 commodities in the production of a local weaning food, as well as in treating malnutrition through a consortium of health centers.

-- In the Congo, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) will carry out Phase II of a $4 million Smallholder Agriculture Project designed to improve the crop marketing system, provide improved seeds (peanuts, rice and corn), enhance crop preservation and train agricultural sector personnel. Construction of crop storage facilities will prevent post-harvest crop loss. In Phase II, seed improvement will be promoted as an output of the cooperatives. Seed-testing, carried out by smallholders, will be followed by construction of seed multiplication facilities. The project calls for ownership and management of these facilities to be turned over to the cooperatives. A third project phase will involve the provision of small tools and improved market access. Concurrent with all three phases, ancillary projects in nutrition education and primary health care will be undertaken.

-- The Peruvian Evangelical Service of Social Action (SEPAS), the local counterpart of Church World Service, has combined 10,000 metric tons of PL 480 Title II food aid with $1.4 million in funding from two Operational Program Grants and over $1 million in PL 480 Title I counterpart funds to support a Food for Work program designed to reforest the Sierra. In collaboration with the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture and the National Food Support Office, this ongoing program has planted 68 million pine and eucalyptus trees on more than 44,000 hectares of land while providing food for more than 145,000 families in 120 communities in Peru's poorest rural areas. Related agricultural extension services have increased crop production. The planted trees are not only preventing soil erosion, but also serve as construction material and fuel. Several communities have started carpentry training programs and established workshops for the construction of furniture. The program also teaches participants better nutrition practices and how to combine Title II food aid with their traditional diet.

-- $3 million will support an on-going Haiti agroforestry project - Haiti's largest AID/PVO project - being implemented by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), the Pan American Development Foundation and Operation Double Harvest. This program -

one of the most successful seedling distribution and forestry extension programs undertaken in the developing world - has planted over 16 million trees with the cooperation of some 25,000 peasant farmers since 1981.

-- In the Comoros, the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) will continue its new garage maintenance training and soil/land conservation projects. In preparation for land stabilization interventions, the conservation sub-project has established 22 nurseries with more than 115,000 seedlings and has provided 5-week training courses to 17 local extension agents. The garage sub-project has renovated a nonfunctioning facility which will provide vehicle support to all agricultural extension activities in the Comoros.

-- The Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (Joint Center), with a three year cost-sharing grant, is supporting the collaborative effort of several PVOs and an equal number of universities in water harvesting and acquaculture. The Joint Center has conducted training in Central America and Asia for field-level workers from 19 countries and provided on-site assistance to PVOs in seven countries. The program will carry out nine field projects, benefitting an estimated 30,000 people through improved water availability (ponds and wells) and fish production.

-- WETA-TV, a non-commercial public broadcasting station in Washington, D.C., is undertaking a "Global Links Development Education Project" with funding under a Biden-Pell grant. Through this program, WETA is developing a teacher/student viewing guide for use with the GLOBAL LINKS television series produced by WETA-TV and the World Bank. Fifteen thousand guides are being distributed to secondary school social studies teachers, university international relations professors and selected PVOs. Workshops at regional conferences of the National Council for the Social Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Instructional Television Network of the PBS system will train teachers in the classroom use of the guide and videocassette series.

B. Funded under the the Population account, PVO population organizations are essential to the Agency's effort to make available voluntary family planning services to poor people in LDCs. These PVOs include such organizations as the Family Planning International Association, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization and the Pathfinder Fund. In some countries, PVO activities represent the only family planning services available; in others, PVO activities complement government programs. For example:

-- Under the direction of the Office of Population, a total of $55 million will be channelled through U.S. PVOs in FY 1987 to support LDC organizations such as the Mexican Federation of Private Family Planning Associations (FEMAP). FEMAP has been effective in expanding community-based family planning programs in Mexico by enlisting the volunteer efforts of highly placed members of Mexico's social elite. The program has been successful in fostering official support for FEMAP's community programs and has inspired a multiplication of local affiliates dedicated to providing grassroots services. FEMAP also offers technical assistance in program design and administration to affiliates in various stages of organizational growth.

-- In Kenya, an initial grant to Mandaleo, a local women's group, focussed on the dissemination of information and education about family planning. The demand for easily accessible, individualized family plannning services, generated by Mandaleo's activities, led to the development of a thriving, volunteer-supported, community-based distribution program (CBD) serving 10,000 people. This program, which has become a model for a national CBD policy in Kenya, will be replicated in six other communities.

-- In Haiti, a $1 million grant to the Family Planning Resource Center will further encourage, support and coordinate private sector family planning activities. The project will increase access to family planning services and promote a broader awareness of the impact of population growth on environment and resources.

C. Under the Health account, PVOs are increasingly recognized for their ability to address critical health problems at the local level. They can: (1) extend health coverage to the poor; (2) establish low-cost, economically efficient health systems; (3) develop community-based models for providing health services that can be adopted by local governments; and (4) fill gaps in health delivery that result from weak local infrastructure. As part of this effort, PVOs are playing a major role in primary health education, immunization, and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). For example:

-- Assistance to a local umbrella PVO, the Eglise du Christ au Zaire (ECZ), has enabled curative dispensaries to be transformed into full service, prevention-oriented health centers. Utilizing a national network of churches, the ECZ developed a sustainable, community-supported primary health care system in 50 health zones promoting oral rehydration, vaccinations, growth monitoring, malaria treatment and prophylaxis,

the treatment of water sources and sanitation measures. Funded through an Operational Program Grant at a level of $6.9 million in FY 1985 and FY 1986, $4 million is the planned obligation for FY 1987.

-- In Bolivia, under a matching grant, Project Concern International (PCI) is implementing a primary health care (PHC) development and training program in Oruro. The program focuses on the training of paraprofessonal personnel, maximizing local resources and encouraging self-reliance and host country replication. PCI concentrates its resources in four areas: program planning and interagency coordination; training of community health care workers, traditional birth attendants, rural auxiliary nurses and support personnel; development of administrative support systems; and community participation and traditional medicine. A highly successful pharmaceutical drug supply system has been implemented throughout the target area and, despite the country's persisting economic crisis, has been able to increase total assets while maintaining an adequate supply of medicine in rural service centers at less than commercial prices. PCI also has begun an innovative process of integrating aspects of traditional altiplano practices and beliefs into the PHC program. This has yielded specific benefits in community organization, development of training materials and health education.

-- In Honduras, Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (MFM) is implementing an applied nutrition program (ANP) in six villages in the isolated area of Olancho. The ANP has successfully introduced a variety of technological improvements such as an agricultural loan fund, family-size silos, health center procedures, home improvements and community-based planning methods. Anthropometric surveys conducted annually in all target areas show a 24 percent reduction in the prevalence of second and third degree malnutrition. In addition, almost three-fourths of the pre-school children in the target area have attended growth and development clinics, and immunization rates are even higher. The program has reached approximately 85 percent of pregnant and lactating women with health and nutrition education.

-- Under a recently completed matching grant, Save the Children Federation (SCF) carried out major country-based training and technical assistance efforts to improve its programming in health, nutrition and maternal/child care. In Bangladesh, for example, where a monitoring system is being used by village workers, SCF has been successful in decreasing infant mortality and diminishing mortality of 1-4 year old children by

fifty per cent in the target area. Under a new Partnership Grant, SCF will establish field-based regional learning centers to serve as a focus for all SCF community development activities and provide on-site technical assistance in key sectors.

-- With Matching Grant support, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), highly experienced in Haiti after years of relief work, has carried out programs to improve the health of mothers and children under five using PL 480 food aid as an incentive to encourage participation. The project was successful in improving the nutritional status of over 10,000 children suffering from malnutrition, as well as in stimulating improved nutritional knowledge and behavior among the poorest families. ADRA will extend such activities in Haiti and elsewhere under a second Matching Grant.

D. Through funding under the Education and Human Resources account, PVOs improve the skills of both rural and urban poor and the quality and outreach of vocational training. These activities include technical assistance in such areas as manpower development, on-the-job technical training and basic education, with particular attention to expanding employment opportunities for women and youth. For example:

-- In Peru, under an Operational Program Grant, the Institute of Educational Services and Environmental Improvement (ISEFA) is testing a method for self-financing vocational education by strengthening ISEFA's institutional capacity to provide practical training to adolescents and adults in slum areas around Lima (pueblos jovenes). Through six vocational training programs in three pueblos jovenes, ISEFA has trained more than 300 women to produce export-quality alpaca sweaters. In many cases, the women were able to double their previous incomes while working at home. Over 170 men and women also benefitted from carpentry classes where they learned to make furniture and other items. A.I.D. will continue its support for ISEFA in FY 1987 with a second grant.

-- In Haiti, a $2 million grant in FY 1987 will strengthen primary education. Through various local organizations, this project will address the following major constraints: high drop-out and repetition rates, inadequate school facilities, undernourished students, lack of learning materials, under-training of teachers and the high cost of education to parents.

-- In Nepal, World Education, Inc. is assisting the Ministry of Education and Culture develop an adult education section and carry out community non-formal

education programs to train villagers in basic literacy, in ways to increase productivity and in improved health and family planning practices.

E. The Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account supports a diverse range of PVO activities. These include programs involving energy, the environment, small enterprise and urban development. For example:

-- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of 25 U.S., Latin American and African private agencies, was awarded a three year (FY 1985-1987) $7.5 million Cooperative Agreement to continue support of its program of funding PVO field-level development projects and increasing PVO effectiveness in development work. Under the cooperative agreement, PACT is providing 30-50 subgrants, annually, to PVOs to fund program planning and design assistance, conduct topical workshops and promote the sharing of PVO project experiences through a "learning and linkages" program. Particular emphasis is placed on transferring PACT members' expertise to less-experienced U.S. and LDC institutions, supporting newer, smaller PVOs, strengthening LDC consortia, and increasing project activity in the Africa region.

-- In Peru, under an Operational Program Grant, Accion Comunitaria Del Peru (ACP), a local PVO, is carrying out a micro enterprise promotion project to expand credit training and technical assistance for small scale businesses in the slum areas of Lima. ACP provides assistance to small informal enterprises that lack access to formal channels for credit. By the end of the second year of the program, ACP had reached approximately 8,000 additional entrepreneurs, generating significantly increased employment opportunities and incomes in some of Lima's poorest areas.

-- A.I.D. reimburses registered PVOs for ocean freight costs of shipping donated and purchased supplies for humanitarian and development purposes overseas. Lutheran World Relief, Project Hope, Catholic Relief Services, Africare, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Red Cross, International Human Assistance Programs and the American Friends Service Committee are among the 38 agencies receiving ocean freight reimbursement.

F. PVOs have played a significant role in A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program. Through this account, they provide technical assistance in the transfer of appropriate technology, education and human resources, rural development, agriculture and nutrition. For example:

-- Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) has started a successful private enterprise program in Chad. Originally funded in FY 1984 with $1.5 million, the project will be expanded in FY 1986/1987. To date, loans have been extended to small farmers and businesses for such purposes as vegetable, fruit and poultry production, a garage, cereal mills, a refrigerator repair shop, tailor shops, and small brick and cement plants. Loans are being serviced on schedule. The project, when completed, will be institutionalized in a local development bank.

-- In the Gambia, Catholic Relief Service (CRS) is implementing Phase II of a successful Oilseed Promotion Project to promote the cultivation, processing and consumption of sesame and sunflower seed, edible oil and oilseed cake, as highly nutritious food supplements for children and mothers. Project efforts will be expanded from seven to sixteen villages, benefitting some 9,000 women and their children. Project activities are integrated with health care, basic education and infrastructure development programs.

G. Under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Program, A.I.D. will continue to draw upon the unique ability of PVOs to respond flexibly and rapidly in meeting critical human needs when disaster strikes. Disaster Assistance funds support the extensive humanitarian activities of U.S. PVOs throughout the world in providing emergency relief and rehabilitation for disaster victims. For example:

-- In Mauritania, with a $2.2 million A.I.D. grant, CARE established a logistical network to enable the Mauritanian Government's (GIRM) Food Security Agency (CSA) to carry-out emergency food distribution. CARE negotiated a transport rate structure with private transporters that averaged 19% less than CSA rates for comparable routes. It succeeded not only in moving food from central storage areas to primary distribution centers in the interior in a timely fashion, but also in assuring secondary transport to isolated rural areas throughout the country.

-- With an operational support grant of $400,000, AFRICARE is providing support for two volunteer emergency medical teams at feeding sites for displaced persons in Ethiopia. The program is providing medicine and equipment to meet emergency health needs of 10,000 individuals for one year at each site. The grant also finances AFRICARE support services, including orientation, international and internal travel, camping facilities and field clinic equipment.

H. PVOs also carry out development assistance programs in countries supported by the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account. These PVO projects conform to underlying development assistance policies while at the same time, helping achieve U.S. objectives in areas of strategic concern. For example:

-- $18 million is proposed in FY 1987 for the West Bank/Gaza program, where assistance is implemented primarily by U.S. and Palestinian PVOs. For instance:

- AMIDEAST helps strengthen West Bank/Gaza institutions of higher education through advanced degree training of faculty in the U.S., undergraduate scholarship support at West Bank institutions, equipment and technical assistance. The project also provides academic and technical training for personnel of other institutions involved in economic development of the area.

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) supports self-help projects in rural communities to establish village training centers; construct community centers, schools, health clinics, access roads and rural electrification systems; and train community teachers to identify and train handicapped children and their families.

- Save the Children/Community Development Foundation helps communities and organizations carry out self-help development projects in agriculture, health, water and waste-water management, and is initiating a revolving loan program for farmers and small-scale enterprises.

-- In Haiti, with FY 1987 funding, the Non-Governmental Support Project will finance implementation of PVO activities in the areas of soil conservation and watershed management, rural employment generation, health and family planning outreach and educational development.

-- In Egypt, A Neighborhood Urban Services (NUS) indirect grant will be targetted to Egyptian PVOs. Under the NUS project, ESF dollars are converted to local currency and granted to Ministry of Social Affairs offices in the Governorates for support of Egyptian PVOs. In FY 1987, $12 million in local currency will be distributed to 800 PVOs in 15 Governorates to support such activities as nurseries, vocational training, health clinics, literacy classes, hostels, orphanages and institutions for the handicapped.

I. The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program is a competitive source of mainly capital improvement funds benefitting educational and medical institutions overseas, that are sponsored by U.S.-based private, non-profit organizations. PVO's selected to recieve grant funding include the Episcopal Church, U.S.A. (ECUSA), Project HOPE, Hadassah, Project ORBIS and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). For example:

-- The ECUSA-sponsored Cuttington University College in Liberia is continuing a major development plan with ASHA assistance. This includes the recently-completed Science and Technology Center.

-- The People to People Health Foundation (Project HOPE) is monitoring the construction of a new addition to the ASHA-assisted American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. Under special legislation, the new Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center honors the late Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

-- Project ORBIS, an airborne hospital and training center for opthalmologists and related eye-care specialists, is moving into second-generation activities with new land-based opertions in Asia. ASHA has been assisting Project ORBIS; the new landed institution(s) reflect international assistance.

J. Under the Child Survival Fund account, resources are used to address the special health needs of children and mothers through use of simple, available technologies that greatly enhance child survival prospects in poor countries. A.I.D. recognizes the contribution PVOs can make in extending the outreach of child survival programs and has allocated a portion of the funding specifically for PVO activities. For example:

- Project HOPE is carrying out a three-year project with Indian populations in the highlands of Guatemala to reduce diarrheal-related mortality and the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases among more than 48,000 children and to educate mothers in basic child health care and nutrition. Building on Project HOPE's well established rural development program in the region, this project will utilize an extensive network of promoters and village health workers to provide training in the use of oral rehydration therapy and other child survival interventions.

-- In Haiti, International Child Care will carry out a broad based Expanded Program of Immunizations for a target population of more than 500,000, utilizing mobile vaccination teams, in coordination with Government of

Haiti health posts. Working through community leaders, these mobile teams will also carry out educational and motivational activities to promote the use of ORT, improved nutrition and child spacing.

-- In 17 villages in Bangladesh, Save the Children Federation (SCF) is implementing a project to train families in ten child-protective behaviors. These include: oral rehydration, immunization, growth monitoring and counseling, water and sanitation, child spacing, care for pregnant women, appropriate nursing, weaning and feeding of children. The project will build upon SCF's established community development program in these areas. It will utilize SCF's existing primary health care centers and will focus on the training of male and female health workers to serve their own neighborhoods.

-- In Zimbabwe, World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) will carry out a three-year child survival program involving two types of interventions: strengthening community participation in and support for existing Government health services; and strengthening the health delivery systems themselves. Emphasis is placed on expanded use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and increased immunization coverage for pregnant women and children. Community organizations and churches, already working with WVRO on other rural development initiatives, will join the ORT and immunization campaign being carried out through existing government health facilities, Mission medical clinics, and village health workers.

Helen Keller International (HKI) will carry out a program aimed at reducing child morbidity, mortality and blindness related to vitamin A deficiency. Working with Health Ministries in Indonesia and Bangladesh, HKI is helping to: (1) improve vitamin A distribution systems; (2)link vitamin A distribution with other child survival strategies; (3) train health workers to recognize and treat vitamin A deficiency; (4) promote breastfeeding and consumption of vitamin A-rich foods; (5) test vitamin A fortification technologies; and (6) educate relevant individuals/institutions about vitamin A deficiency and how it can be alleviated.

K. P.L. 480 Title II Food Aid is provided on a grant basis through PVOs for a variety of programs - principally Maternal Child Health, Food for Work and School Feeding - that directly benefit the needy. In FY 1987, approximately $318 million in Title II commodities, including ocean freight, will be donated to the voluntary agencies for programs for malnourished and needy people in over 35

countries. Almost 90% of these countries have per capita incomes of less than $790 per year. In FY 1987, A.I.D. Development Assistance funds also will be granted to U.S. voluntary agencies through the Title II Outreach Project to help cover logistic support costs of these programs and through the Title II Enhancement Project to strengthen their developmental impact.

In the years ahead, A.I.D. will continue to facilitate the work of the private voluntary community overseas, and to explore ways in which the AID/PVO partnership can be broadened.

FY 1987 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Est.	FY 1987 Request
AID Appropriated			
Agr., Rural Dev. and Nutrition	94,817	80,253	77,529
Population Planning	103,332	81,344	80,208
Health	41,214	22,332	20,038
Child Survival	12,935	9,800	11,292
Education and Human Resources	44,571	34,329	27,464
Selected Development Activities	40,117	32,469	31,068
International Disaster Assistance	7,567 1/	7,500 1/	7,500
Sahel Development Program	24,520	11,516	13,855
Economic Support Fund	49,247	51,821	30,909
Subtotal	418,320	331,364	299,863
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 2/	21.6%	21.2%	18.2%
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	8,840	8,000	8,000
Total AID Appropriated	427,160	339,364	307,863
AID Administered			
Excess Property	460	460	460
African Refugee Assistance	---	5,000	---
PL 480 Title II Commodities 3/	238,400	200,600	213,200
PL 480 Title II Freight 3/	98,600	105,400	104,000
Total AID Administered	337,460	311,460	317,660
TOTAL AID	764,620	650,824	625,523
State Dept. Appropriated			
Migration & Refugee Assistance 4/	75,200	75,200	75,200
TOTAL STATE AND AID	839,820	726,024	700,723

Footnotes: See next Page

FOOTNOTES

1/ Does not include $42 million in actual FY 1985 PVO obligations as part of the Africa Supplemental appropriation and estimated additional obligations of $26 million in FY 1986.

2/ The base for the FY 1986 percentage takes into account Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration. Percentages for all years are based on the Development Assistance program level excluding Housing Guaranty reserves, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

3/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVO's which totaled $243 million ($119.8 million in commodities and $123.2 million for freight) in FY 1985 and $88.1 million ($54.9 million in commodities and $33.2 million for freight) to date in FY 1986.

4/ Migration and Refugee Assistance Program of the Department of State (PL 96-212), parts of which formerly were administered by AID.

EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

I. OVERVIEW

Evaluation and development information are integral to A.I.D.'s overall system for planning and managing development assistance programs. They are a basic source on the effectiveness and impact of A.I.D.'s programs, projects, and policies and they provide an important part of the knowledge base necessary for sound policy planning and program design.

In 1983, through a major reorganization, A.I.D. combined its evaluation, development information and statistical resources offices into a new Center for Development Information and Evaluation. The linkages and integration resulting from the reorganization strengthen A.I.D.'s application of evaluation findings and lessons learned enabling it to draw more directly and effectively on the full range of the Agency's experience and data resources. These achievements will be especially important in 1986 and 1987 as A.I.D. documents the impact of its assistance in key areas. They will be more evident as the Center's outreach and dissemination services promote a more strategic and effective use of evaluation and other information resources by A.I.D. Missions and Less Developed Countries (LDCs) institutions.

II. OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

The principal purpose of evaluation and development information in A.I.D. is to improve the policies, programs and projects in which the agency and the developing countries are engaged. Evaluations provide empirical and reasoned analyses to guide forward looking policy and program decisions. Development information services provide the technological, project and statistical data required in project planning. The true measure of their value to A.I.D.'s work is in their utilization and their affect on:

- decisions about continuing, terminating or redirecting projects and programs;

- decisions on the planning of future activities based on A.I.D.'s understanding of factors that advance the development of the LDCs;

- formulation of A.I.D. policies and procedures to assure that they are effective management instruments supportive of A.I.D.'s mission; and

- broad resource allocation decisions.

In sum, development information (incorporating evaluation syntheses) is an essential resource for the conduct of A.I.D.'s programs and the promotion of economic growth in developing countries

III. ORGANIZATION OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

Decision-making in A.I.D. is decentralized. It operates at three levels: in overseas Missions, in regional and technical Bureaus and in central management. A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation in the Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (PPC/CDIE) serves all three levels of administration. The Center:

- promotes the expanded application of lessons learned in program strategy planning and management, policy formulation, and project development;

- increases A.I.D. staff awareness and utilization of development experience, statistical and information resources in policy dialogue and in measuring program progress and impact;

- oversees the A.I.D. evaluation system and is the central point for the development and dissemination of evaluation guidance and other methodological materials.

IV. CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Several new directions of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information activities have already been identified. Below are some of the types of activities which will receive additional attention during FY's 1986 and 1987:

Evaluations and Their Followup:

- Comparative evaluations on the effectiveness of alternative approaches for achieving the same objective: For example, the evaluation series on problems in managing agricultural projects in Africa has been completed. Syntheses on improving African institution building and project management are being prepared for dissemination to A.I.D. field staff and other interested groups. The series on alternative technology transfer systems continues. Field studies have examined technology transfer for agro-processing and food marketing systems. Work continues on social marketing and delivery approaches to transfering health, nutrition and contraceptive technologies.

- Comparative evaluations of similar projects in different settings to identify the more effective and sustainable models: Evaluation studies underway and planned include agricultural higher education and its linkages to research; extension and impacts on agricultural development; impact of agricultural projects from the small farmer's perspective; and sustainability of benefits, particularly for women and children, in primary health care delivery projects.

- Dissemination of evaluation reports and methodological guidance: A synthesis report on A.I.D. project experience with private, public and mixed service delivery systems in agriculture has been published. Followup activities include a study on the special role of the private sector in the delivery of agricultural services and a review of small farmer credit projects is now being distributed.A summary of A.I.D.'s experience in the administration of participant training - a synthesis of recommendations in previous project specific evaluations of participant training programs - will be provided to A.I.D. Missions. Follow up on the evaluation report on Women in Development activities in agriculture, education, energy, employment and health based on field and desk studies is underway. Workshops are planned as one way to disseminate findings. A review of A.I.D. experience with Commodity Import Programs (CIPs), has been disseminated. Guidance for monitoring policy and institutional reform objectives of program assistance through performance based disbursement for choosing among alternative data collection techniques; and a manual on evaluating small-scale enterprise development projects have also been distributed.

Program Management:

Bureau and Mission level management of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information resources are being strengthened. Efforts are being directed in two areas: Improving Bureau and Mission evaluation performance and their application of evaluation findings, and including evaluation and development information activities in A.I.D. training programs.

- The Center assisted the Asia and Near East Bureau in the design and implementation of the first A.I.D.-host country collaborative evaluation conference. Similar conferences are planned for other regions.

- In 1986 and 1987 the Center anticipates the completion and dissemination of additional evaluation guidance manuals including the publication of a new Evaluation Handbook, a practitioners guide to impact evaluation, guidelines for impact evaluation of participant training projects, data collection for health care delivery projects and, with the Asia and Near East Bureau a handbook for designing monitoring and evaluation and data collection systems.

- The application of lessons learned is being promoted through dissemination of impact evaluations and reports, in abstracts and syntheses for managers and A.I.D. periodicals and in workshops and training programs where A.I.D. and other development professionals discuss our evaluation findings. Workshops over the past year covered development program management, technology transfer, agricultural services and Women in Development.

- Technical assistance is being provided to Missions and Bureaus in rapid low cost data collection and analysis methods for evaluating projects and programs. For example, the Center assisted the Costa Rica Mission in the design, implementation and analysis of a low cost rapid approach to data collection on manpower demand for agricultural university graduates. The information was subsequently used in designing a regional higher agriculture education project. In Niger, a monitoring and evaluation system for agricultural sector policy reform was developed. Technical assistance activities are being expanded to cover sector level approaches to evaluation and information systems for monitoring and evaluating policy changes.

- The Center is improving the quality of A.I.D.'s development information research and references services to Missions and host countries. The emphasis on providing analytical responses to inquiries has been well received.

- Technical assistance to Missions to organize their own development information resources is being continued. Assistance has been provided to Missions in Africa, Asia, the Near East and Latin America. A pilot activity in Haiti is being evaluated for possible replication in other Missions.

Economic and Social Data:

A.I.D.'s automated economic and social data base, maintained by the Center, is being enhanced by a new quick access system that enables users to easily obtain reports and graphics from the data base for statistical analyses for program studies and presentations. Plans for 1986 and beyond include transfer of quick access system software to microcomputers to enable A.I.D. missions to use data more directly. Technical assistance in statistical reporting and analysis will continue to improve Mission capabilities and their use of the Center's statistical and data management resources. The data base has allowed A.I.D. to respond to Congressionally mandated statistical annual reports and to periodic requests for reports from the Congress and the O.M.B.

Other Donors:

Work with other donors continues through the OECD/DAC Experts Group on Evaluation. The Center participated in the preparation of the 1985 DAC Report: Evaluation Methods and Procedures: A Compendium of Donor Practice and Experience. Consultations with bilateral donors have assisted in upgrading the evaluation efforts of their aid agencies and in learning from A.I.D.'s experiences in working with host country public and private sector institutions.

V. USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

To promote greater use of evaluation findings and development information, the Center participates in the review of project proposals and policy papers. This assures that lessons learned from evaluation and development experience are brought to bear on projects and policy development at their initial developmental stage and that projects meet methodological and design requirements for subsequent evaluation. Policy and project planners are thus able to consider lessons learned from A.I.D.'s development experience and have available methodological guidance on evaluation design and related data collection and analysis.

The use of evaluation and development information is a continuous theme throughout the Agency. The following are some examples of how the Center's activities have influenced policy dialogue, host country and A.I.D. decisions on the direction of activities and the planning of new programs. Other examples on the use of evaluation findings are contained in country and project narratives in other volumes of this Congressional presentation.

- A program review of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was completed to help guide decisions on future funding. In addition, a study of A.I.D. experience with small-farmer credit programs provided the basis for a June 1985 A.I.D.-IFAD workshop.

- Technical assistance to Missions has ensured that data collection, management, analysis and evaluation become integral and fully funded elements of project design.

- Mission project designers are developing prototype project manager reference guides for potable water and irrigation. These guides will be practical summaries of sector policy, project experience and technical resources for program planners, project designers and managers. Once the results of the field tests are available additional guides in small-scale enterprise development, agricultural research and small farmer credit will be undertaken.

- Reports and analyses of A.I.D.'s contraceptive social marketing and small farmer credit are two examples where experience helped shape policy guidance in the past year.

- In 1985, the Center provided over 4000 synthesized analyses on A.I.D. experience in response to requests from A.I.D. Missions and others. Overall 13,000 responses for development information were prepared.

- Copies of the Center's evaluation publications are widely disseminated within A.I.D., U.S., LDC and international development organizations. Many of the publications are being used as case materials by U.S. universities. The Center reaches the general A.I.D. audience through regular articles in Front Lines and Horizons which highlight the Center's services and products and findings from evaluations and new data collection methodologies.

- Training programs for A.I.D. officers are using impact evaluation and development information resources in their curricula. Specialized training courses in private enterprise and agriculture are two areas currently using the Center's resources. Other U.S. agencies, for example, the Foreign Service Institute's School of Area Studies, use the Center's development information resources in its training program.

ENERGY

OVERVIEW

During the last ten to fifteen years, there have been substantial changes in the world energy situation. Beginning in the mid-1970's world market prices for petroleum soared, increasing about tenfold between 1973 and 1981. Between 1982 and late 1985 petroleum prices gradually fell to about $26 a barrel or 20 percent below the level reached in 1981. During the first few weeks of 1986, world market prices dropped sharply falling below $20 a barrel with expectations of a further drop.

Most LDC oil importing countries will benefit economically from these declines. Their oil import bills will decline easing balance of payment problems. In addition, it is expected that interest rates will decline making debt servicing easier. It is also expected that oil price declines will stimulate economic growth in the developed countries which could in turn stimulate LDC exports. Despite these positive effects of recent price declines, there are some negative aspects as well. Funds available for investments in the development of domestic LDC energy resources are likely to decrease and incentives for increased energy efficiency will be lessened. For countries such as Sudan and Pakistan there may be declines in worker remittances from the Gulf States, often a major source of foreign exchange. For the oil exporting developing countries such as Indonesia, Ecuador, and Nigeria, the oil price slump will seriously affect foreign exchange earnings and in turn their development prospects.

It is important to understand that the current price slump does not reflect major new oil finds but rather a temporary supply glut in a period of reduced demand. Most analysts expect petroleum prices to rise over the long term.

In most developing countries, the demand for energy has risen substantially during recent years. Figures for the period 1973-1983 show that while energy consumption in the industrial market economies grew at an average annual rate of only 0.1 percent, low and middle income countries consumption increased at an annual rate of 5.5 percent. Energy demand in developing countries will continue to grow rapidly especially if petroleum prices remain depressed for any length of time. LDC energy demand is expected to account for at least half of the total increase in world energy consumption during the remainder of the decade.

Major fluctuations in petroleum prices and in the prices paid for other commercial energy resources make it more difficult for countries to plan their own energy development programs.

While changes in petroleum prices attract much attention from the world press, many people living in developing countries have no access to fuels such as oil or gas. Instead, their energy needs are met by fuelwood or agricultural wastes. In some regions, there are growing shortages of fuelwood, as existing forested land is cleared to meet increasing demands for food and some fuelwood plantations will find their markets threatened by low cost kerosene.

OBJECTIVES OF A.I.D. ASSISTANCE

A.I.D.'s energy assistance activities are designed to meet the following basic objectives: (1) to help countries develop sound national energy policies that are integrated with national economic policies and supportive of sustained economic growth; (2) to expand the production of indigenous energy sources that can be substituted for higher cost imported energy wherever economically justified; (3) to improve the efficiency of energy use; private sector participation and investment in helping to assure adequate supplies of energy needed for economic development.

Assistance is provided in the form of training and institution building, technical assistance, research and technology transfer. A.I.D. provides capital assistance in only a few countries, and therefore A.I.D. seeks to leverage funds from the private sector and the major development banks. Since private investment represents the major source of capital for the development of new energy supplies and the technologies to exploit these resources, A.I.D. works with host country governments to develop and implement sound policies to encourage such investments.

A.I.D.'s Energy Program

A.I.D. provides support for a wide range of energy programs. There are activities involving almost every energy subsector and resource with proven technologies as well as innovative technologies and systems.

The proportion of A.I.D.'s energy program financed with Economic Support Funds (ESF) has been increasing relative to Development Assistance (DA). For FY 1987 ESF energy funding will be $124.1 million and DA $53.9 million. This compares to $125.8 million in ESF and $41.3 million in DA for FY 1986. In FY 1982 ESF funds allocated for energy were only

$54.6 million and DA was $117.0 million. Because of this shift, energy activities are increasing concentrated in countries with ESF budgets, i.e. in Central America, the Caribbean, Egypt and Asia. Africa has only a couple of ongoing energy projects (other than fuelwood). The share of energy money allocated to fuelwood forestry projects has increased and in FY 1987 will represent about 70 percent of the Development Assistance funds for energy.

Energy projects are found in almost every country with an ESF budget, reflecting the high priority attached to energy sector activities in these countries. This also reflects the ability of A.I.D. to use ESF funds to stimulate the kinds of investments for capital intensive projects which are needed to develop electricity and fossil fuel supplies. By far the most comprehensive A.I.D. funded energy program is found in Pakistan, where A.I.D. is supporting energy planning, institutional development, electrification, power generation, energy conservation and forestry development as well as the development of a major coal resource at Lakhra which will be used for power generation. Energy resource assessments have been funded in Central America, the Caribbean Basin and the South Pacific. In Egypt, a 1260 MW thermal power plant at Shoubrah has been funded jointly with five other donors and A.I.D. has funded a 600 MW plant at Ismalia. A.I.D. has also supported efforts to rehabilitate and modernize the power distribution systems of Cairo and three other Egyptian cities and a computerized utility-control system.

Development Assistance activities are more limited in scale, continuing to stress broad and long term efforts to build institutions, train energy professionals, and reform policies. DA resource development projects are mostly limited to development of fuelwood and other biomass resources rather than conventional fuels, Often DA forestry projects are strongly linked to environmental protection objectives (e.g. Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mali, Niger, and India). A.I.D. has had resident energy advisors working with host country government energy ministries and planning agencies in the Sudan, Liberia, Somalia, Indonesia, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. These advisors have helped countries plan for their future energy needs, design energy conservation programs, and develop their domestic resources.

DA projects continue to support renewable energy technology R&D, but this is being more narrowly focussed on systems which can compete economically, are technically viable, and can be supported by the national or local infrastructure. Training and institutional development continue to be

important activities. These programs, primarily funded out of central and regional projects, will be the primary A.I.D. support of the energy sector in many African countries.

SELECTED FY 1987 PROJECTS

- The Central America Energy Resource II Project (596-0134) will provide assistance to the countries of Central America to strengthen their capabilities to identify and exploit their indigenous energy resources. The project is a follow-on to a previous project implemented by the Los Almos National Energy Laboratory. The new project will include support for geothermal reconnaissance and evaluations as well as special studies and training for Central American energy policy experts.

- The Haiti Agroforestry Outreach project (522-0122) attempts to address the severe deforestation problems facing Haiti. Reforestation efforts are underway with improved fuelwood species and soil conservation measures are being explored to alleviate the serious siltation problems which jeopardize Haiti's major hydroelectric facility.

- In India, the Alternative Energy Resources Development II Project (386-0494) will expand India's technical capacity to exploit its coal and renewable energy resources. The project builds on two on-going energy projects and is designed to take advantage of local energy resources such as coal and biomass to replace imported oil.

- The centrally funded Conventional Energy Technical Assistance Project (936-5724) assists developing countries to identify and evaluate indigenous conventional energy resources, and to develop and use them to reduce their dependence on imported oil.

- The Lakhra Coal Power Generation Project (391-0487) is expected to provide support for the development of a coal mine and coal fired power plant in Pakistan. Other organizations including the World Bank and key international and

Pakistani private sector organization are also expected to participate in the project which is designed to help Pakistan diversify its energy supplies and to take advantage of its indigenous energy resources.

- The India Forestry Research, Education and Training project (386-0488) is designed to strengthen the capacity of India's forestry institutions to prepare forest development strategies, generate appropriate technologies, train research and extension staff and carry out forestry extension programs.

Environment, Forestry, and Natural Resources

OVERVIEW

Developing country resources of soil, water, and vegetation are under increasing pressure from both dramatic disasters and insidious deterioration. However, the result is the same: environmental problems limit development prospects.

Recent events remind us of the vulnerability of developing countries to disasters. In some cases the direct cause of an environmental problem is man, for example the industrial accidents in Bhopal and Mexico City. In most cases, for example the African famine, man has contributed indirectly to the disaster by following shortsighted agricultural and natural resource management practices.

While the human suffering caused by disasters capture media attention, it is the slower changes that erode the resource base. Such long term changes have more serious implications, in part because many are irreversible or are extremely costly to undo. Tropical forests are disappearing, and their treasures of genetic resources are being lost. Semi-arid range lands are becoming deserts, and the people they support are losing their food supplies and their way of life. Steep hill lands are losing their topsoil, and upland agriculture is becoming less sustainable. Developing countries are recognizing the risks posed by toxic and hazardous wastes produced by local industry. Most of these trends are becoming recognized for the threats they are.

In addition, subtle changes in the management of traditional agricultural production systems constitute a serious environmental threat. These changes are happening in response lo declining world market prices for tropical exports such as vegetable oil, sugar, and natural fibers. Ever smaller profit margins and continued high interest rates limit the flow of reinvestment needed to maintain production systems. The consequence is a deterioration of land and water resources that is very expensive to reverse. Increasing strain on these resources will affect productivity.

At the same time, urban areas in developing countries are experiencing some of the world's worst air and water pollution. The migration of rural people to these cities serves to link rural-urban environmental and resource problems

at the national level. A number of developing countries are seeking ways to address these problems. However, these problems cannot be attacked without dealing with the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment. Therefore, more and more developing countries see programs to deal with environmental and natural resource deterioration as closely allied to, and even becoming the basis of, national priority development efforts.

A.I.D. PROGRAMS

A.I.D. programs are designed to promote sustainable development by incorporating a concern for natural resource management and environmental protection in all of its assistance activities. High priority is given to the development of integrated natural resource management programs, such as soil conservation and watershed management; to natural forest management and reforestation; to resource inventories; land use planning; to improved industrial and urban pollution control; to better management of coastal areas and to the use of ecological data for both economic development planning and for the designation of habitat preservation and the maintenance of biological diversity.

The primary objectives of A.I.D.'s environmental policy are to:

(1) ensure the environmental soundness and long-term sustainability of all A.I.D. assistance programs and projects,

(2) assist developing countries to identify and solve their environmental and natural resource problems by strengthening their institutional and scientific capacity and

(3) promote environmentally sound development projects funded by other donors.

Two issues of particular concern to A.I.D. are the need to assist developing countries in promoting the conservation of biological diversity and the conservation and management of humid tropical forests.

A.I.D.'s policy objectives in the forestry area include:

(1) assisting other sectors in achieving goals in food, water and energy production in ways that conserve forests and other natural resources;

(2) enable countries to manage forests, range and other wildland resources for long term sustained production and to develop sound plant conservation and wildlife management programs to maintain biological diversity.

A.I.D. supports a broad range of activities related to environment, natural resources and forestry. In some cases the programs or projects are concerned solely with the development of natural resources information, technical assistance to address critical environmental problems, or training of developing country personnel in natural resource management. Examples of such projects include support for the development of environmental profiles or national conservation strategies. These resource assessments have been supported in a number of A.I.D. countries such as: Belize, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Honduras, Haiti, Zaire, Panama and the Philippines. Technical assistance has been provided to help farmers in Haiti adopt soil conserving hillside farming techniques and to assist the Lake Victoria authority in implementing programs to improve water quality and to maintain the fish resources of the lake basin. Training has been provided to a wide variety of African environmental agencies and to agencies responsible for the management of coastal areas in the ASEAN region.

In the Near East region A.I.D. has a large, ongoing portfolio of capital projects that address the environmental health problems of the urban poor by providing improved water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems. Most of these projects are supported by ESF rather than DA accounts. There are also components of other projects that address these problems as part of coordinated efforts to improve urban housing and environment. The total amounts of monies spent on these efforts is far greater than any other environmental effort. The health problems are very severe in these countries and the ESF budgets in countries such as Egypt, and other countries of the region make such investments possible.

More often, environment and natural resource management issues are addressed as components of larger projects. For example, in Peru, the Central Selva Resource Management Project (527-0240) is developing systems for the sustained use of agricultural and forest resources in the high jungle areas. As part of the Mahaweli Development project (383-0056) in Sri Lanka, A.I.D. supported the establishment of national parks and reserves to protect wildlife and their habitats.

During the last year several programs have been initiated in response to the African drought and the Bhopal and Mexico City industrial accidents. Among the efforts undertaken to assist in the rehabilitation and conservation of agricultural resources in Africa, A.I.D. is supporting long term efforts to implement soil and water conservation measures, to improve the management of natural forests, range lands and watersheds, to encourage security of land and tree tenure and to encourage the implementation of other policies which will encourage better natural resource management for sustainable development.

A.I.D. is also working with the World Environmental Center and U.S. private businesses to improve the safety of manufacturing industries and also in the handling of potentially hazardous wastes in developing countries and to develop emergency response measures to mitigate the effect of potential industrial accidents. In Tunisia, A.I.D. has begun a training program led by the environmental officers of major U.S. industrial corporations and with participation of representatives of Tunisian industries and public safety authorities. This program will be extended to Turkey and Jordan in the coming year.

In direct response to the Bhopal incident, A.I.D. has negotiated a Cooperative Agreement with the World Environment Center to extend the services of its International Development and Environment Service to assist India in developing an improved program in industrial health and safety. Pending Government of India clearance the first team will visit India in early 1986.

Selected FY 1987 Projects

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Bureau for Science and Technology and the Latin America Bureau are beginning a project (936-5438) Development Strategies for Fragile Lands designed to address the development and ecological problems of the fragile steep slopes and lowland humid tropical areas of Central and South America.

In the Dominican Republic, the On-Farm Water Management Project (517-0159) will continue to provide assistance to the government to plan and operate irrigation systems to increase agricultural productivity and to assure that appropriate water and soil conservation practices are employed.

The ASEAN Coastal Resources Management Project (498-0286) is designed to provide research, technical assistance, and training to help develop a comprehensive system for managing living coastal resource systems. Emphasis will be on analyzing living resource exploitation, focussing attention on better management policies and developing appropriate institutional arrangements.

The ROCAP Pesticide Management Project (596-0110) will promote improved procurement and use of pesticides in agriculture by supporting public information and education services in each country in the region.

The Sahel Water Data and Management Project (625-0973) which was begun in 1976 is designed to provide agro-meteorological data to farmers, rangers, and government planners.

Alexandria Wastewater (263-0100), Cairo Water II (263-0038), Cairo Wastewater II (263-0091), Canal Cities Water and Wastewater II (263-0174) are capital projects in Egypt that all support improved water handling systems in a manner similar to the U.S. EPA grants of the 1970's.

In Jordan the Water Sector Training and Development Project (278-0259), will continue to support the development of institutions capable of developing sound water projects and in Oman, A.I.D. is supporting the water resources development project to provide broad assistance in this sector.

FORESTRY

The Forestry Fuelwood Research and Development Project (936-5547) is designed to support research networks to develop the best suited multipurpose tree species for given ecological, climatic and soil conditions. Initial activities are in Asia.

The India National Social Forestry Project (386-0495) is working with government and the private sector in four Indian states to increase the production of small timber, fuelwood, fodder and other forest products and to arrest the environmental deterioration now caused by excessive deforestation.

The Panama Natural Resources Management Project (525-0248) is designed to improve nature resource management in both the public and private sector. The project consists of five complementary components; implementation of watershed management and soil conservation plans; national park and wildland management; natural forest management; on farm forest management; and assistance to private industrial plantations.

In Senegal the Reforestation Sector Grant (685-0283) is designed to arrest and hopefully reverse the desertification process by encouraging the planting and maintenance of trees. The private sector will set up nurseries and the trees planted will provide construction materials, fruits and nuts, and fuel which can be sold to increase local incomes.

PROGRAM TRENDS FY 1985 - FY 1987

The table below shows estimated obligation levels for environmental and natural resource activities funded by A.I.D. field missions and central bureaus in FY 1985 - 1987. In many cases, the numbers represent only a small percentage of total project funding although in some cases total project obligations have been included when the principal focus of the project is natural resource management. For example, only a portion of an irrigation project may be included in the totals, whereas the entire amount obligated for a forestry project or an environmental training project would be included. The categories used in the table are the same as those used in the FY 1986 Congressional Presentation and are defined in the footnotes to the table.

The obligation levels for environment, forestry and natural resource activities fluctuate greatly from year to year in large part due to funding for water and sewerage projects in the Asia/Near East region where large amounts of ESF funds are being used to finance these major capital investments. An examination of funding trends in other categories shows that support of forest management activities has been increasing each year, while there appears to have been a decline in cross-sectoral or integrated projects such as watershed management or soil management.

Projects designed to promote the conservation of biological diversity are included in forest management, integrated land and multiple resource management, and the category called other environmental. However, some of the Agency's biological

diversity activities such as these dealing with agricultural research or germ plasm collections do not appear in these figures. The table does not include support provided from PL-480 local currency accounts which are being used for environmental activities, especially forestry or activities funded through disaster relief programs which are being used to restore degraded natural resources.

AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN FORESTRY,
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

AGENCY TOTALS	FY 85 (ACTUAL) (000)	FY 86 (ESTIMATED) (000)	FY 87 (REQUEST) (000)
Forest Management*	37,726	43,555	50,887
Integrated Land and Multiple Resource Management	37,177	29,665	18,695
Soils Management	10,286	170	160
Rangeland Management	3,235	0	0
Water Resources Management	51,389	25,279	39,205
Pollution Control	8,063	0	1,000
Water Quality Improvement**	230,460	115,742	167,175
Other Environmental	19,159	5,442	2,664
TOTAL	397,495	219,853	279,786

*See Definitions on Next Page

**This category includes major investments for water and wastewater systems.

Agency projects dealing with environment and natural resources are defined within eight sub-categories:

IRM: Integrated Land Multiple Resource Management
Projects in this category typically address a number of resources simultaneously, such as in comprehensive river basin planning, coastal areas and fisheries, parkland, integrated pest management, and disaster rehabilitation.

FOR: Forestry
Includes agro-forestry, fuelwood production, new variety testing, and agro-forestation and reforestation efforts, including those supported under P.L. 480 (Forestry elements may also be part of larger efforts, coded as IRM or WAM).

SOL: Soils
Techniques for soil management, anti-desertification measures, and soil erosion.

WAM: Water Resources Management
Projects in which the major focus is on the water resource, including location, planned exploitation, and watershed planning.

RNG: Rangeland
Projects focussing upon rangeland, livestock/fodder relationships, carrying capacity and techniques for rehabilitation of degraded land.

WWS: Water Quality Improvement
Planning, construction and rehabilitation of water, wastewater and solid waste systems for urban or semi-urban areas.

PLC: Pollution Control/Waste Management
Management of toxic substances in water supplies, or land; techniques of pollution control in manufacturing processes.

EOT: Other Environmental
Environmental education, surveys and profiles, remote sensing, institution-building, support to environmental PVOs, and socio-economic studies of resource use.

NARCOTICS CONTROL

INTRODUCTION

Section 126 of the Foreign Assistance Act instructs A.I.D. to "give priority consideration to programs which would help reduce illicit narcotics cultivation by stimulating broader development opportunities." Given this mandate, A.I.D. issued Policy Determination No. 1 on narcotics in 1982 encouraging the design of projects that provide economic alternatives to farmers in narcotics growing areas. A.I.D.'s development projects are part of the international component of President Reagan's Federal Drug Abuse Strategy. As part of this effort, A.I.D. works closely with the State Department's International Narcotics Matters Bureau (INM) and A.I.D. Missions overseas participate as members of the Embassy narcotics coordinating committees.

Narcotics production is, in part, a development problem. Large-scale cultivation takes place in developing countries. Narcotics-producing farmers are usually extremely poor and narcotic crops are sometimes one of the few cash crops with a continuing demand and developed marketing system. Typically, there are few, if any, crops or combination of crops which will provide farmers who produce narcotics with an income equivalent to what they can earn from narcotics production. Consequently, economic development assistance aimed at narcotics control must go hand in hand with effective policies and law enforcement measures to control illicit crops, trafficking and abuse through such measures as bans on production and active eradication efforts and programs to enhance public awareness.

NARCOTICS AWARENESS

For many years, drug producing nations did not recognize the toll that narcotics cultivation, trafficking, and abuse took on their own societies. There is now greater recognition by drug producing nations that the vast oversupply of narcotics has resulted in high and growing addiction rates within their own borders. There is also growing public support for narcotics control and an increased political will to confront the narcotics problem in some drug producing nations. The expressions of commitment and concern expressed by the leaders of a number of South American nations during and after the Vice President's trip to Quito in 1984, and the high level of international participation in the two First Ladies Conferences on Drug Abuse hosted by Mrs. Nancy Reagan, illustrate an increased awareness and willingness by nations to meet the narcotics challenge head-on.

A.I.D. has, over the last eighteen months, developed and is implementing a narcotics awareness program. For FY 1986 $600,000 has been proposed for the program. Its objective is to inform opinion leaders and the general public in selected drug-producing and trafficking nations of the dangers of narcotics, as a threat to their society. A.I.D. has committed over $1 million in FY 1985 to a narcotics awareness initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean. In undertaking these activities, A.I.D. seeks to build self-sustaining indigenous institutions and local leadership that promotes broader public understanding, encourages more aggressive national control efforts and effective treatment and prevention programs. A.I.D.'s public awareness program complements the work of INM and USIA in Latin American and the Caribbean. To date, all A.I.D. funding for narcotics awareness has been from Development Assistance funds.

PERU (Project No. 527-0288)

In Peru, we are in the early stages of helping to establish a private sector Drug Education and Public Awareness Project ($500,000 has been proposed for FY 1986 which will help: (1) educate Peruvian opinion leaders and the public regarding drug issues; (2) publicize Peru's domestic drug problem; (3) encourage more aggressive actions against drugs; and (4) assist in developing drug-related information. The Center will be directed and managed by a Peruvian PVO. Project feasibility studies have been completed and work is now underway to establish the Center in Lima. Small amounts of A.I.D. assistance are also planned for the drug education efforts of the Ministries of Education and Health.

ECUADOR (Project No. 518-0016)

In May 1985 an agreement (amounting to $250,000) for a Narcotics Use Prevention Program was signed with an Ecuadorean institute made up of public and private sector representatives. The First Lady of Ecuador, who attended Mrs. Reagan's conference on drug abuse in April 1985, is actively involved in this $250,000 program the purpose of which is to strengthen the government of Ecuador's drug abuse prevention program. The project emphasizes preparation of educational materials and training of key opinion leaders in the country.

BOLIVIA (Project No. 511-0588)

An A.I.D. grant to the Department of Prevention Education (a unit within the Government of Bolivia (GOB) National Committee to Fight Drug Trafficking) for a Narcotics Education Program provides technical assistance to help the GOB carry out a program of opinion surveys and research on prevalence of drug

abuse, a national drug prevention campaign, training in communications techniques and formulation of a national policy on drug abuse and prevention. The A.I.D. grant will also help to finance seminars and conferences to improve and expand narcotics-related information directed to Bolivian opinion leaders, as well as the public. The narcotics awareness and education project will also work through a local PVO involved in combatting drug abuse in Bolivia to foster a nation-wide anti-narcotics citizens' movement. In addition to A.I.D.'s $250,000 narcotics awareness project, an additional $190,000 of A.I.D.'s Chapare Regional Development Project (described below) is supporting anti-narcotics education through radio broadcasts.

BELIZE (Project No. 505-0033)

USAID Belize recently signed a project agreement for $350,000 with the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Awareness Program, an Atlanta-based PVO, to support a network of host country private sector organizations to work in drug abuse education and prevention. The project will provide support for the preparation of brochures and other information for dissemination through available networks, including the school system, and the conduct of school surveys. The project will be implemented in coordination with the GOB Bureau for Prevention, Education and Treatment of Drug Abuse (PETODA), a national drug demand reduction project supported by I.N.M.'s drug education program.

JAMAICA (Project No. 532-0000.5)

In Jamaica, A.I.D. is funding an epidemiological study, the Narcotics Awareness Initiative, which will complement the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) - funded narcotics abuse education campaign. This study will help document the extent of the drug abuse problem within the Jamaican society. Additional A.I.D. efforts in narcotics awareness include a newsletter for young people, building drug awareness into popular radio soap operas and a media expert analysis of the epidemiological study results to determine appropriate target audiences and messages. A.I.D. will also work with the Jamaican National Council on Drug Abuse and others on additional proposals which may be developed.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

In addition to these new narcotics awareness activities, A.I.D. continues to move forward with its portfolio of narcotics-related development projects. All funding for development projects is DA, with the exception of Pakistan which is ESF.

BOLIVIA

Chapare Regional Development Project (Project No. 511-0543)

The Chapare Regional Development project became operational in August 1984 when the Government of Bolivia (GOB) established law enforcement in the area. One million dollars has been proposed for FY 1986 and $859,000 has been requested for FY 1987. Two other A.I.D. loans totalling $13.8 million are linked to the $16.9 million Chapare project. Up to $10 million in local currency generated by PL 480 Title III is reserved for farm credit and community organization activities in the Chapare. Planned contributions from A.I.D. and the GOB to legitimate economic development of the Chapare exceed $60 million.

The A.I.D. counterpart agency, the Secretariat for the Development of the Bolivian Tropics (SDBT), is now fully staffed and organized. Since August 1984, SDBT has financed a series of small, highly visible community development activities. These include school construction, road repair, construction of potable water systems, hospital expansion and market improvements. The result of these efforts has been a favorable reaction from the farmers in the area to the project (which until recently was viewed by the target group with considerable skepticism, if not outright hostility).

Demonstration farms for agriculture and forestry are being identified and credit programs are being put in place. The Chapare project and related loans contain "coca clauses" that not only prohibit benefits from flowing to those who produce coca, but link assistance to the government's fulfillment of an already agreed-to coca reduction program. As the coca eradication program of the new GOB commences, the A.I.D.-assisted Chapare project is ready to provide complementary assistance.

In addition, a new project, the Chapare Marketing and Agribusiness Project (511-0576), is planned for start up in FY 1987. A.I.D.'s life-of-project contribution will be an $8 million loan and a $2 million grant. This project will build upon the foundation established by A.I.D.'s earlier Chapare Regional Development Project (511-0543) and will strengthen existing, and develop new agribusiness and marketing facilities in the Chapare which are needed to provide new outlets for the region's agricultural products and facilitate the transition away from coca production.

PERU

Upper Huallaga Area Development Project (Project No. 527-0244)

The extreme violence in the Upper Huallaga valley in the past two years, carried out by narcotics traffickers and the Sendero Luminoso terrorists, was aimed at disrupting key project activities. Terrorists have killed a number of farmers and eradication workers, several Peruvian project personnel have been shot at and others intimidated, and some project sites and equipment have been destroyed by terrorist bombings. Large numbers of farmers have been threatened and told not to cooperate with the project. It is increasingly difficult for the GOP to recruit qualified Peruvian technical personnel who are willing to work in the project area. The military has been sent into the area to provide protection; however, violence has continued.

In spite of the disruption of project activities, implementation continues, although on a reduced scale. There are a number of Peruvian Government personnel assigned to the project (e.g., approximately 70 Peruvian extension agents are providing services to farmers) and two A.I.D. contract employees are working full time on the project providing technical assistance in agricultural research and extension. A.I.D. continues to send short-term advisors to the area to provide training and technical assistance on a variety of project activities. Agricultural research is being carried out in three research centers, and an active agricultural credit program is in place with credit being provided to farmers who wish to grow alternative crops to coca.

PAKISTAN

Northwest Frontier Province Area Development Project (Project No. 391-0485)

In September 1983, the Gadoon-Amazai Area Development project began. The four year, $30 million project (Economic Support Fund) is targeted for an area of the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) where approximately one-half of all opium poppies in Pakistan have been grown. The project seeks to transform the area's economy from a poppy-based one into a more diversified agricultural economy. In the last year, over 1,000 area farmers have participated in successful trials of a winter wheat variety. Yields increased between fifty and one hundred per cent over the variety currently being grown in the area. Over 1,000 fruit trees have been dispatched to the area for use in orchards. More than 15 kilometers of roads have been completed; road construction and repair is important in

increasing the farmers' access to markets for their crops. Some 55 Pakistanis have recently completed enforcement and eradication training. The project complements the Government of Pakistan (GOP) enforcement and eradication efforts and calls for enforcement of Pakistan's opium poppy cultivation ban with a target of complete elimination of poppies by 1986.

In August 1984, A.I.D. amended the Gadoon-Amazai Area Development Project by adding $10 million and changing the project name to the Northwest Frontier Province Area Development Project (NWFP). The NWFP Area Development Project expands its area of coverage to include the remaining poppy growing areas of the NWFP. The $10 million amendment includes the $5 million the United States pledged to the Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP) in 1984; the United States will provide another $5 million late in Calendar Year 1985.

In December 1983, A.I.D. assisted the GOP in the preparation and presentation to the Pakistan Donor Consortium of a Special Development and Enforcement Plan. Significant interest in the plan was expressed by several donor nations. Since April 1984 pledges or contributions from several countries have been made: $5 million from Italy, $4.8 million from the United Kingdom, $10 million from the United States, and $800,000 from Canada. The SDEP is being carried out under the auspices of the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). These funds will be used principally in the Dir district of the NWFP where it is estimated 50 percent of opium poppy cultivation occurs. It is hoped that other donors will join in the support for the SDEP.

The SDEP is intended to focus GOP efforts, with donor assistance, on eradicating poppy cultivation and preventing the resurgence or introduction of opium production in non-producing areas.

The SDEP builds on successful GOP and donor efforts to date to eliminate poppy production. For example, all opium production has ended in the major irrigation systems, and three donor-supported projects in the North West Frontier Province (Malakand, Buner, Gadoon) are presently combining development initiatives with enforcement of the poppy ban. In Malakand and Buner, all opium poppy cultivation had been eradicated but there are reports of possible new illicit poppy cultivation. SDEP development activities will include agricultural extension, watershed management, health, education, access and feeder roads and small irrigation systems.

THAILAND

Mae Chaem Watershed Development Project (Project No. 493-0294)

A.I.D. began a watershed development project in Thailand's northern district of Mae Chaem in August 1980. The project is not a narcotics control effort, but parts of the project are to be implemented in traditional poppy-growing areas. The principal objectives of the project include achievement of self-sufficiency in rice production and increased real average incomes, without resort to illicit drug production. The project includes a "poppy clause" by which the Thai Government covenants that U.S. assistance will not be used to benefit cultivation of poppies and commits the Thai Government to effective monitoring and enforcement of this clause. The project is a seven-year effort, directed at 40,000 inhabitants in the watershed, over half of whom are ethnic minorities . A.I.D.'s share of the project is $10 million ($6.9 million obligated thus far with $1.1 million proposed for FY 1986 and $1.0 million requested for FY 1987--Development Assistance funds) and the Royal Thai Government (RTG) is providing $11 million in counterpart funds.

The first phase of the project encountered several difficulties and was slow getting started. Difficulties included an inadequate management structure to coordinate the many line agencies involved and slow compliance initially with conditions agreed upon when the project was approved. These problems have now been resolved, and an evaluation of the project completed in mid-1983 recommended that the project be continued, with several improvements. Most of the recommendations made by the evaluation were incorporated into the project.

The second phase of the Mae Chaem project, which began in October 1984, is continuing agricultural extension and new agricultural demonstration plots, but is also expanding into three new districts: Ban Thap, Mae Na Chon, and Mae Suk. These new districts mark the first implementation of the project in areas that traditionally have grown poppies.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Overview

Participant training for the purpose of human resource development has been a major activity of U.S. foreign assistance since before the establishment of the Marshall Plan in 1947. Almost 250,000 participants have been trained in the United States and in third world countries by A.I.D. (and predecessor agencies) during the last 45 years.

Most A.I.D. training relates to specific projects developed in A.I.D.-recipient countries and is designed to meet clearly identified development objectives. Even broad-based manpower training programs relate to specific developmental activities such as agriculture, nutrition and health.

A.I.D. participants are primarily mid-level career managers and technicians from the public and private sectors who are jointly selected by A.I.D. and the host country. Academic (degree) training, accounts for 46% of all programs, while technical (non-degree) training, constitutes 54% of all training. Technical training may include classroom courses, seminars, on-the-job training and observation visits. Participants are trained primarily in the fields of agriculture (29%), industry and energy (22%), public administration (17%), and health and family planning (15%). In the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau, there has been a special emphasis on training for the socially and economically disadvantaged, with much of this training at the undergraduate level.

Almost all participants return home to pre-determined jobs in key development fields and work for a stipulated length of service. Less than one percent of A.I.D.-sponsored participants fail to return home.

Increased Emphasis on Participant Training

In 1982, the Agency began giving greater emphasis to participant training in order to meet more effectively the changing needs of managers, scientists, technicians, teaching faculty, and institutional leaders in all sectors of development. As a result, the number of A.I.D. participants in U.S. training has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1982, the number had risen to almost 8,000, of which 18% were women; in FY 1984 to more than 11,000, of which 18% were women; and in FY 1985 to about 12,500 with the percentage of women increasing to 20%. The Agency expects there will be a significant increase to between 15,000 and 17,000 participants trained in the United States in each of FY 1986 and FY 1987, with the number of women trained increasing as well.

In FY 1985, the recently merged Asia/Near East Bureau had the largest number of participants (45%), with 30% from the Near East and 15% from Asia. The Latin America Bureau moved up considerably from 19% in FY 1984 to 29% of the Agency total in FY 1985. This was due primarily to the Central America Peace Scholarship Program (CAPS) which resulted from the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America recommendations and which will provide for even greater increases in FY 1986 and FY 1987. Finally, the Africa Bureau had 26% of the participant total, a decrease in percentage (32%) from the previous fiscal year.

Examples of training programs that have contributed to the increase in A.I.D. participants are as follows:

- In Asia, through a combination of short and long-term overseas training and in-country training, Pakistan's $25 million Development Support Training Project plans to strengthen and upgrade managerial and technical expertise by tailoring courses to meet specific needs of the public sector, inclusion of private sector individuals in training opportunities, and program emphasis on the less advantaged Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan provinces. By project completion, 1,622 individuals will be trained in Pakistan, 88 in third countries, and 140 in the U.S.

  Indonesia's General Participant Training Project II is designed to expand public and private sector manpower capabilities through overseas training. At least 300 short-term and 310 long-term participants will be funded. A unique feature of this $18.2 million project is the establishment of an Overseas Training Office within the Indonesian Government responsible for determining training needs; placing, processing, monitoring and following up on participants; and coordinating research on all aspects of the training process.

- In the Near East, the AID program in Egypt accounts for the largest number of AID-financed participants (964) attending short-term technical and academic courses in the U.S. The Peace Fellowship Program represents the single largest participant program in Egypt. A total of $60 million is currently programmed over the life of the Program to finance training in the U.S. (both academic and non-degree) for an estimated 1,900 Egyptians.

  The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program (CASP) was initiated in 1981 to provide training in the U.S. for Greek and Turkish Cypriot students in an effort both to strengthen relations between the two communities and to promote the country's economic development. To date, AID has obligated $31.5 million to train approximately 727 Cypriots in undergraduate, graduate and non-degree training programs.

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Central American Peace Scholarship program will initiate training for 7,000 participants between 1985 and 1989. The project, valued at $146 million, will provide increased attention to the socially and economic disadvantaged, undergraduate training, women (41% of all trainees planned) and minority groups, and has strict economic needs criteria. A project in Panama focuses exclusively on training for the private sector with a consortium of private industries contributing half the cost of the training.

- In Africa, the African Manpower Development project covers 26 countries to help meet one of the continent's most pressing needs - human resource development. The $42 million project provides both academic and technical training in fields critical to the achievement of country development goals. The African Graduate Fellowship program, also a $42 million project, trains high caliber participants from 40 countries. Tuition waivers valued at $3 million under the current project are obtained from U.S. universities for these students. The $30 million Training of Disadvantaged South Africans project brings 140 undergraduates each year to the U.S. Tuition waivers from U.S. universities are also obtained under this program.

Ongoing Programs

An important objective of participant training in FY 1986 and FY 1987 is to encourage more training for individuals from the private sector in all regions. Participant training can be used as a vehicle to strengthen and stimulate private sector development. In support of this, U.S. private industry is increasingly being used to conduct specialized training, often in conjunction with academic programs. The potential for cost-sharing is a bonus for A.I.D. and the possibility of developing trade and investment relationships is a benefit to both U.S. and host country businesses. New programs and initiatives are being created to boost training for the indigenous private sector and capitalize on the training capabilities of U.S. business. These efforts, tailored to different regional needs, will build on the Agency's successful experience in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In FY 1987 the Agency will continue to conduct a series of training courses for labor leaders from developing countries. These programs offer training to senior level trade union leaders which enable them to develop more effective labor policies and programs and to promote more responsible trade union participation in socio-economic development.

A large number of private sector, university, and international organizations provide training services to A.I.D. In FY 1985, for example, more than 175 contractors, grantees and other groups funded by A.I.D., managed participants under more than 300 separate contracts and grants. The 25 largest contractors, however, handled about 80% of all A.I.D. participants in the United States in FY 1985. The Office of International Training initiated a study of these contractors to assure that the Agency and its participants receive high quality training services and that training costs are thoroughly justified.

A.I.D. Missions will continue in FY 1986 and FY 1987 to develop Country Training Plans (CTPs) which identify, in a single document, training policies, priorities, and strategies. CTPs also describe in-country training institutions, other donor training activities, and list specific constraints to training that must be overcome.

A.I.D. has developed a microcomputer system for missions to manage their participant training activities. The Participant Training Management System (PTMS) enables Missions to automate most participant tracking and monitoring activities and to provide more comprehensive information on all aspects of training. During FY 1985, several Central American Missions implemented this system. During FY 1986 and 1987, the PTMS will be installed in most other A.I.D. Missions, with highest priority given to Missions with the largest numbers of participants.

Finally, the Agency continues to work closely with programming and placement contractors, the academic community and non-profit and volunteer organizations to ensure the success of a participant's stay in the United States. These activities include an expanded health insurance program and enrichment programs which focus on themes such as American volunteerism, civic and community activities, free enterprise and the democratic system, and management skills, and provide opportunities for home hospitality and greater involvement with American families.

New Initiatives for FY 86 and FY 87

A.I.D. will give major attention in FY 1986 and FY 1987 to English language training for A.I.D. participants. While admission standards for English language competency in U.S. universities have risen during the past few years, the number of participants arriving for training in the U.S. with good English language skills has decreased. The Office of International Training has initiated a series of studies to identify more cost-effective methods of providing English language training, and will consider improving in-country institutions to provide better quality language instruction for students before they come to the U.S.

REGIONAL PROGRAM SUMMARY

PROGRAM SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	356,713	418,451	416,322	339,902
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	333,118	417,839	288,702	410,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	689,831	836,290	705,024	750,402
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	444,333	501,448	392,922	384,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	2,347,832	3,837,520	3,712,242	2,736,800
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,792,165	4,338,968	4,105,164	3,120,800
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	447,493	536,437	415,470	472,265
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	464,116	985,025	658,512	945,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	911,609	1,521,462	1,073,982	1,417,265
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	221,970	282,953	223,015	235,350
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1,100	1,000	1,435	1,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	223,070	283,953	224,450	236,850
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	68,298	93,643	81,360	57,350
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	6,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	68,298	99,643	81,360	57,350
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	33,951	42,257	40,760	42,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	33,951	42,257	40,760	42,000
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258

PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
GRANTS	653,141	829,280	696,564	746,997
LOANS	36,690	7,010	8,460	3,405
TOTAL	689,831	836,290	705,024	750,402
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST				
GRANTS	2,431,518	3,998,580	3,930,874	2,828,775
LOANS	360,647	340,388	174,290	292,025
TOTAL	2,792,165	4,338,968	4,105,164	3,120,800
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
GRANTS	488,371	1,278,442	961,419	1,236,028
LOANS	423,238	243,020	112,563	181,237
TOTAL	911,609	1,521,462	1,073,982	1,417,265
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
GRANTS	223,070	283,953	224,450	236,850
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	223,070	283,953	224,450	236,850
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST				
GRANTS	68,298	99,643	81,360	57,350
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	68,298	99,643	81,360	57,350
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION				
GRANTS	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
GRANTS	17,451	23,757	24,760	28,500
LOANS	16,500	18,500	16,000	13,500
TOTAL	33,951	42,257	40,760	42,000
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE				
GRANTS	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR				
GRANTS	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258
LOANS	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs		
							ESF	Other	
1985									
Loans	7,010	3,605	-	-	3,000	-	405	-	
Grants	829,280	124,625	15,023	46,596	32,419	20,133	417,434	173,050	
Total	836,290 a/	128,230	15,023	46,596	35,419	20,133	417,839	173,050	b/
1986									
Loans	8,460	-	-	-	8,460	-	-	-	
Grants	696,564	138,745	26,100	32,811	39,098	10,529	288,702	160,579	
Total	705,024 c/	138,745	26,100	32,811	47,558	10,529	288,702	160,579	d/
1987									
Loans	3,405	-	-	-	3,405	-	-	-	
Grants	746,997	148,000	23,000	29,648	33,464	20,385	410,500	82,000	
Total	750,402	148,000	23,000	29,648	36,869	20,385	410,500	82,000	e/

a/ Includes $3.4 million reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.
b/ Includes $103.3 million for Sahel Development Program; $66.3 million for the African Famine Supplemental, and $3.5 million for the Child Survival Fund.
c/ Excludes $30.3 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation under Deob/Reob Authority.
d/ Includes $77.0 million for Sahel Development Program; $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa $4.0 million for the Child Survival Fund, and $68.7 million for the African Famine Supplemental.
e/ Includes $80.0 million for Sahel Development Program and $2.0 million for the Child Survival Fund.

I. AFRICA AFTER THE DROUGHT

The drought of the past year sets the stage for a review of African development. Most African nations were severely affected, and the limited capacity of African governmental structures was severely tested. Public concern and frustration grew as daily reports both chronicled the spread of death and suffering and issued dire predictions of increasing misery. It appeared impossible to deliver adequate food and supplies to peoples widely dispersed over an area four times the size of the United States, given the problems of civil wars and non-functioning transport systems.

Fortunately the most dire predictions did not happen. The world community in general and the U.S. government and PVO community in particular moved an extraordinary amount of food to people in need in time to save millions of lives. It was a peacetime effort seldom matched in modern history.

AFRICA

The enormity of the U.S. response to the Sub-Saharan drought deserves some discussion. During FY 1985, a period roughly matching the Sub-Saharan African crop year, the United States shipped over three million tons of food assistance. This included three times the level of emergency food assistance given in FY 1984, a serious drought year for many African nations, and was ten times the emergency food contribution of a normal year. With the U.S. food aid contribution matched by the other donor community, the total food aid pledged to Sub-Saharan Africa in 1985 was well in excess of six million metric tons.

The Sub-Saharan food situation in the current 1985/86 crop year is much improved from last year. Nearly every country suffering from food shortfalls last year has had an improved harvest this year. The result is that most countries do not need exceptional food assistance this year, and in several cases, the food recipients of last year may be the food suppliers of the current year.

We see exceptional needs in relatively few countries, and with the exception of Ethiopia, the bulk of food aid requirements have already been pledged by the donor community. The United States has made 1.45 million metric tons of food aid available through December 1985. This accounts for nearly 60% of food pledged to date for sub-Saharan Africa in the 85/86 crop year.

The major reason for the improvement in this year's harvest is due to increased rainfall falling at the appropriate time during the growing season. The change in West Africa's Sahel is particularly dramatic. Although Cape Verde and Mauritania continue to suffer from chronic food shortfalls, only Mali has unusual food shortfalls this year. Last year the entire Sahel was affected by the drought.

In East Africa, several reports now indicate that Sudan has nearly tripled its cereal production from last year. Unfortunately the increase was primarily confined to the eastern part of the country, and western Sudan will still require food to be imported from the eastern surplus. In Ethiopia, there was some increase in production, but the lack of available agricultural inputs precluded a more substantial recovery. External food imports will continue to be required through the current crop year.

The lessons learned from the devastating drought of last year have enabled both the donor community and recipient countries to be better prepared for food emergencies in the coming years. Rainfall patterns are being closely monitored and reviewed during the growing seasons. In addition, harvest

projections are adjusted from the time seeds are planted so that shortfalls are identifiable as soon as possible.

In order to expedite the delivery process, the donor community has been very active in assessing port capacities, trucking fleets, and internal distribution networks in order to maximize efficiency should an urgent need arise.

We expect food emergencies to continue in Sub-Saharan Africa for the forseeable future. They will not occur every year, nor will they strike every country. If early information is available and shortfalls are anticipated early in the crop year, food shortfalls will not develop into critical emergencies.

With the drought now over, except for specific pockets in a handful of countries, and with agricultural production once again at normal levels, African leaders and the world community must look at those problems which both predated the drought and exacerbated its impact.

II. THE CHALLENGE OF THE 80's

Africa's continuing crisis is characterized by economic stagnation. Reinvigorated and renewed economic growth is the only solution.

Agriculture must grow to reduce the vulnerability to recurring drought and food shortages. Exports must grow to provide the resources to meet import needs and to pay off foreign debt. National economies must grow to generate local budget resources for development investments and recurrent costs.

From 1960 through 1982, the average rate of growth of per capita income in Sub-Sahara Africa was a mere 0.7% per year. At current growth rates it will take 100 years for African countries to raise per capita incomes from current levels of $350 to $700 per year. A minimum of 3% per capita or 6% GDP growth rate per year is required if Africa is to match the performance of low income countries in other regions and for GDP to double within 24 years.

Yet, at present, all medium-term projections are for contraction rather than growth. The reasons for the lack of growth are varied and complex.

Domestically there is a growing gap between population, food production, and productive resources that is fostered by inappropriate policies, misguided investments, and mismanaged

resources. Major emphasis has been put on developing new public institutions rather than developing the private sector. Following inherited colonial patterns and encouraged by donor financing, most governments have attempted to maintain control of all marketing and distributing aspects of the economy while at the same time adding new social welfare functions, agro-industrial production schemes, and ambitious new infrastructure.

The strategy has not worked.

Internationally, worsening terms of trade, oil shocks, and worldwide recession have undercut African exports. In addition, import costs have soared, and debt burdens have become unmanagable. Foreign exchange earnings are minimal as export earnings and volume have dropped, and scarce foreign exchange is used for debt service on past investments which have not yet paid for themselves. By 1986 Africans will be paying nearly $7 billion a year to service their debt obligations of over $80 billion. This represents an average 40% of their foreign exchange earnings. Meanwhile per capita imports are declining and are now at 63% of 1973 per capita levels. Unless imports are able to grow, renewed growth is not possible.

The cumulative effect of these forces is seen in the growing budget deficits, rising unemployment, and increased poverty and malnutrition.

Without arguing whether donors or recipients are primarily at fault, the results, in many cases, are that all systems are inoperative. Infrastructure left to deteriorate is costly or impossible to rehabilitate, while newly created parastatals are over staffed and under productive. This is exacerbated by armed conflict, political unrest, and corruption. Without a dramatic change in current patterns the countries of sub-Saharan Africa will continue to be plagued by famine, debt, economic stagnation, and mounting political unrest into the next century.

Total aid levels to Africa have been growing, but almost all African countries have had negative per capita growth rates. Per capita agricultural production, for example, has declined by 20% over the past twenty years. We can structure our emergency assistance to meet the food needs but that will not accelerate a development process which will enable African governments to meet the basic human needs of their own people.

Moreover, recent events are cause for greater alarm. The move toward dependency, nutured during the drought, must be checked

and reversed. But the official development community, ably assisted by the private voluntary community, cannot just move in and do the job. African governments must take charge of their development rather than merely tolerate the expenditures of a large and diverse donor community.

The major impetus for development in Africa will have to come from Africans. We can offer assistance, we can provide some seed money, and we can provide technical assistance where needed, but the bulk of the work must be initiated and maintained by the recipient. Time is the critical factor as population increases and deteriorating economic situations make the task more difficult daily.

III. A.I.D. STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The major objective of A.I.D. assistance is to help African countries get economic growth started again. Our assistance strategy emphasizes agricultural-led growth although our program emphasis is not limited to food production or confined to nations with a potential of food self-sufficiency. The major pieces of our strategy are:

-- economic stabilization and reform
-- increased agricultural production
-- human resources development

A common thread woven through much of our work in Africa is the use and support of private sector resources. Food production alone cannot raise incomes and absorb the growing labor force. Our assistance strategy must also stimulate the growth of private sector off-farm employment and export development. The improvement of governmental policies in Africa will make a valuable contribution to development, but the engine of change will be driven by the private sector. Consequently, we will direct an ever increasing portion of our resources through non-governmental channels in order to nurture private sector growth.

During the past year we have tightened our programming for sub-Saharan Africa. New starts have been cut in half, thus releasing U.S. and African staff time to concentrate on implementation; a major emphasis has been placed on policy reform to promote economic growth; and, we have conducted a strict portfolio review on a country by country basis to get out of sectors with limited developmental impact so that we could focus our resources on a few critical areas.

AFRICA

The recent drought and economic stagnation have encouraged other African nations to reconsider their economic policies. In stongly statist regimes such as those of Mali, Guinea, Madagascar, Zaire, Somalia, Ghana and Zambia, major changes are underway, and there are indications that turnarounds in economic performance are occurring.

Interestingly enough, policies conducive to growth do not have to be perfect. In fact, as long as they avoid getting mired down in overly repressive governmental control, advances can be made. Specifically, exchange rates need to be reasonable, excessive fiscal deficits should be avoided, special political interests should not guide economic decisions, and private initiative should be allowed to grow. In addition, where possible, development oriented nations should adopt an export oriented growth policy, which when coupled with conservative fiscal policy, enhances success.

Much of what we propose for FY 1987 is built on the successes that we have had in recent years. The following includes highlights of our program.

A. Economic Policy Reform and Stabilization

In the area of policy reform, we have attempted to influence some relatively high risk ventures. In Zambia, our policy dialogue is focusing on the reduction of maize and fertilizer subsidies, and in the past year they have been reduced by over 30%. We have also encouraged the adoption of an economically sound foreign exchange system, and recently the GOZ has adopted an auction process to set foreign exchange values. Lastly, we have pushed for the privatization of maize marketing, and as a result, the volume of grain moving through the national marketing parastatal has decreased while private sector sales have grown.

In Malawi, we are replenishing the fertilizer purchase fund in order to insure continuing availability of marketable fertilizer products. In return, the GOM will not subsidize the sale of fertilizer. Previously, the government stabilized the price of fertilizer by drawing down the fertilizer fund thus producing raised expectations and no capital for insuring a steady supply of agricultural inputs. When coupled with revised pricing policies, Malawi has experienced increased agricultural production, more efficient use of available agricultural inputs, and an increase in marketed outputs by small holder farmers with a concomitant increase in their cash incomes.

In Rwanda, we have supported private sector development through policy reform at governmental levels. Specifically, reform efforts are changing the investment code to extend benefits to smaller firms, as well as altering the administrative procedures governing insurance protection for smaller firms. In addition, the government is divesting itself of some parastatal operations, decontroling prices and reviewing selected tariff, tax and trade regimes to provide additional stimulus to private enterprise development and employment.

B. Agricultural Production

The multi-year commodity import program in Zimbabwe is an example of the kind of support we are able to lend to food production development. U.S. food processing equipment as well as raw materials have stimulated record harvests in both food grains and cash crops such as cotton. Similar production gains have been realized in neighboring Zambia primarily due to changed policies. Pricing and marketing reforms which emphasize the involvement of the private sector, combined with adequate rainfall, have resulted in a rapid recovery from recent production shortfalls in Kenya, Niger and Somalia as well as Zambia. In Zaire, we are combining policy reform and a commodity import program to encourage market and production stimulation bolstered by necessary capital goods.

Beyond the near term financial and policy constraints, Africa's longer term growth prospects are tempered by daunting development problems. The most important of these relate to: 1) low productivity in agriculture; 2) growing population pressures; 3) decaying physical and institutional infrastructure; (4) mounting unemployment; and (5) major manpower shortages in key skill areas.

Agriculture in Africa is an important source of growth as well as food. Agriculture is still the dominant sector in African economies, with 70 percent of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits. This sector accounts for 30 to 60 percent of gross domestic product and remains a primary source of foreign exchange for most African economies.

A.I.D.'s basic objective in agriculture is to help Africans achieve a reliable food supply through a blend of food production, food imports and, in a few instances, export crops appropriate to each country. With a disappearing land "frontier" and emerging seasonal labor constraints, continued production increases will have to come from increased productivity rather than increased land and labor use. We are supporting agricultural pricing and marketing reforms, privatization of parastatals, and increased farmer productivity

through investments designed to improve technologies, access to markets, productive infrastructure, and the supply of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.

We are placing a major emphasis on agricultural research to develop technologies that are affordable and profitable for the average farmer. The problem is complex, reflecting the fact that there are over 40 countries, multiple ecological zones, and over a dozen major food and export crops.

A.I.D.'s current agricultural research portfolio is $350 million. Our new plan for agricultural research in Africa concentrates resources in key food crops and key countries with the capacity either to generate or adapt technologies. The plan envisages a 20 year effort to develop commodity programs and to strengthen selected departments within African schools of agriculture to train the needed Master's-level scientists. Central to the research plan is linking national researchers to International Agricultural Research Centers and strengthening regional networks.

We are also assisting in the critical area of natural resources management through forestry, soil conservation and energy programs. We are providing support for on-farm tree planting regeneration of natural forests and rangelands. Our research and demonstration programs are designed to help meet vital fuelwood and fodder needs, and to the extent possible, will contribute to the restoration of the environment.

C. Human Resource Development

Although we are attempting to develop new ways to stimulate sub-Saharan African growth, human resource development remains critical to our program. These projects use both governmental and private and voluntary organizations and range from food production to health to the private sector. Although the resilience of Sub-Saharan Africa's institutional resources was demonstrated by this year's drought recovery, we are working in selected areas to make this strength even greater.

1. Education

In education, our programs focus on improving primary education, expanding the pool of middle and senior level professional, technical and managerial people, and on increasing the efficiency of education systems. Our training programs alone provide scarce resources which can be used to fill critical manpower gaps in areas such as agricultural research, extension, engineering and economics.

A.I.D. funded activities in Botswana, for example, also contain education and human resource development as a key element of the development portfolio. Primary and secondary education improvements have been combined with vocational and agricultural skills training to insure the proper foundation for national development. Results from this limited focus have already produced unexpected secondary benefits as a more highly trained workforce can make a more development oriented contribution to economic growth.

2. Health Care

For health activities, we are providing direct assistance as well as support for PL 480 Title II maternal/child health feeding programs. Our programs help develop primary care systems that provide preventive and curative services based on simple methods of diagnosis and treatment of common illnesses at early stages. A major focus is on child survival and the treatment of childhood communicable diseases, diarrhea, and malaria through immunization, oral rehydration therapy, anti-malarials and nutrition programs. We are helping identify alternative financing schemes and other ways to improve the efficiency in the delivery of health services.

In Swaziland, for example, we are fostering improvements in primary health care delivery through prenatal care, an immunization program, parasitic disease control, the availability of oral rehydration salts, as well as child spacing information, nutrition education and growth monitoring.

3. Family Planning

Regarding population, our programs are aimed at integrating family planning into public health systems and developing private sector services. We fund contraceptives for distribution through public and commercial channels. We also support training and information programs.

In Kenya, where the population growth rate exceeds 4.2%, the government is making family planning its top development priority. Using funding from A.I.D., the World Bank and other bilateral donors, Kenya seeks to expand the availability of voluntary family planning services so that people in all parts of the country have access. The A.I.D. component of the Kenyan effort will finance training, commodities, and community based delivery mechanisms. In Liberia, we are supporting an integrated health and family planning effort. Of particular note is the training and technical assistance made available to the Liberian Family Planning Association and the formulation of the National Population Commission.

IV. FY 1987 PROGRAM

With regard to our FY 1987 program, we will be continuing our emphasis on agriculture and basic human needs while supporting complimentary activities in policy reform and private sector development. In addition, we will continue to draw upon the excellent technical resources available in the private and voluntary organization community as well as closely link our programs with Peace Corps activities where appropriate.

An example of our new multi-fasceted approach can be seen in Malawi where a high proportion of our assistance is being made available to the private sector, including two efforts to strengthen rural credit institutions being implemented by Africare and the Credit Unions National Association (CUNA). In addition, Partnership for Productivity is helping improve an indigenous business advisory service active in rural Malawi. Similar private enterprise activities are currently being supported throughout Africa utilizing both the PVO community as well as indigenous governmental institutions.

Although much of our recent involvement in the private sector development has been through the funding of credit mechanisms, we have also supported other private sector activities. In Somalia, we have financed several sectoral assesments to identify opportunities of small to medium enterprises as well as subsector market research leading to specific business projects.

In Senegal, in addition to credit, we are making technical assistance available for many small scale providers of goods and services. This has enabled a "bridge" to be built between established commercial activities and rural village groups. Similar kinds of activities have been started in Kenya where credit and business advisory services have resulted in small manufacturing enterprises such as: semicuring of hides, sisal processing, hand tool production, soapmaking and bakeries.

Although food production and agricultural research will remain the highest priority for the coming year, we are looking forward to increased support for private sector development. It is clear that entrepreneurship is the major catalyst for economic development. We will continue to foster and support the private sector in Africa.

In addition, we feel that participant training and human resource development will make a lasting contribution to long term development needs. Therefore, we will continue to emphasize these activities, particularly in countries where minimal developmental funds are available.

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In FY 1987, we will continue to focus a major portion of our support in six countries (Sudan, Liberia, Somalia, Kenya, Sengal and Zaire). To the extent possible, we are also making substantial contributions to four additional nations (Niger, Cameroon, Zambia and Zimbabwe) where the environment for policy change and economic growth appears to be particularly good. In addition, we are attempting to maximize the impact of our regional programs by pinpointing regional support for those programs and areas where we can expect measurable positive change.

Specific FY 1987 activities will be detailed on a country by country basis in the following narrative portion of this document.

AFRICA

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority

Funds Available for Reobligation in FY 1986

Country	$000 / Account
Botswana	48.6 ARDN (G)
	212.6 ESF (G)
Cameroon	500.0 ARDN (G)
Ghana	2,100.0 ARDN (G)
	3,000.0 ARDN (L)
	530.0 HE (G)
	143.0 EHRD (G)
Kenya	2,234.2 ARDN (G)
	1,672.3 POP (G)
	57.4 SDA (G)
	86.9 ESF (G)
Liberia	509.7 ARDN (G)
	140.0 HE (G)
Somalia	3,100.0 HE (G)
Southern Africa Regional	23.0 ESF (G)
Sudan	12,791.9 ARDN (G)
Swaziland	339.0 ARDN (G)
	375.0 ARDN (L)
	35.7 POP (G)
	83.0 HE (G)
	1,190.8 EHRD (L)
	41.0 ESF (G)
	500.0 ESF (L)
Africa Regional	618.5 SDA (G)
TOTAL	30,332.6

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA										
1984	10,800	5,533	---	---	---	4,467	---	---	800	---
1985	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1986	7,656	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,656	---
1987	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---
BURKINA										
1984	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	---
1985	2,790	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,790	---	---
1986	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
BURUNDI										
1984	3,661	3,161	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	---
1985	3,546	2,021	---	---	---	---	1,525	---	---	---
1986	2,019	1,350	---	---	---	---	669	---	---	---
1987	2,000	750	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	---	---
CAMEROON										
1984	22,468	18,403	---	820	---	3,245	---	---	---	---
1985	19,622	14,120	---	---	---	5,502	---	---	---	---
1986	20,790	9,060	---	400	---	11,290	40	---	---	---
1987	21,890	13,338	---	2,000	---	6,357	195	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE										
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC										
1984	1,200	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHAD										
1984	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	3,000	---
1985	14,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,075	5,000	---
1986	8,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	4,785	---
1987	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	7,000	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COMOROS										
1984	780	780	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	750	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	700	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CONGO										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	812	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	475	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	188	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI										
1984	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1985	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
1986	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GAMBIA										
1984	3,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,737	---	---
1985	4,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,581	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
1987	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
GHANA										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,180	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,000	1,200	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GUINEA										
1984	1,650	1,500	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,600	2,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,730	3,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,730	3,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GUINEA-BISSAU										
1984	2,040	1,040	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
1985	3,000	2,500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KENYA										
1984	53,299	29,499	2,300	---	---	---	500	---	21,000	---
1985	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415	---	---	720	---	25,000	---
1986	35,234	10,057	7,800	2,516	---	315	191	---	14,355	---
1987	39,812	6,600	2,039	2,500	---	250	6,423	---	22,000	---
LESOTHO										
1984	10,014	4,174	40	1,450	---	4,350	---	---	---	---
1985	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	---	3,155	---	---	---	---
1986	9,660	4,522	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---
1987	9,660	5,460	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	---	---
LIBERIA										
1984	47,961	7,324	---	1,342	---	2,295	2,000	---	35,000	---
1985	58,385	5,844	50	3,051	---	2,817	3,623	---	43,000	---
1986	43,377	5,067	50	4,500	---	3,950	1,100	---	28,710	---
1987	53,780	4,980	50	4,200	---	3,450	1,100	---	40,000	---
MADAGASCAR										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1986	3,871	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,871	---
1987	5,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
MALAWI										
1984	7,600	3,000	1,400	1,000	---	---	2,200	---	---	---
1985	24,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	---	2,500	---	15,000	---
1986	9,200	6,100	880	1,920	---	---	300	---	---	---
1987	9,220	3,220	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALI										
1984	11,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,200	---	---
1985	28,458	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,458	18,000	---
1986	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITANIA										
1984	3,390	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,390	---	---
1985	9,362	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,362	---	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS										
1984	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1985	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
MOZAMBIQUE										
1984	8,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1985	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
NIGER										
1984	24,612	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,612	5,000	---
1985	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	5,000	---
1986	20,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	4,785	---
1987	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	7,000	---
RWANDA										
1984	4,800	3,000	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	18,238	5,000	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SENEGAL										
1984	32,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,885	10,000	---
1985	37,104	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,104	15,000	---
1986	30,484	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	11,484	---
1987	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	15,000	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES										
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---
SIERRA LEONE										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOMALIA										
1984	49,940	13,000	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
1985	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	---	2,737	1,000	---	30,000	---
1986	36,783	8,434	2,838	1,500	---	2,000	---	---	22,011	---
1987	48,410	11,438	2,772	1,200	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	4,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,785	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
SUDAN										
1984	146,281	15,681	700	2,100	---	---	2,300	---	120,000	5,500
1985	142,000	23,313	540	1,140	---	---	3,007	---	114,000	---
1986	87,812	25,200	1,050	350	---	---	1,400	---	59,812	---
1987	118,000	23,005	2,250	50	---	---	2,695	---	90,000	---
SWAZILAND										
1984	5,690	1,828	---	---	---	3,862	---	---	---	---
1985	8,112	1,985	---	2,130	---	3,997	---	---	---	---
1986	7,600	1,360	---	900	---	4,740	600	---	---	---
1987	6,500	2,000	---	1,000	---	3,500	---	---	---	---
TANZANIA										
1984	1,190	---	---	---	---	1,190	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOGO										
1984	3,900	1,608	---	2,292	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	3,100	1,492	---	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,060	3,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,060	1,749	560	751	---	---	---	---	---	---
UGANDA										
1984	9,000	8,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,940	5,890	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,550	3,000	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	5,350	5,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ZAIRE										
1984	20,996	7,404	1,592	2,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	34,359	12,720	---	11,210	---	14	---	---	10,415	---
1986	29,620	12,300	2,080	5,570	---	100	---	---	9,570	---
1987	35,300	11,100	1,100	4,100	---	800	2,200	---	16,000	---
ZAMBIA										
1984	21,322	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,322	---
1985	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1986	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1987	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
ZIMBABWE										
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986	20,570	5,000	4,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	9,570	---
1987	21,000	5,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	11,000	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM										
1984	40,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,255	---	---
1985	22,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,930	---	---
1986	19,038	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,038	---	---
1987	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG										
1984	18,996	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	15,996	---
1985	21,924	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	18,924	---
1986	32,550	---	---	---	---	3,840	---	---	28,710	---
1987	33,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFRICA REGIONAL										
1984	61,624	8,473	5,773	14,915	---	12,418	8,820	---	---	11,225
1985	127,188	15,308	3,365	17,310	3,500	13,697	7,758	---	---	66,250
1986	196,192	25,380	4,402	14,605	4,000	14,185	6,229	---	47,850	79,541
1987	145,390	34,592	5,429	10,847	2,000	9,750	7,772	---	75,000	---
TOTAL										
1984	689,831	138,608	15,545	27,069	---	35,827	16,320	106,619	333,118	16,725 c/
1985	836,290 a/	128,230	15,023	46,596	3,500	35,419	20,133	103,300	417,839	66,250 d/
1986	705,024 b/	138,745	26,100	32,811	4,000	47,558	10,529	77,038	288,702	79,541 e/
1987	750,402	148,000	23,000	29,648	2,000	36,869	20,385	80,000	410,500	---

a/ Includes $3.4 million reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.
b/ Excludes $30.3 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation in FY 1986 under Deob/Reob Authority.
c/ Migration and Refugee Assistance.
d/ African Famine Supplemental.
e/ Includes $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance and $68.7 million African Famine Supplemental.

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

PROGRAM: BENIN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH												
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	680-0201	80	81	13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	633-0077	80	88	2,473	2,473	2,473	126	---	1,347	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0221	81	89	3,060	3,060	3,060	---	---	1,000	---	1,060
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,533	5,533	5,533	126	---	2,347	---	2,060
GRANTS					5,533	5,533	5,533	126	---	2,347	---	2,060
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0222	81	88	1,650	1,650	1,650	557	---	1,093	---	---
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	633-0231	82	90	2,817	2,817	2,817	1,341	---	1,476	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,467	4,467	4,467	1,898	---	2,569	---	---
GRANTS					4,467	4,467	4,467	1,898	---	2,569	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION	G	633-0074	78	82	9,149	7,903	7,930	6,770	---	1,160	---	---
RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	633-0077	80	88	6,876	5,349	5,349	3,393	---	300	---	700
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	633-0078	78	90	4,305	4,305	4,305	2,694	---	1,611	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0221	81	89	5,108	12,335	5,108	2,563	---	1,000	1,012	1,000
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0222	81	85	5,643	5,643	5,643	3,470	---	1,100	---	1,073
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	633-0228	82	82	904	904	452	283	---	169	---	---
SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0229	85	89	16,318	16,318	4,527	22	3,356	1,500	---	1,500
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	633-0231	82	86	11,741	11,741	9,685	4,416	2,056	1,700	---	2,800

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES	G	633-0238	83	83	650	650	650	340	---	310	---	---
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II	G	633-0240	86	91	---	8,200	---	---	1,100	500	2,988	1,000
WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II	G	633-0241	86	90	---	27,013	---	---	1,144	1,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					60,694	100,361	43,649	23,951	7,656	10,350	8,000	11,073
GRANTS					60,694	100,361	43,649	23,951	7,656	10,350	8,000	11,073
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					70,694	110,361	53,649	25,975	7,656	15,266	8,000	13,133
GRANTS					70,694	110,361	53,649	25,975	7,656	15,266	8,000	13,133
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BURKINA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	G	686-0226	78	80	1,700	1,170	1,170	705	---	465	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,700	1,170	1,170	705	---	465	---	---
GRANTS					1,700	1,170	1,170	705	---	465	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0221	78	81	9,457	6,000	6,000	5,612	---	388	---	---
RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	686-0228	79	85	13,480	13,480	13,480	12,357	---	1,123	---	---
SEGUENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)	G	686-0231	78	85	5,505	5,505	5,505	4,990	---	515	---	---
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0235	79	81	5,958	4,658	4,658	4,149	---	509	---	---
GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0243	80	83	2,611	2,611	2,611	1,898	---	713	---	---
FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	G	686-0245	81	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	980	---	620	---	---
SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	G	686-0249	81	82	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,036	---	264	---	---
STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MANAGEME	G	686-0251	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	819	---	850	---	1,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	686-0259	83	87	200	200	120	77	40	82	40	41
ASSISTANCE IN POPULATION PLANNING	G	686-0260	86	87	---	4,400	---	---	960	200	960	1,000
SOUTHWEST REG. REFORESTATION PROJECT	G	686-0934	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	200	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,111	45,754	41,274	32,918	1,000	5,464	1,000	2,541
GRANTS					46,111	45,754	41,274	32,918	1,000	5,464	1,000	2,541
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BURKINA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					47,811	46,924	42,444	33,623	1,000	5,929	1,000	2,541
GRANTS					47,811	46,924	42,444	33,623	1,000	5,929	1,000	2,541
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
BASIC FOOD CROPS	G	695-0101	80	87	6,690	7,440	6,690	4,282	---	2,000	750	808
BURURI FOREST	G	695-0105	82	82	1,144	1,144	1,144	602	---	360	---	192
SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	695-0106	83	86	7,790	7,790	6,440	132	1,350	450	---	2,600
RURAL ROADS II	G	695-0112	83	85	1,087	1,087	1,087	624	---	463	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,711	17,461	15,361	5,640	1,350	3,273	750	3,590
GRANTS					16,711	17,461	15,361	5,640	1,350	3,273	750	3,590
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION	G	695-0109	83	83	330	330	330	241	---	89	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					330	330	330	241	---	89	---	---
GRANTS					330	330	330	241	---	89	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PARTICIPANT TRAINING	* G	695-0121	87	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
GRANTS					---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II	G	695-0103	80	86	9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	---	1,034
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	---	1,034
GRANTS					9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	---	1,034
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					26,041	32,791	24,022	11,178	2,019	5,362	2,000	5,024
GRANTS					26,041	32,791	24,022	11,178	2,019	5,362	2,000	5,024
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK AND AG DEV	G	631-0004	78	84	5,439	5,100	5,100	4,926	---	174	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	G	631-0008	79	87	8,800	9,700	6,800	4,813	2,000	1,750	900	1,300
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	631-0013	79	94	7,697	7,697	7,697	6,635	---	1,000	---	62
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	G	631-0022	80	83	757	597	597	495	---	102	---	---
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	G	631-0023	82	87	8,040	9,180	7,451	2,352	589	2,434	1,140	1,214
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	L	631-0023	82	87	5,600	5,600	5,600	---	---	---	---	2,000
NATIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	G	631-0024	79	82	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,119	---	301	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	631-0031	82	88	16,670	16,670	7,810	3,036	2,400	2,616	4,000	2,794
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	631-0031	82	88	26,351	26,351	26,351	---	---	800	---	4,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	631-0044	80	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,225	---	375	---	---
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	G	631-0052	85	93	35,422	35,422	2,950	19	2,700	2,500	2,573	3,000
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	L	631-0052	85	93	3,605	3,605	3,605	---	---	700	---	2,300
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK & DAIRY	G	631-0054	86	88	---	3,500	---	---	599	200	2,901	600
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II	G	631-0057	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	566	400	1,224	475
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	365	44	206	206	600	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					121,471	128,942	77,346	24,664	9,060	13,608	13,338	17,845
GRANTS					85,845	93,386	41,790	24,664	9,060	12,108	13,338	9,545
LOANS					35,556	35,556	35,556	---	---	1,500	---	8,300

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)	G	631-0051	84	84	820	820	820	82	---	158	---	250
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)	* G	631-0056	87	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	400	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					820	8,820	820	82	400	258	2,000	850
GRANTS					820	8,820	820	82	400	258	2,000	850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	G	631-0033	84	88	11,364	11,364	4,350	567	2,000	2,111	2,000	2,383
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	L	631-0033	84	88	16,265	16,265	4,400	---	8,460	1,000	3,405	3,500
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING (PVO)	G	631-0053	85	88	2,767	2,030	---	---	815	200	952	450
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	2	2	15	15	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					30,396	29,659	8,752	569	11,290	3,326	6,357	6,333
GRANTS					14,131	13,394	4,352	569	2,830	2,326	2,952	2,833
LOANS					16,265	16,265	4,400	---	8,460	1,000	3,405	3,500
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	40	40	195	195
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	40	40	195	195
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	40	40	195	195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					152,617	167,421	86,918	25,315	20,790	17,232	21,890	25,223
GRANTS					100,796	115,600	46,962	25,315	12,330	14,732	18,485	13,423
LOANS					51,821	51,821	39,956	---	8,460	2,500	3,405	11,800

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized data.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDT TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
SAL DESALINATION/POWER	G	655-0005	78	82	525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
GRANTS					525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	G	655-0011	82	84	3,688	3,688	3,688	720	---	1,000	---	948
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT II	G	655-0013	84	87	5,611	7,611	3,611	116	2,000	2,550	2,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,299	11,299	7,299	836	2,000	3,550	2,000	2,448
GRANTS					9,299	11,299	7,299	836	2,000	3,550	2,000	2,448
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,824	11,824	7,824	1,295	2,000	3,616	2,000	2,448
GRANTS					9,824	11,824	7,824	1,295	2,000	3,616	2,000	2,448
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	676-0015	82	82	1,000	1,000	1,000	548	---	150	---	150
POST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM (PVO)	G	676-0016	84	86	3,700	3,700	3,200	513	500	750	---	600
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	676-0017	86	87	---	4,500	---	---	1,500	200	2,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
GRANTS					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
GRANTS					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CHAD

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL SANITARY WATER	G	677-0022	78	79	1,669	968	968	829	---	139	---	---
RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I	G	677-0041	83	84	5,500	5,500	5,500	2,758	---	2,500	---	242
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	677-0050	85	85	5,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	1,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	G	677-0051	85	88	12,725	12,725	3,725	---	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	G	677-0934	85	85	350	350	350	10	---	250	---	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,244	29,543	15,543	3,597	4,000	7,889	4,000	3,332
GRANTS					25,244	29,543	15,543	3,597	4,000	7,889	4,000	3,332
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES	G	677-0047	84	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	---	---
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	677-0050	85	87	22,500	22,500	5,000	---	2,785	5,000	7,000	5,000
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II	G	677-0052	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,500	27,500	8,000	2,000	4,785	8,000	7,000	5,000
GRANTS					25,500	27,500	8,000	2,000	4,785	8,000	7,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					50,744	57,043	23,543	5,597	8,785	15,889	11,000	8,332
GRANTS					50,744	57,043	23,543	5,597	8,785	15,889	11,000	8,332
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: COMOROS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
CARE (PVO)	G	602-0001	84	88	3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
GRANTS					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
GRANTS					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CONGO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. I (PVO)	G	679-0001	81	86	3,475	3,475	3,000	2,853	475	600	---	22
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. II (PVO)	G	679-0002	82	87	3,000	3,000	2,812	1,090	---	1,000	188	910
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,475	6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,600	188	932
GRANTS					6,475	6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,600	188	932
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
NUTRITION EDUCATION II (PVO)	G	679-0006	85	85	188	188	188	171	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					188	188	188	171	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					188	188	188	171	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MANPOWER TRAINING	* G	679-0007	87	91	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100
GRANTS					---	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					6,663	8,663	6,000	4,114	475	1,600	500	1,032
GRANTS					6,663	8,663	6,000	4,114	475	1,600	500	1,032
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, 1985 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned data.

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

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ENERGY INITIATIVES	G	603-0013	81	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,811	---	1,000	---	189
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	G	603-0015	84	86	2,998	3,298	2,400	733	898	1,000	---	898
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-I (PVO)	G	603-0017	84	86	2,300	2,300	1,900	555	400	500	---	500
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	G	603-0020	84	88	5,500	5,500	2,000	---	2,052	1,500	1,448	1,500
PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT	* G	603-0022	87	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	3,552	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
GRANTS					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
GRANTS					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0001	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,684	---	---	---	109
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0002	83	88	3,000	6,000	3,000	812	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
GRANTS					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
GRANTS					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	635-0202	78	83	2,747	2,747	2,747	2,185	---	334	---	210
MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	635-0203	79	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,038	---	1,962	---	---
GAMBIA FORESTRY	G	635-0205	79	79	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,354	---	221	---	---
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	635-0206	79	83	6,344	6,344	6,344	4,013	---	1,311	---	1,020
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	635-0219	85	91	18,000	18,000	3,960	---	3,960	3,081	3,960	2,750
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	635-0221	83	87	200	200	120	59	40	40	40	40
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS	G	635-0225	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	15	---	720	---	700
OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (PVO)	G	635-0934	85	85	581	581	581	50	---	205	---	175
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
GRANTS					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
GRANTS					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: GHANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH	G	641-0084	79	82	4,760	1,656	1,656	1,284	---	96	---	276
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	641-0102	80	82	5,450	5,450	5,450	3,334	---	251	---	1,000
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	L	641-0102	80	82	7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200
GHANA SEED COMPANY	* G	641-0110	87	89	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,210	15,306	11,106	6,008	---	1,547	1,200	3,476
GRANTS					10,210	11,306	7,106	4,618	---	347	1,200	2,276
LOANS					7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200
POPULATION PLANNING												
CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	G	641-0109	85	87	6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
GRANTS					6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OPPORT INDUST CENTER INTL/GHANA (PVO)	G	641-0108	82	82	1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
GRANTS					1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					25,562	23,654	14,654	6,978	3,000	4,945	3,000	6,476
GRANTS					18,562	19,654	10,654	5,588	3,000	3,745	3,000	5,276
LOANS					7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: GUINEA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AG PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	G	675-0201	76	82	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,261	---	139	---	---
SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION	G	675-0204	83	85	3,800	3,800	3,800	648	---	1,825	---	1,000
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	675-0208	83	86	650	650	500	392	150	258	---	---
SMALL HOLDER PRODUCTIVITY	G	675-0210	86	90	---	12,000	---	---	3,580	500	1,230	2,000
AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION	G	675-0212	84	85	1,800	1,800	1,800	345	---	575	---	255
AGROBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION	* G	675-0213	87	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
GRANTS					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
GRANTS					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	657-0002	77	80	1,853	1,853	1,853	1,717	---	136	---	---
FOOD CROP PROTECTION II	G	657-0007	78	83	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,230	---	609	---	---
RICE PRODUCTION	G	657-0009	80	86	4,500	4,900	4,500	2,541	400	1,000	---	959
SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION	G	657-0010	83	87	5,500	5,540	3,720	212	500	2,800	800	1,500
FOOD CROP PROTECTION III	G	657-0012	85	86	1,250	1,250	1,000	---	250	100	---	200
AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G	657-0013	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	850	100	1,200	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,942	19,382	12,912	5,700	2,000	4,745	2,000	4,159
GRANTS					14,942	19,382	12,912	5,700	2,000	4,745	2,000	4,159
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING	G	657-0011	84	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	10	---	500	---	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,500	1,500	1,500	10	---	500	---	800
GRANTS					1,500	1,500	1,500	10	---	500	---	800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					16,442	20,882	14,412	5,710	2,000	5,245	2,000	4,959
GRANTS					16,442	20,882	14,412	5,710	2,000	5,245	2,000	4,959
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	G	615-0169	78	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	24,841	---	1,000	---	359
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	L	615-0169	78	83	23,600	23,600	23,600	21,871	---	1,500	---	229
ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)	G	615-0172	79	83	13,000	10,901	10,901	7,343	---	3,000	---	558
DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	615-0180	79	86	4,099	4,133	4,099	3,897	134	200	---	136
RURAL PLANNING II	G	615-0189	80	83	3,575	3,575	3,575	2,661	---	814	---	100
ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE	L	615-0190	81	91	7,800	7,800	7,800	2,309	---	1,500	---	1,500
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G	615-0220	83	87	12,000	12,000	11,000	1,084	---	1,500	1,000	2,500
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	L	615-0220	83	84	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---	2,400	---	4,800
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	G	615-0221	85	88	3,000	3,000	1,000	---	---	500	---	400
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	615-0228	82	82	4,400	4,400	---	---	---	66	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH EDUCATION	G	615-0229	86	91	---	40,000	---	---	7,387	50	---	3,000
AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN	L	615-0230	84	85	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,653	---	7,347	---	---
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	5,000	10,000	1,200	---	2,000	1,792	1,000	2,100
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G	615-0238	87	91	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	724	219	536	1,000	600	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					139,674	212,609	127,099	69,878	10,057	22,669	6,600	16,182
GRANTS					71,274	144,209	58,699	40,045	10,057	9,922	6,600	9,653
LOANS					68,400	68,400	68,400	29,833	---	12,747	---	6,529
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING II	G	615-0193	82	82	4,000	2,400	2,400	1,122	---	750	---	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	G	615-0223	83	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,200	---	1,013	---	952
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	615-0232	85	91	38,877	38,877	4,000	---	7,800	1,680	---	2,850
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	750
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	100	47	---	53	39	39
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,377	48,777	11,000	3,369	7,800	3,496	2,039	5,091
GRANTS					50,377	48,777	11,000	3,369	7,800	3,496	2,039	5,091
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH PLANNING AND INFORMATION	G	615-0187	79	85	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,361	---	189	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	615-0216	78	83	310	310	310	---	---	310	---	---
KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)	G	615-0219	83	83	500	500	500	255	---	245	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	615-0232	85	91	4,123	4,123	250	---	2,479	550	1,500	1,150
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	3,000	3,000	2,000	66	---	700	1,000	750
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	65	7	37	85	---	10
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,483	10,483	5,675	2,689	2,516	2,079	2,500	1,910
GRANTS					10,483	10,483	5,675	2,689	2,516	2,079	2,500	1,910
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	500	500	---	---	250	50	250	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	65	55	---	10

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	500	---	---	315	105	250	110
GRANTS					500	500	---	---	315	105	250	110
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	615-0205	80	81	4,800	4,800	4,800	3,760	---	700	---	340
SMALL TOWNS HG-TA	G	615-0212	81	85	665	665	665	537	---	128	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE	G	615-0225	84	85	1,170	900	900	110	---	350	---	250
MASENO SO. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	615-0226	82	82	500	500	500	261	---	239	---	---
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	500	500	220	---	---	110	223	150
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G	615-0238	87	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	100	19	191	200	200	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,585	17,365	7,185	4,687	191	1,727	6,423	840
GRANTS					7,585	17,365	7,185	4,687	191	1,727	6,423	840
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT	G	615-0213	83	85	76,000	76,000	76,000	28,876	---	32,500	---	13,270
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II	G	615-0240	86	88	---	60,000	---	---	14,355	---	22,000	7,855
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					76,000	136,000	76,000	28,876	14,355	32,500	22,000	21,125
GRANTS					76,000	136,000	76,000	28,876	14,355	32,500	22,000	21,125
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					284,619	425,734	226,959	109,499	35,234	62,576	39,812	45,258
GRANTS					216,219	357,334	158,559	79,666	35,234	49,829	39,812	38,729
LOANS					68,400	68,400	68,400	29,833	---	12,747	---	6,529

*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: LESOTHO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	632-0065	78	85	11,194	10,199	10,199	8,144	---	2,055	---	---
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	632-0214	80	84	993	992	992	857	---	135	---	---
LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0215	80	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	7,445	---	2,250	---	2,305
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	G	632-0218	80	87	6,200	6,200	5,597	3,223	263	620	340	640
AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G	632-0221	85	90	26,100	26,100	1,363	---	4,259	3,420	5,120	4,049
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					56,487	55,491	30,151	19,669	4,522	8,480	5,460	6,994
GRANTS					56,487	55,491	30,151	19,669	4,522	8,480	5,460	6,994
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G	632-0088	79	85	12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	---	1,500
GRANTS					12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G	632-0061	77	83	3,381	3,381	3,381	3,098	---	283	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	84	9,103	8,203	8,203	7,197	---	1,006	---	---
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G	632-0080	77	85	5,871	4,621	4,621	2,850	---	1,070	---	701
BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	632-0222	84	89	25,750	25,750	6,000	377	5,138	4,180	4,200	4,960
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					44,105	41,955	22,205	13,522	5,138	6,539	4,200	5,661
GRANTS					44,105	41,955	22,205	13,522	5,138	6,539	4,200	5,661
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	84	1,767	1,767	1,767	1,686	---	81	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,767	1,767	1,767	1,686	---	81	---	---
GRANTS					1,767	1,767	1,767	1,686	---	81	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					114,501	111,355	66,265	43,125	9,660	16,680	9,660	14,155
GRANTS					114,501	111,355	66,265	43,125	9,660	16,680	9,660	14,155
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	669-0134	80	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,661	---	780	---	559
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	L	669-0134	80	85	6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	669-0135	80	82	4,997	4,997	4,487	4,308	---	179	---	---
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	669-0137	77	84	3,250	3,250	3,250	2,603	---	647	---	---
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)	G	669-0153	77	85	5,880	5,880	5,879	5,680	---	199	---	---
NIMBA CO RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	669-0163	80	85	4,263	4,263	4,763	3,514	---	375	---	374
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	669-0185	85	88	5,400	5,400	1,200	75	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	669-0188	84	92	19,990	19,990	4,807	150	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	669-0200	85	88	4,300	4,300	1,000	---	2,100	1,500	1,200	1,500
AG. SECTOR ANALYSIS AND PLNG II	G	669-0209	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	667	---	750	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	217	26	200	195	30	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					59,780	62,780	36,803	21,728	5,067	11,375	4,980	7,122
GRANTS					53,080	56,080	30,103	20,017	5,067	6,875	4,980	6,633
LOANS					6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489
POPULATION PLANNING												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0165	83	83	300	300	300	---	---	175	---	125
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	50	---	50	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					300	300	350	---	50	225	50	175
GRANTS					300	300	350	---	50	225	50	175
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0165	83	88	14,700	14,700	7,863	1,570	4,470	4,000	4,170	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	30	---	30	30	30	30
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,700	14,700	7,893	1,570	4,500	4,030	4,200	2,030
GRANTS					14,700	14,700	7,893	1,570	4,500	4,030	4,200	2,030
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY LEARNING II	G	669-0166	85	90	14,550	14,550	2,000	---	2,350	1,500	2,300	2,000
ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG	G	669-0194	82	87	4,889	6,889	4,889	3,414	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,000
MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	669-0206	86	91	---	3,000	---	---	500	---	100	300
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	223	163	100	120	50	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,439	24,439	7,112	3,577	3,950	2,820	3,450	3,390
GRANTS					19,439	24,439	7,112	3,577	3,950	2,820	3,450	3,390
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0132	78	87	8,283	9,733	8,283	6,104	400	1,500	1,050	679
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I	G	669-0146	78	81	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,273	---	75	---	---
SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)	G	669-0201	84	85	2,515	2,915	2,515	1,250	400	732	---	432
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	125	18	300	300	50	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,146	13,996	12,271	8,645	1,100	2,607	1,100	1,211
GRANTS					12,146	13,996	12,271	8,645	1,100	2,607	1,100	1,211
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE II	G	669-0167	79	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,749	---	1,251	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VII	G	669-0202	85	85	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VIII	G	669-0205	86	86	---	28,710	---	---	28,710	28,710	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT IX	* G	669-0207	87	87	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	40,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,000	116,710	48,000	46,749	28,710	29,961	40,000	40,000
GRANTS					48,000	116,710	48,000	46,749	28,710	29,961	40,000	40,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					154,365	232,925	112,429	82,269	43,377	51,018	53,780	53,928
GRANTS					147,665	226,225	105,729	80,558	43,377	46,518	53,780	53,439
LOANS					6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	687-0101	85	86	2,000	3,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	---	1,400
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	* G	687-0102	87	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	4,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000
GRANTS					2,000	4,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	687-0101	85	86	3,000	5,871	3,000	---	2,871	1,500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	* G	687-0102	87	87	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	9,871	3,000	---	2,871	1,500	4,000	2,000
GRANTS					3,000	9,871	3,000	---	2,871	1,500	4,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	13,871	5,000	46	3,871	3,000	5,000	4,000
GRANTS					5,000	13,871	5,000	46	3,871	3,000	5,000	4,000
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	612-0202	79	82	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,013	---	500	---	400
MALAWI UNION OF SAVINGS COOP DEV (PVO)	G	612-0205	80	91	760	760	760	667	---	93	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	612-0214	84	85	5,100	5,100	5,100	310	---	1,800	---	1,350
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	612-0215	85	88	14,000	15,000	1,645	---	6,100	465	3,220	2,550
MANAGEMENT ASSIST. TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO	G	612-0219	83	83	2,828	2,828	2,828	829	---	450	---	1,549
RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)	G	612-0220	83	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	343	---	300	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					32,938	33,938	20,583	10,162	6,100	3,608	3,220	6,099
GRANTS					32,938	33,938	20,583	10,162	6,100	3,608	3,220	6,099
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	612-0211	84	86	3,280	3,280	2,400	4	880	600	---	900
FAMILY PLANNING	* G	612-0226	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,280	6,280	2,400	4	880	600	3,000	900
GRANTS					3,280	6,280	2,400	4	880	600	3,000	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER	G	612-0207	80	81	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,950	---	1,350	---	600
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	612-0211	84	86	4,920	4,920	3,000	120	1,920	1,000	---	1,200
FAMILY PLANNING	* G	612-0226	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,920	13,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,350	3,000	1,800
GRANTS					10,920	13,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,350	3,000	1,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	G	612-0201	80	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	---	3,615	---	1,520
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	---	3,615	---	1,520
GRANTS					8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	---	3,615	---	1,520
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION	G	612-0218	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	---	2,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	---	2,200
GRANTS					5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	---	2,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	612-0225	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	4,500	---	4,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	4,500	---	4,800
GRANTS					15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	4,500	---	4,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					75,452	82,452	59,997	16,907	9,200	15,873	9,220	17,319
GRANTS					75,452	82,452	59,997	16,907	9,200	15,873	9,220	17,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MALI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING	G	688-0207	77	85	4,930	4,930	4,930	2,729	---	1,603	---	598
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	688-0208	77	91	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,435	---	54	---	216
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	G	688-0210	78	86	18,395	18,313	16,913	14,342	1,482	3,222	---	831
RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	688-0217	78	83	4,517	4,517	4,517	4,199	---	229	---	89
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II	G	688-0218	82	91	18,220	30,000	15,665	7,021	2,555	5,404	2,000	2,030
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING	G	688-0221	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	1,797	---	950	---	915
TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN	G	688-0225	80	80	500	500	500	303	---	197	---	---
SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II	G	688-0226	81	88	3,750	7,250	3,750	3,099	2,000	651	2,000	1,775
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	688-0227	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	1,200	215	1,000	600
FARMING SYSTEMS R E D	G	688-0232	85	92	19,493	19,493	6,560	---	---	825	---	1,732
OPERATION HAUTE VALLE II	* G	688-0233	87	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	831
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)	G	688-0234	83	87	200	200	120	79	40	40	40	81
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	688-0235	86	91	---	15,500	---	---	1,723	200	1,960	1,650
VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)	G	688-0237	85	85	858	858	858	427	---	204	---	64
VILLAGE REFORESTATION	G	688-0237	83	83	160	160	160	9	---	75	---	76
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					78,294	128,992	61,244	36,440	9,000	13,869	10,000	11,488
GRANTS					78,294	128,992	61,244	36,440	9,000	13,869	10,000	11,488
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
MALI ECON POL REFORM PROG	G	688-0240	85	85	18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MALI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000
GRANTS					18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					96,294	146,992	79,244	36,440	9,000	22,869	10,000	17,488
GRANTS					96,294	146,992	79,244	36,440	9,000	22,869	10,000	17,488
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT	G	682-0214	82	85	11,291	11,291	11,291	4,440	---	2,000	---	3,000
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	G	682-0230	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,095	---	1,000	---	1,500
SECTION 206, PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	682-0231	83	83	106	106	106	---	---	35	---	35
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	682-0232	83	87	200	200	120	87	40	60	40	41
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	682-0233	84	88	6,000	6,000	3,731	127	1,100	1,400	1,000	1,700
MAURITANIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	* G	682-0237	87	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,960	---
DIROL PLAIN OPERATIONS RESEARCH	G	682-0934	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	250	---	250
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	682-0957	84	86	3,820	3,820	1,960	16	1,860	500	---	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
GRANTS					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
GRANTS					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MAURITIUS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
HOUSING TA GRANT	G	642-0002	79	86	250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
GRANTS					250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	642-0006	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	642-0007	86	86	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	1,000	---	914
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	642-0008	85	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	* G	642-0009	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,000	11,914	7,000	---	1,914	5,500	3,000	5,414
GRANTS					7,000	11,914	7,000	---	1,914	5,500	3,000	5,414
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					7,250	12,164	7,250	58	1,914	5,692	3,000	5,414
GRANTS					7,250	12,164	7,250	58	1,914	5,692	3,000	5,414
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	656-0201	84	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
GRANTS					1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	656-0201	84	87	37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
GRANTS					37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					38,000	45,570	21,000	4,904	9,570	9,800	15,000	9,898
GRANTS					38,000	45,570	21,000	4,904	9,570	9,800	15,000	9,898
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	G	683-0208	78	78	2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	---	105	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	---	105	---	---
GRANTS					2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	---	105	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	G	683-0208	78	86	13,429	13,429	13,429	8,453	950	3,500	---	1,450
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH	G	683-0225	82	85	11,660	11,660	11,660	3,757	---	2,600	---	2,600
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	683-0226	79	82	5,030	5,030	5,030	3,321	---	325	---	1,384
EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING	G	683-0229	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	985	---	500	---	250
FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING	G	683-0230	80	86	3,839	4,223	3,839	2,469	384	900	---	700
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	683-0234	82	87	19,900	19,900	14,613	3,892	4,287	3,700	1,000	4,000
LITERACY TRAINING	G	683-0237	81	81	1,810	1,810	1,145	756	---	389	---	---
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	G	683-0240	81	87	13,582	16,582	13,582	7,585	2,000	3,200	1,000	3,000
INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	G	683-0242	83	88	17,500	17,500	13,394	4,520	---	3,500	---	3,250
RURAL IRRIGATED AGRI DEV II (PVO)	G	683-0245	83	83	750	750	750	467	---	283	---	---
RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT	G	683-0246	84	87	15,000	17,500	7,500	27	5,500	5,250	3,000	6,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	683-0249	83	86	200	200	120	43	40	65	40	80
IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE	* G	683-0250	87	88	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT II	G	683-0256	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	2,839	---	6,960	2,000

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
MATERNAL LANGUAGES TEXTS	G	683-0937	84	84	348	348	348	92	---	256	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					105,048	131,932	87,410	36,367	16,000	24,468	17,000	24,714
GRANTS					105,048	131,932	87,410	36,367	16,000	24,468	17,000	24,714
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
RURAL DEV. SECTOR GRANT-ESF	G	683-0247	83	87	17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,785
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,785
GRANTS					17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,785
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					124,048	162,717	104,380	48,232	20,785	29,573	24,000	29,499
GRANTS					124,048	162,717	104,380	48,232	20,785	29,573	24,000	29,499
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: RWANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LOCAL CROP STORAGE	G	696-0107	79	80	2,573	2,573	2,573	2,047	---	500	---	26
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	696-0109	79	83	5,126	5,126	5,126	4,012	---	900	---	214
FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	696-0110	84	88	13,000	13,000	4,700	418	4,500	1,200	3,800	1,500
FISH CULTURE	G	696-0112	81	82	2,470	2,450	2,450	975	---	800	---	675
RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS	G	696-0115	81	83	3,706	3,706	3,706	2,374	---	800	---	532
FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II	G	696-0116	81	83	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,429	---	750	---	621
COOPERATIVE TRAINING CENTER (PVO)	G	696-0119	81	83	935	897	897	654	---	243	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	696-0121	84	88	4,064	4,064	1,000	310	1,500	750	564	750
COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)	G	696-0122	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	500	---	500
CROPPING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	696-0123	83	83	515	515	515	402	---	113	---	---
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS	* G	696-0127	87	89	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,636	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,789	43,731	25,367	12,621	6,000	6,556	6,000	5,318
GRANTS					36,789	43,731	25,367	12,621	6,000	6,556	6,000	5,318
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING	G	696-0113	81	84	6,250	6,250	6,250	2,624	---	1,700	---	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,250	6,250	6,250	2,624	---	1,700	---	1,700
GRANTS					6,250	6,250	6,250	2,624	---	1,700	---	1,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: RWANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG. & EMPLO	G	696-0126	85	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,500
GRANTS					12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					55,039	61,981	43,617	15,245	6,000	12,256	6,000	11,518
GRANTS					55,039	61,981	43,617	15,245	6,000	12,256	6,000	11,518
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
TRILATERAL AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE	G	658-0002	86	88	---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
GRANTS					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
GRANTS					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT I	G	685-0207	75	83	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,273	---	100	---	27
CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	685-0205	78	84	23,710	23,710	23,710	19,033	---	2,077	---	2,600
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	685-0208	77	84	3,999	3,999	3,999	3,342	---	200	---	457
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	685-0217	79	84	2,548	2,548	2,548	2,088	---	460	---	---
SAED TRAINING	G	685-0218	78	82	4,530	4,530	4,530	3,629	---	901	---	---
YOUTH JOB DEV-YMCA/ORGN REHAB TRNG(PVO)	G	685-0222	79	83	3,285	3,285	3,285	3,205	---	80	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	685-0223	81	85	5,445	5,350	5,350	3,239	---	1,200	---	911
SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	G	685-0235	80	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,421	---	1,600	---	679
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0242	84	85	9,225	9,225	9,225	1,099	---	2,000	---	2,500
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0248	85	89	20,000	20,000	9,450	---	---	3,000	5,855	3,200
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	685-0249	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,723	---	277	---	---
MILLET PROCESSING	G	685-0250	81	85	900	900	900	616	---	284	---	---
RURAL MANAGEMENT (ENEA)	G	685-0256	82	84	3,365	3,365	3,365	1,231	---	1,200	---	400
COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	685-0260	84	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	134	---	3,000	---	3,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	685-0269	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	10,460	6,500	9,040	5,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	685-0270	83	87	200	640	120	98	40	50	40	52
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT	G	685-0280	85	86	5,000	8,500	5,000	---	3,000	2,500	---	2,000
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES	G	685-0281	85	91	5,000	5,000	2,200	---	---	1,500	2,565	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
REFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION	G	685-0283	86	87	---	8,000	---	---	5,500	1,000	2,500	2,000
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	685-0957	84	88	3,596	3,595	2,043	---	---	1,000	---	1,043
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					114,903	146,747	99,825	50,131	19,000	28,929	20,000	26,369
GRANTS					114,903	146,747	99,825	50,131	19,000	28,929	20,000	26,369
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND III	G	685-0287	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV	G	685-0288	86	86	---	11,484	---	---	11,484	11,484	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V	* G	685-0289	87	87	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	41,484	15,000	15,000	11,484	11,484	15,000	15,000
GRANTS					15,000	41,484	15,000	15,000	11,484	11,484	15,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					129,903	188,231	114,825	65,131	30,484	40,413	35,000	41,369
GRANTS					129,903	188,231	114,825	65,131	30,484	40,413	35,000	41,369
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SEYCHELLES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	662-0006	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	603	---	1,397	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	662-0007	86	86	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	600	---	1,314
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	• G	662-0008	87	87	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
GRANTS					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
GRANTS					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

CP 57

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	636-0107	78	84	9,063	9,063	9,063	6,244	---	2,000	---	819
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	G	636-0170	86	90	---	8,500	---	---	1,300	500	1,300	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,063	17,563	9,063	6,244	1,300	2,500	1,300	2,319
GRANTS					9,063	17,563	9,063	6,244	1,300	2,500	1,300	2,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING II (PVO)	G	636-0169	82	82	679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
GRANTS					679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,742	18,242	9,742	6,845	1,300	2,578	1,300	2,319
GRANTS					9,742	18,242	9,742	6,845	1,300	2,578	1,300	2,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	12,244	12,244	12,744	7,735	---	4,040	---	469
CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0108	79	83	14,944	14,944	14,944	6,500	---	2,000	---	2,000
LIVESTOCK MARKETING	G	649-0109	84	86	11,000	11,000	10,300	55	700	2,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS	G	649-0112	79	83	8,635	8,635	8,635	6,059	---	1,649	---	927
BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0113	80	83	11,171	11,171	11,171	5,104	---	3,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURE RES. & MANPOWER	G	649-0126	86	87	---	8,500	---	---	3,994	500	4,455	1,500
SHEBELLE WATER MANAGEMENT	* G	649-0129	87	97	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	3,760	500
JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES	G	649-0134	83	86	8,000	8,550	8,000	1,063	550	2,885	---	2,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	8,700	8,700	900	---	2,750	1,500	3,000	1,500
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	300	34	450	400	223	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					74,694	133,744	66,494	26,550	8,434	18,974	11,438	14,096
GRANTS					74,694	133,744	66,494	26,550	8,434	18,974	11,438	14,096
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	649-0131	84	87	10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
GRANTS					10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	649-0102	79	83	15,200	8,938	8,938	8,410	---	528	---	---
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	6,556	6,556	6,556	6,291	---	265	---	---
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	3,500	4,700	3,000	---	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	200	125	---	75	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,256	20,194	17,694	14,826	1,500	2,368	1,200	1,500
GRANTS					25,256	20,194	17,694	14,826	1,500	2,368	1,200	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.	G	649-0119	85	91	18,500	18,500	2,700	---	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	37	1	---	36	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,500	18,500	2,737	1	2,000	2,036	3,000	2,000
GRANTS					18,500	18,500	2,737	1	2,000	2,036	3,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	2,800	2,800	1,000	---	---	750	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,800	2,800	1,000	---	---	750	---	250
GRANTS					2,800	2,800	1,000	---	---	750	---	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I	G	649-K602	82	82	18,500	18,500	13,500	17,965	---	535	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	649-K603	83	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	13,435	---	2,563	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	649-K604	85	85	27,000	27,000	27,000	---	---	18,000	---	9,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	649-K605	86	86	---	21,011	---	---	21,011	15,000	---	5,001
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	* G	649-K606	87	87	---	26,000	---	---	---	---	26,000	2,000
KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION	G	649-0114	82	85	42,000	42,000	42,000	2,628	---	16,000	---	16,000
POLICY INITIAT. & PRIVITIZATION STUDIES	G	649-0132	83	88	2,500	7,500	2,500	512	1,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					106,000	158,011	106,000	34,540	22,011	53,598	30,000	34,001
GRANTS					106,000	158,011	106,000	34,540	22,011	53,598	30,000	34,001
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					237,350	343,349	198,415	76,212	36,783	80,726	48,410	53,042
GRANTS					237,350	343,349	198,415	76,212	36,783	80,726	48,410	53,042
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT		674-0301	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	500	3,000	2,500
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION		674-0302	86	89	---	8,785	---	---	785	200	3,500	2,000
BLACK BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING		674-0303	86	89	---	12,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	3,500	3,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT**												
GRANTS					---	30,785	---	---	4,785	2,700	10,000	8,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY												
GRANTS					(61,634)	(96,019)	(22,154)	(12,421)	(20,550)	(11,250)	(25,000)	(17,675)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Including Portion charged to Southern Africa Regional Program)												

**Equals total funded from South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans) Program

*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: SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	647-0213	82	89	(22,000)	(22,000)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,840)	(2,500)	(3,000)	(2,500)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					(22,000)	(22,000)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,840)	(2,500)	(3,000)	(2,500)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT RESEARCH	G	674-0206	80	C	--	--	(7)	(5)	(775)	(775)	(500)	(500)
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	(16,119)	(16,119)	(4,831)	(2,790)	(1,160)	(2,000)	(2,725)	(2,000)
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0223	83	86	(4,300)	(7,900)	(1,893)	(828)	(1,500)	(700)	(1,500)	(900)
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES	G	674-0230	85	88	(18,000)	(18,000)	(860)	---	(5,500)	(500)	(5,500)	(1,500)
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	674-0302	86	89	---	(1,215)	---	---	(1,215)	(300)	---	(500)
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND (S.A.)	G	674-9801	79	C	---	---	(1,524)	(547)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	674-9901	80	C	---	---	(989)	(704)	(275)	(275)	(275)	(275)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					(38,419)	(43,234)	(10,104)	(4,874)	(11,925)	(6,050)	(12,000)	(7,175)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,413	---	587	---	---
BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0018	78	83	12,032	12,032	12,032	11,324	---	361	---	347
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	650-0020	78	82	26,000	25,383	25,383	13,854	---	3,500	---	3,500
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0021	79	82	6,640	6,420	6,420	6,246	---	174	---	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I	G	650-0031	80	82	3,628	3,547	3,547	3,208	---	339	---	---
SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB.	G	650-0043	83	88	19,700	19,700	10,737	2,924	---	1,000	---	2,000
SOUTHERN REGION AGRI. DEV. I	G	650-0046	82	82	10,100	4,820	4,820	1,459	---	500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS	G	650-0047	81	83	7,300	7,300	7,300	2,919	---	1,000	---	1,000
KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)	G	650-0054	85	88	18,100	18,100	2,000	---	6,000	1,500	9,100	2,000
W. SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD	G	650-0069	84	88	60,000	60,000	36,544	19	19,000	1,000	6,356	5,000
AGRI. RESEARCH & PRODUCTION	* G	650-0075	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	8,300	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	450	51	200	374	249	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					165,500	174,302	111,233	43,417	25,200	10,335	23,005	15,647
GRANTS					165,500	174,302	111,233	43,417	25,200	10,335	23,005	15,647
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	81	1,881	1,881	1,881	578	---	500	---	500
MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)	G	650-0063	82	85	1,796	1,796	1,796	248	---	500	---	500
COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES	G	650-0072	86	87	---	3,200	---	---	1,000	100	2,200	1,500

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	40	---	50	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,677	6,977	3,717	826	1,050	1,150	2,250	2,550
GRANTS					3,677	6,877	3,717	826	1,050	1,150	2,250	2,550
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	650-0011	78	80	5,863	5,863	5,863	5,716	---	147	---	---
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	85	16,182	16,182	16,182	5,468	---	2,000	---	2,000
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	650-0073	85	85	---	---	2,122	990	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	58	---	350	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,045	22,045	24,225	12,174	350	2,197	50	2,050
GRANTS					22,045	22,045	24,225	12,174	350	2,197	50	2,050
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	85	1,200	1,200	1,200	261	---	300	---	500
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	G	650-0036	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,283	---	717	---	---
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	650-0041	81	87	4,600	4,600	3,500	2,230	500	500	600	500
ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT	G	650-0059	82	87	8,450	8,450	5,455	3,287	700	1,000	1,995	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	207	38	200	200	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,250	24,250	20,362	15,099	1,400	2,717	2,695	2,100
GRANTS					24,250	24,250	20,362	15,099	1,400	2,717	2,695	2,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	650-K602	81	81	50,000	50,000	50,000	49,894	---	107	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	650-K603	82	82	100,000	100,000	100,000	97,941	---	974	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	650-K604	83	83	60,250	60,250	60,250	44,444	---	15,806	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	650-K606	84	84	102,000	102,000	102,000	43,599	---	22,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	G	650-K608	85	85	111,000	111,000	111,000	---	---	61,000	---	50,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	G	650-K609	86	86	---	59,812	---	---	59,812	20,000	---	39,812
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VIII	* G	650-K610	87	87	---	90,000	---	---	---	---	90,000	60,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION	G	650-0071	83	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	938	---	1,000	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					428,250	578,062	428,250	236,816	59,812	120,887	90,000	150,812
GRANTS					428,250	578,062	428,250	236,816	59,812	120,887	90,000	150,812
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					643,722	805,536	587,787	308,332	87,812	137,296	118,000	173,159
GRANTS					643,722	805,536	587,787	308,332	87,812	137,286	118,000	173,159
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	G	645-0068	78	82	5,070	3,387	3,387	3,329	---	58	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	645-0068	78	82	4,600	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	563	---	---
CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG	G	645-0212	81	87	12,900	12,900	10,882	4,561	---	2,700	2,000	2,200
SWINE PRODUCTION AND COOP DEV (PVO)	G	645-0213	80	85	483	483	483	321	---	162	---	---
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0218	84	89	1,699	1,699	---	---	1,360	388	---	214
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION	G	645-0224	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	245	---	950	---	55
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,002	23,750	20,033	11,924	1,360	4,321	2,000	2,469
GRANTS					21,402	19,719	16,002	8,456	1,360	3,758	2,000	2,469
LOANS					4,600	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	563	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	G	645-0062	77	81	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,131	---	69	---	---
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	G	645-0087	79	83	3,297	3,297	3,297	2,833	---	464	---	---
HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (PVO)	G	645-0215	81	85	1,126	1,126	1,126	992	---	134	---	---
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0220	85	89	5,664	5,664	2,000	---	900	1,055	1,000	1,459
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,287	12,287	8,623	5,956	900	1,722	1,000	1,459
GRANTS					12,287	12,287	8,623	5,956	900	1,722	1,000	1,459
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	645-0069	78	84	7,637	6,747	6,747	5,640	---	1,107	---	---
TEACHER TRAINING	G	645-0214	83	87	5,595	5,595	2,795	735	1,200	1,562	1,600	1,608

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0218	84	89	17,920	17,920	5,085	798	3,540	1,683	1,900	2,793
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					31,152	30,262	14,627	7,173	4,740	4,352	3,500	4,401
GRANTS					31,152	30,262	14,627	7,173	4,740	4,352	3,500	4,401
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SMALL ENTERPRISE SUPPORT (PVO)	G	645-0222	86	88	---	1,200	---	---	600	250	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,200	---	---	600	250	---	250
GRANTS					---	1,200	---	---	600	250	---	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	645-0068	78	84	5,400	4,900	4,900	4,516	---	384	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	645-0069	78	84	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,055	6,555	6,555	6,017	---	538	---	---
GRANTS					1,655	1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---
LOANS					5,400	4,900	4,900	4,516	---	384	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					76,496	74,054	49,838	31,070	7,600	11,183	6,500	8,579
GRANTS					66,496	65,123	40,907	23,086	7,600	10,236	6,500	3,579
LOANS					10,000	8,931	8,931	7,984	---	947	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: TANZANIA

CH 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	G	621-0135	78	78	2,356	2,356	2,356	2,273	---	83	---	---
RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME	G	621-0155	80	82	10,175	10,175	10,175	8,893	---	1,282	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	621-0156	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,442	---	1,558	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,531	15,531	15,531	12,608	---	2,923	---	---
GRANTS					15,531	15,531	15,531	12,608	---	2,923	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	G	621-0150	79	80	5,744	5,249	5,249	4,655	---	594	---	---
CONT ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO)	G	621-0154	80	80	2,206	2,206	2,206	1,734	---	472	---	---
ZANZIBAR MALARIA	L	621-0163	81	81	11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,721	14,915	14,915	8,509	---	3,266	---	3,140
GRANTS					7,950	7,455	7,455	6,389	---	1,066	---	---
LOANS					11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I	G	621-0149	79	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,243	---	757	---	---
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	G	621-0161	81	84	5,455	5,455	5,455	3,262	---	2,193	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,455	11,455	11,455	8,505	---	2,950	---	---
GRANTS					11,455	11,455	11,455	8,505	---	2,950	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					46,707	41,901	41,901	29,622	---	9,139	---	3,140
GRANTS					34,936	34,441	34,441	27,502	---	6,939	---	---
LOANS					11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: TOGO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DICI- DAVIE COMMUNITY FARM PHASE I (PVO)	G	693-0217	81	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	706	---	294	---	---
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)	G	693-0218	83	88	3,230	5,230	3,230	1,323	844	1,300	916	1,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	693-0224	83	86	2,150	2,150	1,434	494	716	450	---	400
SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV. (PVO)	G	693-0226	84	87	3,500	3,500	1,167	550	1,500	1,000	833	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,880	11,880	6,831	3,073	3,060	3,044	1,749	2,200
GRANTS					9,880	11,880	6,831	3,073	3,060	3,044	1,749	2,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT	* G	693-0229	87	91	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	560	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	3,000	---	---	---	---	560	300
GRANTS					---	3,000	---	---	---	---	560	300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION	G	693-0210	80	85	11,739	11,739	11,739	7,772	---	3,000	---	967
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	G	693-0212	77	78	1,278	1,278	1,078	765	---	35	---	278
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT	* G	693-0228	87	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	751	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,017	19,017	12,817	8,537	---	3,035	751	1,845
GRANTS					13,017	19,017	12,817	8,537	---	3,035	751	1,845
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					22,897	33,897	19,648	11,610	3,060	6,079	3,060	4,345
GRANTS					22,897	33,897	19,648	11,610	3,060	6,079	3,060	4,345
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: UGANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	617-0102	81	86	8,999	11,999	8,999	5,990	3,000	1,500	---	1,509
MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	617-0103	83	85	13,100	13,100	13,100	1,000	---	2,000	---	4,000
REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES	G	617-0104	84	89	18,200	18,200	6,000	13	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	* G	617-0105	87	88	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	3,350	2,000
OIL SEED PRODUCTION	G	617-0106	85	89	8,122	8,122	2,290	---	---	---	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,421	55,421	30,389	7,003	3,000	5,500	5,350	11,509
GRANTS					48,421	55,421	30,389	7,003	3,000	5,500	5,350	11,509
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)	G	617-0107	84	86	3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
GRANTS					3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					51,471	59,021	33,439	7,101	3,550	6,500	5,350	13,009
GRANTS					51,471	59,021	33,439	7,101	3,550	6,500	5,350	13,009
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L	660-0026	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,196	---	590	---	620
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0028	81	85	300	300	300	60	---	90	---	80
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	81	85	4,405	4,405	4,000	771	---	1,727	---	793
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0059	76	85	15,125	15,125	15,125	12,303	---	2,822	---	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0059	76	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,439	---	61	---	---
INERA SUPPORT	G	660-0064	77	81	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,897	---	53	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	85	4,990	4,990	4,990	3,172	---	1,818	---	---
CASSAVA OUTREACH	G	660-0077	78	82	3,027	3,027	3,027	2,679	---	348	---	---
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G	660-0079	82	85	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,245	---	1,367	---	1,018
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	85	1,186	1,186	1,186	396	---	449	---	209
APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	660-0091	83	88	10,000	15,000	6,502	357	2,200	3,278	4,000	3,220
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0098	84	87	8,000	8,000	3,800	133	4,200	2,626	---	2,520
AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G	660-0102	85	92	15,000	15,000	3,300	9	3,100	2,821	2,000	1,380
APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY (OPG/PVO)	G	660-0104	84	94	134	134	134	50	---	66	---	18
PVO MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	G	660-0113	85	85	794	794	793	200	---	210	---	383
AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING	G	660-0119	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,600	700	1,900	1,400
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	660-0120	87	90	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	86	19	200	267	200	200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					78,711	104,711	58,993	30,926	12,300	19,293	11,100	13,841
GRANTS					65,806	91,806	46,493	23,520	12,300	16,915	11,100	12,428
LOANS					12,905	12,905	12,500	7,406	---	2,378	---	1,413
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING	G	660-0094	83	87	3,940	4,940	3,940	1,375	---	1,880	1,000	980
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	660-0101	84	86	2,080	2,080	---	---	2,080	500	---	600
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,020	7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	2,380	1,100	1,680
GRANTS					6,020	7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	2,380	1,100	1,680
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
BASIC RURAL HEALTH	G	660-0086	81	85	4,975	4,975	4,975	3,362	---	1,613	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	660-0093	81	81	389	389	389	323	---	66	---	---
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	660-0101	84	86	6,235	6,235	4,000	---	2,235	780	---	1,105
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	G	660-0107	85	89	16,401	16,401	4,250	---	2,500	1,000	4,000	1,500
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH	G	660-0114	85	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	200	---	1,505	---	415
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY	G	660-0116	85	85	2,250	2,250	2,250	301	---	578	---	215
KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (OPG)	G	660-0122	86	86	---	750	---	---	750	250	---	350
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	100	59	85	126	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					32,750	33,500	18,464	4,245	5,570	5,918	4,100	3,685
GRANTS					32,750	33,500	18,464	4,245	5,570	5,918	4,100	3,685
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING	G	660-0068	80	87	2,544	3,344	2,544	1,123	---	912	800	609

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	14	11	100	103	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,544	3,344	2,558	1,134	100	915	800	609
GRANTS					2,544	3,344	2,558	1,134	100	915	800	609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	660-0120	87	90	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,100	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,100
GRANTS					---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	81	85	405	405	405	---	---	405	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	87	510	510	510	500	---	---	---	---
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	78	464	464	464	400	---	64	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT-(PVO)	G	660-0097	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,516	---	2,274	---	210
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	660-0100	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	204	---	6,900	---	2,896
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II	G	660-0103	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	6,150	---	3,850
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	660-0105	86	90	---	50,000	---	---	9,570	4,700	16,000	6,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,379	76,379	26,379	3,620	9,570	20,493	16,000	13,656
GRANTS					25,974	75,974	25,974	3,620	9,570	20,088	16,000	13,656
LOANS					405	405	405	---	---	405	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					146,404	231,954	110,334	41,300	29,620	48,999	35,300	34,571
GRANTS					133,094	218,644	97,429	33,894	29,620	46,216	35,300	33,158
LOANS					13,310	13,310	12,905	7,406	---	2,783	---	1,413

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	611-K601	77	87	15,000	30,000	15,000	12,014	---	2,986	15,000	10,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	611-K602	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	7,000	---	3,000
MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP	G	611-K603	85	85	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	13,000	---	12,000
AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	611-K604	86	86	15,000	15,000	---	---	15,000	12,000	---	3,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	L	611-0070	77	87	134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTION DEV	G	611-0075	80	85	9,755	6,785	6,785	3,543	---	2,000	---	1,242
AGRICULTURE DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	611-0201	80	84	12,515	12,515	12,515	5,665	---	2,000	---	2,000
CHAMA AREA DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	611-0204	81	82	1,167	1,167	1,167	903	---	264	---	---
WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD. (PVO	G	611-0205	83	83	564	483	483	156	---	327	---	---
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.	G	611-0206	84	89	13,028	13,028	5,390	100	---	1,500	1,000	2,000
AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II	* G	611-0207	87	92	---	12,245	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
AGRI. DEV. RESEARCH & EXTENSION II	* G	611-0208	87	90	---	15,485	---	---	---	---	2,000	450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					237,004	276,683	211,315	156,215	15,000	42,218	20,000	34,292
GRANTS					102,029	141,708	76,340	22,381	15,000	41,077	20,000	34,292
LOANS					134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					237,004	276,683	211,315	156,215	15,000	42,218	20,000	34,292
GRANTS					102,029	141,708	76,340	22,381	15,000	41,077	20,000	34,292
LOANS					134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized data.
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PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	613-0209	82	90	---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
GRANTS					---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	613-0219	82	89	---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
GRANTS					---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	613-0229	86	88	---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
GRANTS					---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	613-K607	86	87	---	8,439	---	---	4,439	3,900	4,000	4,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	G	613-0204	80	80	750	750	750	680	---	70	---	---
LOW COST SHELTER	G	613-0205	82	82	750	750	750	492	---	258	---	---
BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	G	613-0208	83	87	45,000	48,900	39,869	23,426	5,131	16,000	3,900	8,574
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	613-0209	82	90	45,000	45,000	45,000	26,714	---	12,951	---	5,335
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	613-0215	82	85	13,139	13,139	13,139	2,965	---	3,000	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	613-0216	82	84	97,000	97,000	97,000	88,709	---	8,290	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	613-0219	82	89	8,542	6,542	6,542	2,498	---	3,000	---	1,053
FPWORTH LOW COST SHELTER	G	613-0227	85	85	400	400	400	---	---	100	---	150
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING	* G	613-0228	87	87	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	30
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	613-0229	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					210,581	224,020	203,450	145,484	9,570	47,469	11,000	26,142
GRANTS					210,581	224,020	203,450	145,484	9,570	47,469	11,000	26,142
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					210,581	265,020	203,450	145,484	20,570	52,469	21,000	35,642
GRANTS					210,581	265,020	203,450	145,484	20,570	52,469	21,000	35,642
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	81	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,086	---	264	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,350	1,350	1,350	1,086	---	264	---	---
GRANTS					1,350	1,350	1,350	1,086	---	264	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0012	81	85	15,865	15,865	15,865	12,387	---	2,000	---	1,478
OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0621	85	88	6,000	6,500	2,000	---	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,500
SAHEL REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING	G	625-0911	78	86	12,724	20,000	11,592	10,475	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	81	500	500	500	446	---	54	---	---
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	G	625-0927	80	84	6,932	6,932	6,932	4,315	---	1,500	---	1,117
REG. FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM	G	625-0928	78	85	37,800	37,800	34,159	22,415	---	6,000	---	3,879
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	G	625-0929	78	C	---	---	31,431	27,460	2,229	2,500	2,380	2,400
PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGAN.-SAHEL (PVO)	G	625-0934	83	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	500	500
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0936	79	82	9,728	9,718	9,630	8,840	---	790	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAMS (SAHEL)	G	625-0937	79	82	5,000	3,478	3,357	2,676	---	681	---	---
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. II	G	625-0940	82	86	7,000	7,700	7,000	4,259	700	2,000	---	1,441
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT	G	625-0942	80	83	310	310	310	210	---	100	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	625-0944	82	88	10,500	10,500	6,714	355	---	500	---	2,500
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	G	625-0950	82	86	7,785	7,785	7,476	4,863	309	2,500	---	422
MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT	G	625-0955	84	85	18,335	18,335	18,335	3,819	---	7,600	---	8,916
ENERGY INITIATIVES	G	625-0956	84	84	4,000	750	750	533	---	217	---	---
OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH	G	625-0957	84	84	1,057	1,057	1,057	11	---	500	---	400
OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING	G	625-0958	83	83	4,651	4,651	4,651	419	---	1,900	---	1,500
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	625-0960	83	85	12,650	12,650	12,836	5,213	---	3,500	---	3,500
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY-PRITECH	G	625-0963	84	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	359	---	700	---	1,000
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL	G	625-0966	86	91	---	15,000	---	---	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000
ORAL REHYDRATION CCCD	G	625-0967	84	84	527	527	527	272	---	150	---	105
SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES	G	625-0969	85	87	2,500	2,500	881	---	1,000	500	620	700
SAHEL POLICY PROJECT	G	625-0970	85	89	8,000	8,000	885	---	1,600	500	1,600	1,000
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	625-0971	86	88	750	750	---	---	250	50	250	100
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III	G	625-0972	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	3,500	200	3,500	1,000
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III	* G	625-0973	87	90	---	9,300	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II	G	625-0974	86	89	12,000	12,000	---	---	2,800	500	2,500	1,500
SAHEL REGIONAL INSITUTIONS	* G	625-0975	87	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	625-9801	79	C	---	---	284	147	50	80	50	50
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-SAHEL	G	625-9901	80	C	---	---	3,944	3,544	600	500	600	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					186,914	239,908	183,466	111,018	19,038	41,022	19,000	40,308
GRANTS					186,914	239,908	183,466	111,018	19,038	41,022	19,000	40,308
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					188,264	241,258	184,816	112,104	19,038	41,286	19,000	40,308
GRANTS					188,264	241,258	184,816	112,104	19,038	41,286	19,000	40,308
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILLS TRNG	G	690-0083	77	79	1,855	1,834	1,834	1,725	---	109	---	---
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	22,000	22,000	12,050	6,547	3,840	2,500	3,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					23,855	23,834	13,884	8,272	3,840	2,609	3,000	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,929	---	71	---	---
PLANNING MGT & RESEARCH	G	690-0206	80	C	---	---	6,076	4,353	1,285	1,200	1,400	1,200
PLANNING MGT & RESEARCH	G	674-0206	80	C	---	---	7	5	775	775	500	500
AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0207	82	86	675	1,175	675	317	500	300	---	258
MANAGEMENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0208	86	89	---	8,000	---	---	3,200	250	---	750
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	L	690-0209	82	85	17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	---	4,614	---	1,200
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	16,119	16,119	4,831	2,790	1,160	2,000	2,725	2,000
SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	690-0215	84	88	4,300	4,300	2,672	44	300	300	---	300
ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISAD. SO.AFR.	G	674-0220	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	373	---	1,627	---	1,000
UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM	G	674-0222	83	85	2,232	2,232	1,989	1,858	---	131	---	---
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED S.A.	G	674-0223	83	89	4,300	7,900	1,893	828	1,500	700	1,500	900
REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH	G	690-0224	83	85	14,800	14,800	14,800	2,087	---	2,500	---	2,500
REGIONAL AGRI. RESEARCH COORDINATION	G	690-0225	84	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	400	---	400

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

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES	G	674-0230	85	88	18,000	18,000	860	---	5,500	500	5,500	1,500
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0231	85	85	10,540	10,540	10,540	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	G	690-0232	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	3,200	500	5,500	1,200
IMPROV BLANTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD	G	690-0234	84	84	500	500	500	428	---	72	---	---
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	690-0235	85	90	2,000	2,000	125	15	200	50	250	50
REGIONAL TRANSPORT II	G	690-0237	86	87	---	17,750	---	---	7,500	3,000	10,250	3,000
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	674-0302	86	89	---	1,215	---	---	1,215	300	---	500
HUMAN RIGHTS (S.A.)	G	674-9801			---	---	1,524	547	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
HUMAN RIGHTS (Reg.)	G	690-9801			---	---	279	134	100	245	100	100
SPECIAL SELF-HELP	G	674-9901			---	---	989	704	275	275	275	275
SPECIAL SELF-HELP	G	690-9901			---	---	2,205	1,820	500	500	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					85,966	147,031	62,465	24,232	28,710	20,196	30,000	21,433
LOANS					17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	---	4,614	---	1,200
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	26,000	26,000	26,000	22,782	---	1,500	---	1,718
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					26,000	26,000	26,000	22,782	---	1,500	---	1,718
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					153,121	214,114	119,598	63,642	32,550	28,919	33,000	26,851
GRANTS					135,821	196,865	102,349	55,286	32,550	24,302	33,000	25,651
LOANS					17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	---	4,614	---	1,200

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G Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	626-0203	76	81	8,180	8,180	8,180	7,946	---	234	---	---
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	626-0203	76	81	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,463	---	537	---	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	G	626-0204	76	81	4,803	4,803	4,803	4,719	---	84	---	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	L	626-0204	76	81	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,035	---	1,465	---	---
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	4,785	4,785	4,785	3,847	---	938	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	---	---	26,595	26,534	---	---	---	---
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	G	698-0393	77	86	22,169	22,169	21,846	19,367	323	2,802	---	---
IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	698-0407	78	82	6,100	2,763	2,763	2,696	---	67	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,935	4,910	4,910	3,918	---	892	---	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0414	77	84	4,094	4,094	4,094	3,869	---	225	---	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0420	77	84	3,375	3,375	3,375	2,589	---	786	---	---
WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0429	81	86	12,000	12,000	9,765	8,488	2,230	3,000	---	512
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	86	5,000	3,943	2,512	635	1,431	1,000	---	1,547
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	7,300	7,300	1,000	---	900	1,000	1,000	1,500
STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH	G	698-0435	82	89	19,052	45,000	9,023	4,859	5,557	3,700	11,350	4,000
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	85	90	2,250	2,250	600	262	790	300	667	300
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CIMMYT)	G	698-0444	82	82	1,213	1,213	1,213	882	---	331	---	---
SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0452	86	91	---	15,000	---	---	3,353	2,500	4,000	1,750

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G Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CECAF	G	698-0454	85	35	960	959	959	---	---	523	---	436
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	85	92	16,850	16,850	1,050	68	1,600	750	1,750	1,500
EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	G	698-0456	86	90	---	2,500	---	---	750	200	1,075	550
WEST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	* G	698-0457	87	91	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,575	300
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN	G	698-0461	86	87	---	1,500	---	---	800	505	700	430
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	* G	698-0463	87	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,325	700
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,335	500	2,500	500
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS	G	698-0506	83	C	---	---	1,345	644	600	400	600	400
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	84	87	2,000	2,000	555	238	900	750	1,150	750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	5,718	3,681	4,811	3,000	4,900	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					139,566	193,494	129,495	107,740	25,380	26,489	34,592	18,175
GRANTS					125,066	178,994	114,995	95,242	25,380	24,487	34,592	18,175
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	12,498	---	2,002	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II	* G	698-0462	87	91	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	4,229	500
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	100	50	200	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	748	608	1,302	500	1,000	500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE	G	698-0662	80	86	22,000	22,000	17,301	10,265	3,000	5,036	---	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,000	37,000	18,049	10,873	4,402	5,586	5,429	6,100
GRANTS					22,000	37,000	18,049	10,873	4,402	5,586	5,429	6,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	G	698-0398	77	86	27,176	27,176	26,676	22,505	500	4,171	---	500
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	G	698-0399	74	85	23,100	23,098	23,098	18,916	---	4,182	---	---
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	698-0408	81	85	7,353	7,353	7,353	709	---	3,122	---	3,522
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	3,444	3,366	3,366	3,246	---	120	---	---
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	G	698-0412	78	85	5,863	5,685	5,685	5,055	---	630	---	---
COMBATING CHILDHOOD COMMUN. DISEASES (CC	G	698-0421	79	90	45,000	80,000	29,428	13,725	11,750	10,000	10,047	10,000
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	86	86	---	400	---	---	400	200	---	200
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	300	100	300	175
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,807	665	1,655	650	500	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					111,936	147,078	97,413	64,821	14,605	23,175	10,847	15,047
GRANTS					111,936	147,078	97,413	64,821	14,605	23,175	10,847	15,047
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL	G	698-0513	85	87	3,500	9,500	3,500	---	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,500	9,500	3,500	---	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
GRANTS					3,500	9,500	3,500	---	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0384	76	81	23,397	22,254	22,254	21,950	---	304	---	---
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	698-0405	78	86	7,200	7,200	6,850	6,750	350	450	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CH 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR PSA	G	698-0418	75	82	10,200	9,854	---	---	---	239	---	---
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	86	37,000	37,000	28,397	17,454	6,169	7,000	---	7,500
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0442	85	89	19,000	19,000	4,221	904	3,350	4,317	3,400	3,000
OPPORTUNITIIES INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTERN	G	698-0453	83	83	13,500	5,000	5,000	3,330	---	1,670	---	---
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	85	92	16,850	16,850	350	---	2,128	750	2,500	1,200
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II	G	698-0458	85	88	1,500	1,500	465	50	472	650	---	237
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	* G	698-0463	87	92	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	2,850	500
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	620	100	500	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,515	1,023	1,096	1,000	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					128,647	148,658	69,052	51,461	14,185	16,980	9,750	13,137
GRANTS					128,647	148,658	69,052	51,461	14,185	16,980	9,750	13,137
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	8,680	8,225	8,225	6,721	---	1,504	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	6,659	6,575	6,575	6,502	---	73	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,907	4,907	4,085	4,015	---	71	---	---
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	G	698-0413	79	86	10,193	10,180	9,481	6,588	699	2,592	---	1,000
ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	G	698-0424	82	85	13,500	7,786	5,936	3,739	---	2,000	---	2,648
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS	G	698-0427	80	86	7,625	7,329	6,704	6,574	625	305	---	450
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	7,700	7,700	2,750	---	1,000	2,000	3,472	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	83	90	1,000	1,000	336	90	300	100	900	300
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	75
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	84	87	1,000	1,648	---	---	200	750	250	200
MINORITY AND SMALL ENT. TRADE AND INVEST	G	698-0509	84	88	800	1,000	---	---	600	400	---	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,624	1,026	805	700	850	700
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	698-9801	79	C	---	---	2,072	1,613	300	300	300	300
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	698-9901	80	C	---	---	9,931	8,779	1,700	1,300	1,800	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,064	56,350	57,719	45,647	6,229	12,095	7,772	10,173
GRANTS					62,064	56,350	57,719	45,647	6,229	12,095	7,772	10,173
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	698-0511	85	C	---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
GRANTS					---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					467,713	1,092,080	275,228	280,542	116,651	105,325	145,390	113,632
GRANTS					453,213	1,077,580	260,728	268,044	116,651	103,323	145,390	113,632
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	12,498	---	2,002	---	---

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST (ANE)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other 1/
1985								
Loans	340,388	129,621	18,000	14,400	2,000	12,667	163,700	-
Grants	3,998,580	161,018	61,711	37,266	24,517	27,692	3,673,820	12,556
Total	4,338,968	290,639	79,711	51,666	26,517	40,359	3,837,520	12,556
1986								
Loans	175,290	73,220	-	4,000	-	-	98,070	-
Grants	4,055,152	170,030	44,334	46,089	20,925	24,324	3,739,450	10,000
Total	4,230,442	243,250	44,334	50,089	20,925	24,324	3,837,520	10,000
1987								
Loans	292,025	82,825	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,900	197,800	-
Grants	2,828,775	155,121	53,000	23,909	28,120	27,125	2,539,000	2,500
Total	3,120,800	237,946	55,000	27,409	31,120	30,025	2,736,800	2,500

1/ Includes $7,556 Disaster Assistance Funds in FY 1985; the remainder is Child Survival Funds.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 1987 request consists of

- $2,737 million in Economic Support Funds, including $1,200 million for Israel, $815 million for Egypt, $250 million for Pakistan, and $150 million for Turkey.
- $384 million in Development Assistance, including $75 million for Bangladesh, $72 million for India, and $55 million for Indonesia.
- $383 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III, including $185 million for Egypt, $64 million for Bangladesh, $50 million for Pakistan, and $40 million for Morocco.
- $121 million in P.L. 480 Title II, including $80 million for India and $16 million for Bangladesh.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s newly merged Bureau for Asia and Near East covers an enormous span of territory, ranging two-thirds of the way around the globe from the Atlantic to the mid-Pacific Oceans. Recipient countries are of commensurate diversity, ranging from Relatively Least Developed Countries as poor as any on earth to sophisticated NATO allies. Twenty-eight bilateral and regional programs are proposed for funding in FY 1987. The United States is pursuing, across the region, a wide variety of developmental, political, strategic, and peacemaking objectives. In support of those objectives, we are requesting Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Funds (ESF), and P.L. 480 Titles I, II, and III resources.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unique Features and U.S. Interests

The A.I.D. program in Asia is predominantly developmental in character, as befits a region where some three-quarters of the world's poor people live under conditions of income, health, and nutrition (especially in South Asia) which are as low as any in the rest of the Third World. These levels of poverty have significant implications for social, political and economic stability in the region. Our efforts to address development problems here support a number of political and security as well as humanitarian objectives.

Traditionally Asia has been an area of great interest and importance to the United States. Political and strategic concerns in Asia include the on-going crisis in the Philippines; armed struggles resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia; communal and international tensions in South Asia; and the illicit drug trade emanating from the Asian region.

Poverty and underdevelopment are common themes which run through these diverse national and regional problems affecting U.S. interests. A.I.D.'s programs in Asia are generally designed to help host country governments improve the pace and distribution of socio-economic growth, thereby strengthening their ability to address their political and economic problems in a peaceful and equitable manner. To this end, A.I.D. is requesting DA, ESF, and P.L. 480 resources to be integrated into a strong, developmentally oriented regional program.

Progress in Meeting Goals

There have been a number of recent indicators of positive overall Asian economic performance. Gross domestic product (GDP) in Asian countries grew by 6.5% in 1984, and by over 7% in 1983. With the notable exception of the

Philippines, Asian countries were relatively free from severe debt service adjustment problems. As a result, national authorities were able to pursue neutral or only mildly restrictive financial policies in 1984. Fiscal deficits in most of Asia, already lower than the average for other regions, changed little from 1983 to 1984 but increased in 1985.

Asia also recorded a low aggregate regional rate of inflation in 1984/85, at 7.6%. However, countries in the region experienced continued deterioration in their current account balances (averaging -7.9% in 1984 and -15.0% projected in 1985). An improvement in the employment picture was discernible in those primarily Southeast Asian countries that are mainly exporters of manufactures and which were well positioned to benefit from the increase in world trade. However many Asian countries have also been negatively affected by the continued weakness in the oil markets, usually due to declining remittances from workers employed in the Middle East.

Agriculture continues to dominate the Asian economies. Total South Asian cereal production fell very slightly in 1984-85, after breaking previous records by 11 percent in 1983-84 largely due to bumper Indian harvests. The 1984-85 decline in rice production was due to poor monsoon rainfall in some areas, and growth in wheat output was slowed by abnormally dry winter weather. In Southeast Asia, cereals production rose to a record high in Indonesia in 1983/84 and again in 1984/85. Food production growth in the Philippines remained very slow in both years, partly due to poor weather. Over the longer term, however, per capita food production has improved in most countries of the region. Despite this developmental success, provision of adequate food security and employment remains threatened by population growth, which continues to outrun increases in food production.

Population continues to be a serious concern in the region, and one which has received major and sustained attention by recipient countries. As a result of A.I.D., host government, and other donor efforts, the crude birth rate in A.I.D.-assisted countries in Asia has dropped from an average of 45 per 1000 in 1960 to 35 per 1000 in 1985. However, even if lower average annual growth rates were to continue, the 1.26 billion current population of these countries would still double in less than 35 years. Child survival efforts are closely related to population issues. Half of all the infant and young child deaths in all the A.I.D.-assisted countries worldwide occur in four Asian countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

Recent evaluations have identified a number of noteworthy lessons which are being incorporated into new project design and implementation.

Recent evaluations of agriculture research projects in Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Philippines have concluded that while research capability has improved, lack of specific training in research management is now becoming

a significant constraint to further institutional growth. The studies stress that for successful institution building, agriculture research projects must include components aimed at training research managers how to plan, prioritize and use limited resources efficiently. To apply this lesson, A.I.D. funds now enable ISNAR (International Service for Agriculture Research) and AIM (Asian Institute of Management) to provide such training in Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia and India.

Other agriculture research evaluations have concluded that sound and useful technologies developed at central research stations are not being adopted by farmers who live in less favorable agroclimatic and socio-economic environments. What is needed is a greater understanding of the constraints to adoption. Accordingly, A.I.D. has successfully encouraged the governments of Indonesia and Pakistan to move research activities away from the central stations and onto provincial substations closer to farmers. In addition, in agriculture research, the Bureau is increasingly pursuing a farming systems approach to help researchers understand how new technologies can be integrated into the entire farming system.

In irrigation, lessons from three major evaluations undertaken in Indonesia in 1984/85 have substantially shaped the development of the recently approved Small-Scale Irrigation Project (497-0347). The major lessons were the following:

- Assessment of an earlier project showed only a small increase in irrigated area due to inappropriate design or location. A new and comprehensive set of site selection criteria was developed and used in designing the new Small-Scale Irrigation project.

- Centralized decision-making has led to inappropriate irrigation investments and poor design due to ignorance of local conditions. The new project will decentralize decision-making to the provincial and district levels and strengthen local staff capacity.

- In another predecessor project, community organizers were effective in increasing farmer involvement in the pre-construction phase. The new project will make use of local organizers to serve as a catalyst for increasing farmer participation in irrigation activities.

Numerous recent evaluations have concluded that forestry projects must be designed both to provide short-term, tangible benefits (increased food, fodder, and fuel production) as well as to achieve longer-term goals (soil conservation). Traditionally, most forestry efforts in Asia have been oriented toward commercial species which require 30 years to reach maturity. Investment is needed in multi-purpose, fast-growing trees. To begin to address this problem, the Asia Near East and Science and Technology Bureaus have approved a joint $40 million effort for Asia--the Forestry and Fuelwood Research and Development Project

(498-0276). This initiative supports an Asia research network focussed on high priority, fast-growing multi-purpose tree species.

Recent evaluations have concluded that acceptance of new technologies and successful management of trees are more widespread if forestry programs are oriented toward private farmers rather than the community as a whole. Social forestry programs need components such as seed distribution programs targeted at the private farmer and closer coordination with agriculture extension programs. The recently approved India National Social Forestry Project (386-0495) and the Bangladesh Homestead Agriculture Forestry Project (388-0062), currently under design, will both be oriented toward private farmers.

Recent A.I.D. studies of health projects have concluded that many public sector primary health care projects lack adequate staff and staff incentives and may be too complex to contribute significantly to reducing infant and child mortality, especially in the near future. These studies suggest that a more effective approach involves a selective emphasis on specific interventions geared to child survival, and which make greater use of private sector channels. As a result of these findings, more recently designed health activities such as the social marketing of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) in Bangladesh, commercial production, distribution and marketing of ORT in the Philippines, the expanded program for immunization in Indonesia, and assistance for the diarrheal disease program of the Government of Indonesia are much more tightly focused on such particular interventions.

Health project evaluation findings in the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Pakistan indicate that the provision of critical supplies (e.g., ORT) must be accompanied by efforts to stimulate demand. Based on these findings, several recently designed projects including Primary Health Care in Pakistan (391-0475), the ORT amendment to the Primary Health Care project in the Philippines (492-0371) and Social Marketing of ORT (338-0050) in Bangladesh have supported private sector marketing and mass media promotion of oral rehydration salts and other supplies.

New Program Emphases

A.I.D. programs in Asia are intensifying their use of policy dialogue, institution building, the private sector and technology transfer to further their objectives.

Policy dialogue agendas are in place or under formulation for all programs and are helping to bring about macroeconomic and sector level reforms in policies that have been inhibiting economic and social development in the Asian countries. For example, at the macroeconomic level in the Philippines, we are engaged in a multidonor effort with the government to restore the country's economic stability and growth. Policy dialogue is the underpinning for our assistance, and we have identified sectors in which significant reforms are necessary in the short term to lay a

foundation for longer term structural change. To this end we have focussed our attention on the agriculture sector. The longer term prospects for the Philippine economy will continue to depend on reforms that reintroduce market forces to exploit more effectively the comparative advantage of the Philippines. So far, dialogue applied to the agriculture sector has resulted in the Philippine Government's agreement to deregulate rice prices and open wheat and flour marketing to the private sector. In Pakistan, where our agenda focuses on the delineation of public and private sector roles, dialogue has brought about an official policy supporting private ownership of tubewells and increases in water charges in Baluchistan and Sind provinces which will provide more funding for operations and maintenance. The Government is moving towards increased private sector participation in fertilizer distribution and in oilseed processing and marketing. In Bangladesh, dialogue has reduced the financial and administrative burden placed on the government through significant cuts in credit and fertilizer subsidies along with the shift in fertilizer distribution from the public to the private sector.

Institution building is an important element of every program, both for building specific country and regional research and educational institutions, and for strengthening the systems that include them. In Nepal, the curriculum at the Institute for Renewable Natural Resources project (367-0132) has been revised to strengthen the instruction of watershed management and community forestry so that graduates are better able to combat the rapid depletion of natural resources. In Pakistan, we are helping to integrate agricultural research, extension and education in the Northwest Frontier Province through a major institional project called Transformation and Integration of the Provincial Agricultural Network (391-0488).

New technologies that are appropriate to the development status of individual countries are being promoted through a variety of research projects most of which have an agricultural productivity focus. Others, however, address such additional fields as alternative energy and biomedicine. India and Thailand have the institutional capacity to engage in advanced technological research in several fields, with the assistance of similarly engaged U.S. research institutions. In these countries, A.I.D. provides funding to support initial linkages between the two sets of institutions. In India, for example, the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) and India's National Center for Disease Control (NICD) have developed a strategy to strengthen federal and state capabilities in epidemiology and rapid diagnostic technology (386-0492).

A healthy, growing private sector is a major objective in all policy dialogue agendas. It is an objective that is also pursued through separate projects in many country programs. In Nepal, 20 privately run seed businesses have been established in the Hill areas to produce seeds to increase the food production and consumption of the people in these remote areas. In Bangladesh, by the end of 1984, about 100 private new small businesses had been established through an A.I.D.-supported financial

intermediary. In Pakistan, the private sector portion of national fertilizer distribution has increased from one-third to one-half, while the private sector's share of the production of vegetable oil products grew almost ten percent between 1983 and 1984. In Bangladesh, private sector marketing of contraceptives since 1979 has increased condom sales from 31.5 million to 85 million in 1983, and increased pill sales from 700,000 to 1.5 million cycles. A.I.D. is also now supporting contraceptive retail sales in Pakistan. In the Philippines, seven small business institutes became operational in 1985, and will conduct baseline surveys, provide training in needs analysis and offer management courses to local entrepreneurs. In Thailand, A.I.D. financed the preparation of investment opportunity analyses, strategy papers and other support materials for a Board of Investment engineering investment mission to the United States in November 1985. In Indonesia, an A.I.D.-established private Indonesian management institution has developed a program to recruit and place mid-career Indonesians in U.S. companies and business schools for short-term training.

NEAR EAST-NORTH AFRICA

Unique Features and U.S. Interests

Of the 12 countries for which funds are requested in the Near East-North Africa subregion, Egypt, Morocco, and Yemen had 1984 per capita income levels below the $790 cutoff point for International Development Association assistance. Quality-of-life in the region suffers from a number of environmental, public health, and public sector management problems. They include lack of rational land use policies, poor utilization of water resources, inhospitable climate, over-urbanization, lack of pollution controls on industry, unsafe conditions at the workplace, and unreliable public services because of budgetary practices that underestimate the recurrent costs and operation and maintenance of capital projects.

The Arab Moslem societies benefit from strong religious, social, and cultural ties which contribute to their individual members' strong sense of self-confidence and domestic law and order. Cultural factors cause these societies to resist liberalization measures, including economic reforms, that would introduce uncertainty and competition. Despite the desire for rapid economic growth and modernization, many of these societies tend to scrutinize carefully and to control any economic, technical, and educational relationships with Western societies, which they view as possible threats to their identity and independence.

U.S. policy in the area has the principal objectives of expanding the peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbors, strategic defense, and access to the oil supplies of the Persian Gulf. U.S. economic assistance is directly allocated in support of these objectives. With regard to the peace process, U.S. economic assistance is helping Egypt to remain strong enough to continue to resist the pressures of radical forces which seek to undo what has been achieved; Jordan to confront the risks involved in

playing a significant role; and Israel to maintain sufficient confidence in its ability to withstand external threats and confidence in U.S. support.

Morocco and Tunisia are strategically located geopolitical partners. The United States has a military transit and exercise agreement with Morocco, and U.S. assistance is helping Morocco to implement necessary economic reforms. Economic assistance to Oman and North Yemen helps protect the vital U.S. interest in free world access to oil supplies of the Persian Gulf.

Progress in Meeting Goals

Three successive years of declining growth in gross domestic product (GDP) were reversed in 1984 in most of the region's states, reflecting both external factors such as economic recovery in the industrialized countries, and domestic adjustment efforts. A major exception was Egypt where the fiscal deterioriation was substantial. Most countries have begun tackling fiscal imbalances, primarily through reductions in public sector investment programs.

Inflation rates in 1984 were, on the average, much lower than those of 1980-81. However, in those countries which monetized fiscal deficits, e.g. Turkey, inflationary pressures intensified.

Several countries, notably Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey, experienced larger current account deficits in 1984. The principal reasons were the introduction of import-liberalization measures, higher interest payments on debt, reduced flows of worker remittances (in some countries), and the impact of petroleum-price declines and volume quotas (in the oil-exporting countries).

Few countries can expect a resumption of the high growth of 1970's which was based on plentiful foreign exchange. Mounting debt burdens, reduced external capital flows, and stagnant remittances indicate that more rapid growth in the coming years will depend on improved domestic policies.

Lessons Learned

Recent evaluations have revealed a number of lessons which are being incorporated into project design and implementation.

In agriculture, an evaluation in Jordan revealed the importance of emphasizing the development of appropriate extension methodology. This finding influenced the design of the extension components of the Mission's new major agriculture project in the Jordan highlands. In Morocco, a FY 1984 evaluation of the Range Management Improvement project (608-0145) recommended the project shift from a focus on delimited grazing perimeters to a broader concept of livestock/agricultural zones. The project was

substantially redesigned in FY 1985 with a broader focus on range management research and extension.

In irrigation, the evaluation of the Egypt Water Use and Management project (263-0017) found that effective Water Users Associations can have a major impact on the maintenance and management of water resources at the local level. This finding has been incorporated into the off-farm water management component of the Irrigation Management Systems project (263-0132).

A study of the Egyptian Basic Education Program (263-0139) confirms the validity of the project's hypothesis that the construction of accessible schools, the provision of instructional materials, equipment, and limited technical assistance will increase enrollment rates, particularly for females, and will contribute to government efforts to improve the quality of education. Although the evaluation's findings are tentative, the report identifies variables that seem to be related to community support of primary education. Schools that are community-based tend to have the greatest impact on female enrollment. This finding will be closely monitored in subsequent evaluations.

The evaluation of the Strengthening Rural Health project (263-0015) in Egypt recommended that the project form the nucleus of a research and development unit within the Ministry of Health. The idea is to institutionalize the capability to conduct applied research as a way of having the greatest potential for long-term impact in the final eighteen months of the project. Action is under way to establish such a unit. In Jordan the collaborative review of the Health Education project (278-0245) led to a renewed commitment by the Jordanian Ministry of Health to the project's objectives and goals. In a similar vein, the evaluation by a joint Yemeni-American evaluation team of the Yemen Tihama Primary Health Care project (279-0065) used a Team Planning Approach to help resolve communications problems which had emerged within the project. The approach was successful in establishing new channels of communication, in reaffirming the project's objectives and in setting the framework for a new Child Survival project now being considered for FY 1986.

Project evaluations in the water and wastewater sector in Egypt and Jordan have provided guidance for improving project implementation and shaping the overall programs. For example, the evaluation of the Jordan Groundwater Resources Investigation project (278-0243) indicated the continued need for U.S. assistance in monitoring and assessing the quantity and quality of Jordan's groundwater supplies. Findings from this evaluation will provide important guidance for the design of the FY-86 Water Resources project. The FY 1985 assessment of the water and wastewater sector in Egypt identified a number of project and program level recommendations to alleviate generic constraints to sustainability of investments such as interministerial coordination, training, improved construction and O&M practices which must be addressed to insure success of this $1.2 billion program. An early response to these findings by the Mission has been the

development of the Institutional and Human Resources Development project to address some of the manpower constraints.

Previous evaluation efforts have not only changed the course of individual projects, but have also modified overall development programs and strategies. For example, in Morocco, as a result of the evaluation of previous regionally funded conventional energy projects (Conventional Energy Technical Assistance, 936-5724, and Energy Management and Conservation, 936-5728), the Mission made the decision to adopt energy development as one of its key sectors. A key lesson from the policy planning evaluation was the need to expand the computer model developed under this project to other major sectors of the economy so that different ministries can look at the energy implications of their decisions. The major recommendation from the conventional energy project evaluation was to include other conventional energy resources (oil) in the follow-on project in terms of determining availabilities, costs of drilling and the potential for export to relieve balance of payments constraints. Another lesson was the need to have trained individuals in place to implement such a program. Taking into account these lessons, the Mission designed and has begun implementation of the Conventional Energy Management and Training project (608-0176) and the Energy Planning Assistance project (608-0180). Combined with the Renewable Energy Development project (608-0159), these efforts now constitute sector-wide involvement.

The decentralization portfolio in Egypt was evaluated during FY 1984-85. The decentralization program provided a variety of small-scale infrastructure development projects in rural and rural-urban areas of Egypt, with emphasis on local participation in the decision-making process. The evaluations identified considerable project success, and emphasized the importance of institutionalization, operations and maintenance, and local revenue generation for the program to be sustainable. The findings from these evaluations will be incorporated into the follow-on Local Development II (263-0182) program now under design.

The $2.8 billion Egypt Commodity Import Program (CIP) was evaluated during FY 1985. The findings were that the program is efficiently managed and, given the profusion and complexity of CIP objectives, time and resource constraints, the CIP has had a "remarkable record of success." Recommendations from this evaluation deal with the appropriateness of imports, efficiency measures, and information systems that will improve program management and development impact. Lessons learned and experience gained from the implementation of the Egypt CIP have been incorporated into the design of the Jordan CIP.

The Production Credit project (263-0147) seeks to insure foreign exchange availability to the Egyptian private sector. The FY 1985 evaluation of this project recommended an active policy dialogue with the government on the need to address interest rate distortions that inhibit the flow of available credit into longer term productive investments, particularly in

areas where Egypt has a comparative advantage and export potential.

Finally, the interim evaluation of the Water Systems and Services Management project (278-0259) in Jordan successfully tested a model for effective transfer of U.S. architectural and engineering technology to Jordanian private sector consulting engineers, which will be replicated in other countries.

New Program Emphases

Projects in the Near East and North Africa portfolio are oriented as heavily as possible towards policy dialogue, technology transfer, institution building, and the private sector.

In Egypt, A.I.D. is encouraging policy reform in the energy sector, including the rationalization of electricity prices and operation and maintenance. In addition, a detailed energy conservation program is under design, and work is under way on development of alternative energy resources and on administrative improvements in the energy sector. A.I.D. will finance the engineering and construction of another major thermal power plant of 1,200 MW capacity and connections to the national power grid. Policy reform is a feature of A.I.D. assistance in water and sewer development as well. A major effort (263-0173) will continue in FY 1987 to improve sewerage capacity in Cairo. Also in Egypt, A.I.D. will expand its intermediate credit project which lends to the private sector. In Morocco, a new Agricultural Inputs project (608-0192) will support liberalization of fertilizer distribution and multiplication of selected seed.

The Cross-Sectoral Development Training project (664-0333) in Tunisia will strengthen government and private institutions through short term, job-oriented training. The Agriculture Development and Support project (297-0052) in Yemen is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop its capacity to deal with policy, operational, and procedural needs of agricultural development.

Morocco's Renewable Energy project (608-0159) is achieving significant transfer of scientific methodologies and techniques. The project is replicating biomass pilot projects, installing wind power pilot projects, studying major refuse-derived fuel programs, and conducting a matching grant program for private sector renewable energy applications. The Water Systems and Services Management project (278-0259) in Jordan transfers U.S. technology and training to strengthen Jordanian public and private sector abilities to protect, conserve, deliver and manage known water resources.

Use of Deob-Reob Authority:

FY 1985 Reobligations:

Country	Amount
Bangladesh	$70,000
Burma	280,000
Indonesia	1,265,000
Morocco	357,833
Philippines	2,150,335
Thailand	108,599
TOTAL ANE BUREAU	$4,231,767

FY 1986 Reobligations as of December 31, 1985:

Country	Amount
Indonesia	$560,000

FY 1985 Deobligations Available for Reobligation as of December 31, 1985

Country	$000/Account	
Egypt	28,843	ESF (G)
Indonesia	804	ARDN (G)
	7,777	ARDN (L)
	76	EHRD (G)
	2,172	EHRD (L)
	534	POP (L)
	61	SDA (G)
	11,424	
Lebanon	481	SDA (G)
Philippines	381	ARDB (G)
	7,867	ARDN (L)
	82	HE (G)
	9,620	HE (L)
	266	EHRD (G)
	3,713	POP (L)
	170	SDA (G)
	522	SDA (L)
	12,500	ESF (G)
	35,121	
Sri Lanka	1,050	ARDN (G)
	2,000	ARDN (L)
	300	HE (G)
	2,558	HE (L)
	5,908	
Thailand	806	ARDN (G)
TOTAL ANE BUREAU	82,583	

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFGHANISTAN									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	3,912	---	---	---	---	---	---	543	3,369
1986	17,812	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,812	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
BANGLADESH									
1984	77,029	51,029	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	85,070	47,770	32,000	---	5,000	300	---	---	---
1986	75,000	40,700	29,000	2,000	2,000	300	1,000	---	---
1987	75,000	40,000	29,000	---	2,500	2,000	1,500	---	---
BURMA									
1984	12,200	10,160	---	2,040	---	---	---	---	---
1985	14,930	12,750	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,000	9,180	---	320	---	500	---	---	---
1987	10,000	8,000	---	1,500	---	500	---	---	---
CYPRUS									
1984	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1985	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1986	14,355	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,355	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EGYPT									
1984	852,949	---	---	---	---	---	---	852,949	---
1985	1,065,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,065,000	---
1986	1,031,382	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,031,382	---
1987	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
FIJI									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,357	---	---	400	---	---	---	957	---
1987	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
INDIA									
1984	87,500	72,300	10,400	2,200	---	2,600	---	---	---
1985	85,000	53,600	20,900	6,500	---	---	4,000	---	---
1986	75,000	51,200	---	12,700	6,000	---	5,100	---	---
1987	72,000	60,600	---	6,000	---	1,400	4,000	---	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
INDONESIA									
1984	74,649	45,955	9,500	2,850	---	11,010	5,287	---	47
1985	66,303	42,380	1,500	15,125	---	4,760	2,500	---	38
1986	52,960	36,110	---	11,400	---	2,300	3,150	---	---
1987	55,000	28,875	6,000	8,400	---	4,500	7,225	---	---
ISRAEL									
1984	910,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	910,000	---
1985	1,950,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,950,000	---
1986	1,898,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,898,400	---
1987	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
ITALY									
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	1,656	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,656
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JORDAN									
1984	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1985	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
1986	89,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	89,570	---
1987	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---
LEBANON									
1984	28,063	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,778	285
1985	20,202	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,775	1,427
1986	21,942	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,942	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
MOROCCO									
1984	26,435	9,900	5,260	---	---	3,105	1,170	7,000	---
1985	34,545	9,975	3,850	500	---	1,800	3,420	15,000	---
1986	31,484	10,400	3,200	---	2,000	1,900	2,500	11,484	---
1987	38,000	9,500	4,000	---	---	1,500	3,000	20,000	---
NEPAL									
1984	14,066	8,616	2,400	1,950	---	950	150	---	---
1985	19,128	12,329	2,600	2,600	---	1,493	106	---	---
1986	14,400	9,251	2,100	1,825	---	1,224	---	---	---
1987	14,400	10,219	1,229	1,699	---	1,253	---	---	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
OMAN									
1984	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1985	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	18,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,800	---
PAKISTAN									
1984	225,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	225,000	---
1985	250,000	37,800	12,200	---	---	---	---	200,000	---
1986	263,250	11,000	6,500	6,500	---	---	---	239,250	---
1987	275,000	13,200	8,800	---	---	3,000	---	250,000	---
PHILIPPINES									
1984	82,120	20,320	5,300	2,300	---	3,800	400	50,000	---
1985	175,376	25,833	---	4,500	---	300	3,767	140,000	976
1986	138,505	12,030	---	4,840	---	300	1,710	119,625	---
1987	118,000	13,850	4,000	1,450	---	650	3,050	95,000	---
POLAND									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	14,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PORTUGAL									
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
1986	76,560	---	---	---	---	---	---	76,560	---
1987	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
SPAIN									
1984	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	11,484	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,484	---
1987	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
SRI LANKA									
1984	44,735	37,044	---	7,048	---	143	500	---	---
1985	34,662	23,956	---	10,200	---	200	306	---	---
1986	20,000	16,350	---	2,000	---	100	1,550	---	---
1987	20,000	19,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
THAILAND									
1984	35,848	14,000	3,568	7,700	---	103	1,232	9,115	130
1985	32,109	1,609	1,500	700	---	---	20,300	8,000	---
1986	24,000	12,850	900	1,200	---	---	4,050	5,000	---
1987	24,000	12,200	---	700	---	---	6,100	5,000	---
TUNISIA									
1984	1,550	---	---	---	---	---	40	1,500	10
1985	22,630	---	2,500	---	---	---	40	20,000	90
1986	19,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,140	---
1987	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
TURKEY									
1984	138,503	---	---	---	---	---	---	138,500	3
1985	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
1986	119,625	---	---	---	---	---	---	119,625	---
1987	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	150,000	---
YEMEN									
1984	27,392	10,932	---	8,461	---	7,959	40	---	---
1985	27,449	12,070	---	5,500	---	9,839	40	---	---
1986	23,000	11,550	---	3,950	---	7,500	---	---	---
1987	26,000	11,500	---	4,430	---	10,070	---	---	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL									
1984	5,532	2,900	---	155	---	1,945	532	---	---
1985	6,023	2,800	---	300	---	2,123	800	---	---
1986	5,457	2,400	---	400	---	1,000	700	957	---
1987	6,000	2,300	---	400	---	1,100	700	1,500	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	46,911	10,229	2,634	2,554	---	5,801	4,564	21,129	---
1987	52,100	8,702	1,971	2,830	---	5,147	3,450	30,000	---
ASIA REGIONAL									
1984	17,631	6,087	125	1,887	---	4,821	4,711	---	---
1985	19,333	7,109	643	3,229	---	4,360	3,992	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
NEAR EAST REGIONAL									
1984	18,963	495	1,655	448	---	1,817	558	13,990	---
1985	23,640	658	2,018	332	---	1,342	1,088	18,202	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	2,792,165	289,738	64,208	37,039	---	38,253	14,620	2,347,832	475
1985	4,338,968	290,639	79,711	51,666	5,000	26,517	40,359	3,837,520	7,556
1986	4,105,164	243,250	44,334	50,089	10,000	20,925	24,324	3,712,242	---
1987	3,120,800	237,946	55,000	27,409	2,500	31,120	30,025	2,736,800	---

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

PROGRAM: AFGHANISTAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SUPPORT	G	306-0200	86	C	---	---	---	---	800	700	800	700
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	306-0201	86	90	---	6,000	---	---	945	350	1,200	900
EDUCATION SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	306-0202	86	89	---	13,000	---	---	3,250	1,250	3,250	2,700
HEALTH SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	306-0203	86	89	---	13,000	---	---	3,250	1,250	3,250	2,700
AGRICULTURE SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	306-0204	86	89	---	13,000	---	---	3,055	1,250	3,250	2,700
COMMODITY SUPPORT	G	306-0205	86	89	---	13,000	---	---	3,055	2,500	3,250	3,000
AFGHANISTAN PVO SUPPORT	G	398-0290	85	86	4,000	4,000	543	24	3,457	3,976	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
GRANTS					4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
GRANTS					4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 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: BANGLADESH

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	388-0021	78	80	34,000	34,000	34,000	33,716	---	---	---	---
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	G	388-0024	78	83	203,000	193,210	193,210	187,726	---	5,484	---	---
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	L	388-0024	78	83	32,000	32,000	32,000	30,356	---	1,645	---	---
TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G	388-0027	79	88	9,650	13,150	7,350	2,937	2,300	1,500	1,500	2,000
RURAL FINANCE	G	388-0037	83	85	75,000	75,000	75,000	72,773	---	2,227	---	---
RURAL INDUSTRIES	G	388-0042	81	85	5,000	4,513	4,513	1,914	---	2,599	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	388-0045	80	85	3,179	2,572	2,572	2,394	---	178	---	---
AGRO-CLIMATIC ENVIRONMENT MONITOR	G	388-0046	81	86	7,400	7,400	5,900	5,634	1,500	1,000	---	766
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	388-0051	81	91	27,000	53,000	22,600	16,825	4,400	6,000	5,000	6,000
FOOD FOR WORK II (DPG)	G	388-0052	81	85	3,175	3,169	3,169	2,965	---	204	---	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II	G	388-0054	81	85	50,000	50,000	50,000	27,408	---	19,000	---	3,592
FEEDER ROADS MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT	G	388-0056	81	87	9,200	20,200	9,200	6,752	5,000	2,000	6,000	3,000
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II	G	388-0060	84	88	52,000	52,000	1,000	---	15,000	500	12,000	12,000
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II	L	388-0060	84	88	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	8,342	---	3,000
FOOD FOR WORK III	G	388-0061	85	89	9,400	9,400	1,045	264	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,500
HOMESTEAD AGRO-FORESTRY RESEARCH	G	388-0062	86	91	---	18,000	---	---	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
ENTERPRISE POLICY REFORM	G	388-0067	85	86	3,000	3,000	1,500	2	1,500	1,292	---	1,200
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III	G	388-0070	86	90	---	50,000	---	---	6,500	1,000	10,200	15,000
PVO CO-FINANCING III	* G	388-0072	87	92	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	800	758

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					536,004	637,114	456,059	391,666	40,700	56,171	40,000	51,816
GRANTS					457,004	558,114	377,059	327,594	40,700	46,184	40,000	48,816
LOANS					79,000	79,000	79,000	64,072	---	9,987	---	3,000
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	388-0050	81	86	153,336	147,784	115,778	74,479	29,000	32,500	---	36,684
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING	* G	388-0071	87	91	---	160,000	---	---	---	---	29,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					153,336	307,784	115,778	74,479	29,000	32,500	29,000	37,684
GRANTS					153,336	307,784	115,778	74,479	29,000	32,500	29,000	37,684
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	388-0045	80	85	950	499	499	351	---	148	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	388-0050	81	86	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,272	---	258	---	---
BAVS MCH SERVICES (OPG)	G	388-0074	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	2,000	850	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,480	5,029	2,029	1,623	2,000	1,256	---	1,000
GRANTS					2,480	5,029	2,029	1,623	2,000	1,256	---	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	388-0050	81	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	8	---	2,000	---	2,000
ICDDR/B URBAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (OPG)	G	388-0073	86	90	---	4,600	---	---	2,000	950	2,500	900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	9,600	5,000	8	2,000	2,950	2,500	2,900
GRANTS					5,000	9,600	5,000	8	2,000	2,950	2,500	2,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G	388-0027	79	88	1,350	1,350	1,050	505	300	350	---	300
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	* G	388-0068	87	90	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,350	9,350	1,050	505	300	350	2,000	1,300
GRANTS					1,350	9,350	1,050	505	300	350	2,000	1,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
KARNAPHULI THIRD UNIT	G	388-0018	76	81	700	700	700	502	---	198	---	---
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	388-0066	86	90	---	8,000	---	---	1,000	800	1,000	2,000
PVO CO-FINANCING III	* G	388-0072	87	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					700	10,700	700	502	1,000	998	1,500	2,200
GRANTS					700	10,700	700	502	1,000	998	1,500	2,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					698,870	979,577	580,616	468,783	75,000	94,225	75,000	96,900
GRANTS					619,870	900,577	501,616	404,711	75,000	84,238	75,000	93,900
LOANS					79,000	79,000	79,000	64,072	---	9,987	---	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BURMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
MAIZE AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION	G	482-0005	82	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	18,390	---	6,110	---	5,401
EDIBLE OIL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION	G	482-0006	85	87	9,500	8,010	6,010	---	---	1,500	2,000	1,240
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION	G	482-0007	86	90	30,000	27,000	---	---	4,680	250	6,000	3,000
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	482-0012	85	86	11,300	7,500	3,000	---	4,500	2,000	---	2,043
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					80,800	72,510	39,010	18,390	9,180	9,860	8,000	11,684
GRANTS					80,800	72,510	39,010	18,390	9,180	9,860	8,000	11,684
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	482-0002	80	81	4,720	4,720	4,720	4,618	---	---	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II	G	482-0004	83	85	9,470	9,320	9,320	1,884	---	2,500	---	2,250
STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SVC DE	G	482-0013	86	90	12,000	12,000	---	---	320	---	1,500	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,190	26,040	14,040	6,502	320	2,500	1,500	3,000
GRANTS					26,190	26,040	14,040	6,502	320	2,500	1,500	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	482-0010	86	91	---	3,000	---	---	500	250	500	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	3,000	---	---	500	250	500	250
GRANTS					---	3,000	---	---	500	250	500	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					106,990	101,550	53,050	24,892	10,000	12,610	10,000	14,934
GRANTS					106,990	101,550	53,050	24,892	10,000	12,610	10,000	14,934
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CYPRUS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES	G	233-0001	75	87	160,000	168,000	160,000	118,738	7,177	5,000	3,000	5,000
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	233-0002	81	86	34,500	39,000	31,500	1,160	7,178	4,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					194,500	207,000	191,500	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
GRANTS					194,500	207,000	191,500	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					194,500	207,000	191,500	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
GRANTS					194,500	207,000	191,500	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	L	263-K052	79	79	250,000	248,837	250,000	248,336	---	500	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM XII	L	263-K054	80	80	250,000	249,780	249,864	248,980	---	800	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K603	81	81	230,000	227,084	230,000	210,084	---	17,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K604	82	82	350,000	345,123	350,000	295,123	---	50,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K606	83	83	301,055	301,055	301,055	244,701	---	50,000	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K607	84	84	300,000	300,000	300,000	83,614	---	75,000	---	70,000
CASH TRANSFER	G	263-K609	85	85	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	* G	263-K61A	87	87	---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM (PUB SEC)	* G	263-K61B	87	87	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K610	85	85	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---	56,700	---	60,000
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER	G	263-K611	85	86	500,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
GOVERNMENT COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	263-K612	86	86	---	150,000	---	---	143,552	---	---	50,000
CASH TRANSFER	G	263-K613	86	86	---	115,000	---	---	110,059	110,059	---	---
ISMAILIA THERMAL POWER PLANT	G	263-0009	76	83	254,000	250,000	250,000	209,212	---	22,448	---	9,753
SUEZ CEMENT PLANT	G	263-0012	76	86	100,000	105,000	100,000	99,882	5,000	3,000	---	2,117
STRENGTHENING RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	263-0015	76	84	14,900	13,900	13,900	9,007	---	4,893	---	---
APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH	G	263-0016	77	80	24,400	22,960	22,960	17,704	---	3,600	---	1,200
DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK I	L	263-0018	76	76	32,000	30,176	30,522	30,175	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PVC PIPE DRAINAGE	L	263-0019	76	76	20,025	19,211	20,025	19,186	---	25	---	---
NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	G	263-0023	76	80	2,500	2,500	2,500	780	---	400	---	999
NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	L	263-0023	76	80	41,000	41,000	41,000	38,887	---	2,113	---	---
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND MANPOWER DEV III	G	263-0026	77	85	40,500	40,500	40,500	31,107	---	4,377	---	5,018
RICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING	G	263-0027	77	81	21,767	21,267	21,267	15,551	---	5,716	---	---
GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	G	263-0028	75	83	13,500	9,664	10,018	8,510	---	1,154	---	---
GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	L	263-0028	75	83	44,275	43,354	44,092	43,222	---	132	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING	G	263-0029	77	85	67,400	67,400	67,400	58,677	---	8,723	---	---
SHOUBRA EL KHEIMA THERMAL POWER PLANT	G	263-0030	79	86	263,000	263,000	242,817	180,476	20,183	13,176	---	40,000
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	G	263-0031	79	80	40,000	39,100	39,100	29,264	---	9,835	---	---
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	G	263-0033	77	85	51,188	51,188	51,188	7,977	---	4,530	---	16,289
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	L	263-0033	77	85	46,012	46,012	46,012	45,446	---	566	---	---
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY	G	263-0038	77	82	61,400	61,400	61,400	48,085	---	13,314	---	---
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY	L	263-0038	77	82	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,623	---	377	---	---
IRRIGATION PUMPING	G	263-0040	77	80	8,000	7,787	7,944	7,787	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS	G	263-0041	77	83	14,900	14,900	14,900	13,921	---	979	---	---
TECHNICAL AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV	G	263-0042	78	81	31,000	28,700	31,000	24,905	---	3,795	---	---
DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK II	G	263-0045	78	78	2,000	1,583	1,750	1,534	---	216	---	---
SUEZ PORT DEVELOPMENT	L	263-0047	78	78	11,321	10,204	10,261	10,183	---	20	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE	G	263-0048	78	83	109,000	109,000	109,000	71,853	---	33,720	---	3,427
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE	L	263-0048	78	83	60,000	60,000	60,000	59,599	---	---	---	---
QUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT	G	263-0052	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	4,100	---	900
QUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT	L	263-0052	78	86	95,000	95,000	95,000	92,865	---	2,135	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDIES	G	263-0061	78	84	22,800	22,800	22,800	18,668	---	2,000	---	2,132
AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0064	78	80	27,500	23,400	23,400	12,413	---	10,987	---	---
URBAN LOW-COST HEALTH DELIVERY	G	263-0065	80	85	45,553	45,553	45,553	17,868	---	16,303	---	10,381
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY UPGRADING	G	263-0066	78	81	80,000	80,000	80,000	41,778	---	17,817	---	11,430
MAJOR CEREALS IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM	G	263-0070	79	80	52,400	52,400	52,400	46,605	---	5,795	---	---
SMALL FARMER PRODUCTION	G	263-0079	79	84	49,000	49,000	49,000	27,606	---	10,660	---	10,734
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT	G	263-0090	80	81	39,000	39,000	39,000	20,501	---	12,896	---	5,602
CAIRO SEWAGE	G	263-0091	78	81	129,000	129,000	129,000	84,629	---	27,423	---	8,700
PRIVATE INVESTMENT ENCOURAGEMENT FUND	G	263-0097	79	79	33,000	33,000	33,000	805	---	15,000	---	17,195
ALEXANDRIA WASTEWATER SYS. EXPANSION II	G	263-0100	79	84	198,700	198,621	198,621	51,324	---	46,608	---	70,680
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	G	263-0101	78	81	83,555	83,555	83,555	31,974	---	20,029	---	19,917
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	L	263-0101	78	81	46,445	46,445	46,445	16,736	---	16,894	---	8,000
TECH CO-OP AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES	G	263-0102	83	88	30,000	30,000	20,000	3,729	5,000	3,944	5,000	3,000
MINERAL, PETROLEUM & GROUNDWATER ASSESS.	G	263-0105	80	85	37,200	36,700	29,700	10,820	---	7,000	---	11,880

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PEACE FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM	G	263-0110	80	85	60,000	60,000	60,000	42,897	---	8,370	---	5,700
PRIVATE SECTOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES	G	263-0112	79	86	5,000	8,000	5,000	2,585	3,000	1,260	---	1,224
TAX ADMINISTRATION	G	263-0115	80	83	3,700	3,700	3,700	2,183	---	445	---	250
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0116	80	80	5,000	4,100	4,100	3,169	---	931	---	---
TELECOMMUNICATIONS III	G	263-0117	80	82	122,000	122,000	122,000	66,449	---	27,765	---	7,010
UNIVERSITY LINKAGES	G	263-0118	80	85	27,500	20,500	20,500	13,297	---	4,230	---	1,850
ENERGY POLICY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FIELD	G	263-0123	82	88	32,600	32,600	14,300	3,115	8,000	5,223	---	9,740
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	263-0125	85	90	109,000	109,000	4,000	---	18,000	4,850	18,000	17,800
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	G	263-0132	81	88	139,480	139,480	73,000	40,631	20,000	25,018	20,000	32,044
SUEZ COMMUNITY HEALTH PERSONNEL TRAINING	G	263-0136	80	85	17,100	15,900	15,900	7,210	---	4,725	---	3,965
CONTROL OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES	G	263-0137	81	81	26,000	26,000	26,000	12,140	---	6,485	---	5,350
BASIC EDUCATION	G	263-0139	81	89	85,000	178,000	85,000	47,174	20,000	20,238	15,000	35,524
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	263-0140	86	91	131,600	131,600	---	---	3,000	---	10,000	4,100
AG DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	G	263-0142	80	80	5,000	4,892	4,892	1,583	---	3,309	---	---
POPULATION	G	263-0144	83	90	102,600	102,600	26,000	8,152	18,000	9,087	15,000	16,706
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTION CREDIT	G	263-0147	82	85	88,000	88,000	88,000	66,457	---	21,542	---	---
NATIONAL AG RESEARCH PROGRAM	G	263-0152	85	90	30,000	130,000	30,000	---	15,000	1,170	20,000	7,400
BUSINESS SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT	G	263-0159	83	83	9,100	9,100	9,100	626	---	640	---	550

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
REHAB AND MODERN OF ASWAN HIGH DAM	G	263-0160	82	86	100,000	100,000	85,000	34,820	15,000	9,907	---	8,397
DECENTRALIZATION PAAD	G	263-0161	78	87	560,200	560,200	510,200	391,972	50,000	60,323	25,000	62,670
SAFAGA GRAIN SILOS COMPLEX	G	263-0165	82	82	80,000	71,310	71,310	43,982	---	15,325	---	12,003
PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR INITIATIVES	* G	263-0170	87	90	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500
CAIRO SEWERAGE II	G	263-0173	84	90	360,300	816,000	360,300	4	66,567	40,600	120,000	86,196
CANAL CITIES WATER & SEWERAGE II	• G	263-0174	87	90	---	360,000	---	---	---	---	37,000	---
WATER/WASTEWATER INSTITUTIONAL DEV	G	263-0176	85	87	15,000	15,000	5,000	---	---	1,000	10,000	2,750
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II	G	263-0182	85	90	61,000	550,000	61,000	---	95,000	19,540	85,000	66,200
FERTILIZER SUPPLY	* G	263-0186	87	89	---	90,000	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
TALKHA COMBINED CYCLE	G	263-0196	86	87	---	80,000	---	---	60,000	500	20,000	48,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CREDIT (CIP)	G	263-0201	86	91	---	235,000	---	---	51,021	3,000	115,000	43,000
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT	G	263-0202	86	90	---	120,000	---	---	35,000	---	40,000	40,000
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	263-0203	85	90	72,942	72,942	3,000	---	15,000	500	10,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,102,418	9,617,083	6,235,251	4,060,158	1,031,382	1,262,742	815,000	1,079,283
GRANTS					6,176,340	8,697,064	5,312,030	3,176,920	1,031,382	1,239,180	815,000	1,071,283
LOANS					926,078	920,019	923,221	883,238	---	23,562	---	8,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					7,102,418	9,617,083	6,235,251	4,060,158	1,031,382	1,262,742	815,000	1,079,283
GRANTS					6,176,340	8,697,064	5,312,030	3,176,920	1,031,382	1,239,180	815,000	1,071,283
LOANS					926,078	920,019	923,221	883,238	---	23,562	---	8,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: FIJI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	G	882-0101	86	87	---	400	---	---	400	100	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	400	---	---	400	100	---	---
GRANTS					---	400	---	---	400	100	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	G	882-0101	86	87	---	2,500	---	---	957	300	1,500	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,500	---	---	957	300	1,500	1,000
GRANTS					---	2,500	---	---	957	300	1,500	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	2,900	---	---	1,357	400	1,500	1,000
GRANTS					---	2,900	---	---	1,357	400	1,500	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	386-0462	79	79	58,000	58,000	58,000	49,507	---	6,493	---	2,000
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	G	386-0467	80	83	1,250	1,250	1,250	472	---	778	---	---
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L	386-0467	80	83	35,000	35,000	35,000	27,500	---	7,500	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	386-0470	83	87	20,000	20,000	14,000	56	3,000	3,745	3,000	3,800
FERTILIZER PROMOTION	L	386-0471	79	81	101,000	101,000	101,000	100,796	---	206	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0474	82	82	1,500	1,500	1,500	305	---	495	---	700
MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	386-0475	81	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	---	100	---	200
MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	386-0475	81	83	24,000	24,000	24,000	9,919	---	5,082	---	7,000
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	386-0476	83	85	5,800	5,800	5,800	404	---	396	---	500
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	L	386-0476	83	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	721	---	580	---	600
MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	386-0478	82	82	5,000	5,000	5,000	199	---	801	---	300
MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	386-0478	82	82	25,000	25,000	25,000	6,904	---	8,096	---	8,000
MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	G	386-0481	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	506	---	795	---	1,000
MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	L	386-0481	82	82	44,000	44,000	44,000	10,534	---	6,466	---	10,000
MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	G	386-0483	83	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	143	---	257	---	400
MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	L	386-0483	83	84	41,000	41,000	41,000	1,439	---	2,560	---	4,000
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	386-0484	83	90	41,000	41,000	11,000	681	7,000	3,321	6,000	5,000
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	L	386-0484	83	90	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 87

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DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	83	2,150	2,150	2,150	487	---	561	---	700
FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAININ	* G	386-0488	87	90	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAININ	* L	386-0488	87	90	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0489	84	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	500	---	1,000
HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	L	386-0489	84	87	50,000	50,000	16,000	---	24,000	2,500	10,000	5,000
MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	G	386-0490	84	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	500	---	1,000
MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	L	386-0490	84	85	46,000	46,000	46,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,500
NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	G	386-0495	85	88	6,500	6,500	2,200	---	2,300	450	1,000	600
NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	L	386-0495	85	88	77,000	77,000	16,400	---	14,900	12,000	13,600	13,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	* G	386-0505	87	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	* L	386-0505	87	90	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					618,200	688,200	483,300	210,640	51,200	66,182	60,600	69,300
GRANTS					100,200	118,200	59,900	3,320	12,300	12,699	15,000	15,200
LOANS					518,000	570,000	423,400	207,320	38,900	53,483	45,600	54,100
POPULATION PLANNING												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	386-0468	80	83	13,800	13,800	13,800	12,849	---	950	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	G	386-0485	83	85	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	1,000	---	3,000
FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	L	386-0485	83	85	34,000	34,000	34,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000
CONTRACEPTIVE DEV-REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOG	G	386-0500	85	85	900	1,800	900	---	---	300	---	300

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G Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 87

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					61,700	62,600	61,700	12,849	---	7,250	---	8,300
GRANTS					27,700	28,600	27,700	12,849	---	2,250	---	3,300
LOANS					34,000	34,000	34,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000
HEALTH												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	386-0468	80	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	6,371	---	15,830	---	4,000
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	386-0476	83	85	4,200	4,200	4,200	2	---	398	---	600
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	83	350	350	350	201	---	49	---	100
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	G	386-0492	85	89	9,300	9,300	600	---	3,700	250	2,000	400
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	L	386-0492	85	89	3,800	3,800	3,800	---	---	100	---	200
CONTRACEPTIVE DEV-REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOG	G	386-0500	85	85	100	100	100	---	---	100	---	---
BIO-IMMUNOLOGY AND DIAGNOSTIC	G	386-0503	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	3,000	100	1,000	500
CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT	G	386-0504	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	6,000	---	3,000	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					43,950	68,950	35,250	6,574	12,700	16,827	6,000	5,900
GRANTS					40,150	65,150	31,450	6,574	12,700	16,727	6,000	5,700
LOANS					3,800	3,800	3,800	---	---	100	---	200
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT	G	386-0504	86	90	---	6,000	---	---	6,000	6,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,000	---	---	6,000	6,000	---	---
GRANTS					---	6,000	---	---	6,000	6,000	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	89	3,700	8,700	3,700	121	---	880	1,400	1,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: INDIA

CP 87

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,700	8,700	3,700	121	---	880	1,400	1,000
GRANTS					3,700	8,700	3,700	121	---	880	1,400	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR	G	386-0465	78	78	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,944	---	55	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0474	82	82	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,312	---	888	---	1,300
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEV. II	G	386-0494	86	90	---	10,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	300
PROG. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TECH	G	386-0496	85	88	11,100	12,100	4,000	---	2,100	1,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,600	27,600	9,500	3,256	5,100	1,943	4,000	4,600
GRANTS					16,600	27,600	9,500	3,256	5,100	1,943	4,000	4,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					744,150	862,050	593,450	233,440	75,000	99,082	72,000	89,100
GRANTS					188,350	254,250	132,250	26,120	36,100	40,499	26,400	29,800
LOANS					555,800	607,800	461,200	207,320	38,900	58,583	45,600	59,300

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PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 87

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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	G	497-0252	78	81	11,300	10,738	10,738	9,950	---	225	---	---
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	L	497-0252	78	81	25,000	21,780	21,780	20,784	---	700	---	---
SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	497-0263	77	78	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,681	---	1,344	---	975
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	G	497-0264	77	83	5,100	5,100	5,100	4,462	---	25	---	400
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	L	497-0264	77	83	12,500	12,500	12,500	5,252	---	1,563	---	2,800
AG DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADMIN	L	497-0265	77	78	5,000	4,569	4,400	4,336	---	---	---	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I	L	497-0267	78	82	30,000	29,300	29,246	29,182	---	---	---	---
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	G	497-0276	79	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,870	---	100	---	675
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	L	497-0276	79	84	31,500	31,500	31,500	12,750	---	4,882	---	4,500
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	497-0281	80	83	4,250	4,250	4,250	3,710	---	205	---	250
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L	497-0281	80	83	22,750	14,600	14,600	3,693	---	4,708	---	3,100
SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0286	80	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,433	---	330	---	238
GRADUATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TITLE XII	L	497-0290	79	80	5,330	5,330	5,330	3,935	---	1,395	---	---
WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	497-0297	81	86	9,400	9,400	7,900	2,324	1,500	800	---	2,000
WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	497-0297	81	86	12,450	12,450	12,450	3,457	---	860	---	2,700
APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G	497-0302	80	86	7,000	14,100	9,500	4,749	4,600	1,785	---	1,375

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 87

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APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	L	497-0302	80	86	18,900	18,900	18,900	3,510	---	7,358	---	1,460
SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0304	83	87	1,000	3,500	210	---	790	96	2,500	450
SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0304	83	87	6,400	7,900	6,400	383	---	748	1,500	2,635
UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION	G	497-0311	84	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	300	---	800
UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION	L	497-0311	84	85	13,900	13,900	13,900	462	---	900	---	2,000
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	G	497-0328	83	86	---	810	---	---	810	---	---	---
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	497-0328	83	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	---	2,000	400	---	400
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0329	82	87	750	2,750	750	45	1,000	235	---	800
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0329	82	87	2,350	5,350	2,350	215	1,000	1,765	---	1,450
EAST TIMOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	497-0330	81	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,834	---	166	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	90	2,400	8,700	3,748	2,925	1,550	1,284	750	1,200
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0341	84	87	3,000	7,000	3,000	13	1,000	477	3,000	650
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0341	84	87	15,500	21,500	15,500	210	1,000	1,500	5,000	2,300
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	G	497-0342	84	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	42	---	518	---	800
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	L	497-0342	84	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	502	---	1,605	---	1,300
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT	G	497-0347	85	88	7,000	7,000	3,500	---	3,450	250	---	1,000
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT	L	497-0347	85	88	43,000	43,000	15,115	---	3,820	500	4,125	1,000
AQUATIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0352	86	87	---	5,400	---	---	2,400	---	3,000	200
AQUATIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0352	86	87	---	13,600	---	---	2,000	---	4,000	300

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DISTRICT ROADS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEV.	G	497-0353	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	3,190	---	3,000	200
DISTRICT ROADS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEV.	L	497-0353	86	90	---	35,000	---	---	6,000	---	2,000	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					335,980	425,127	292,867	136,709	36,110	37,024	28,875	38,658
GRANTS					77,200	119,748	74,696	43,357	20,290	6,796	12,250	11,038
LOANS					258,780	305,379	218,171	93,352	15,820	30,228	16,625	27,620
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	497-0270	78	82	25,920	25,920	25,920	22,869	---	2,000	---	1,055
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	497-0270	78	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,819	---	181	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	G	497-0327	83	87	7,500	11,500	7,500	52	---	3,200	4,000	1,400
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	497-0327	83	87	13,400	15,400	13,400	1,566	---	1,900	2,000	3,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,820	54,820	48,820	26,306	---	7,281	6,000	5,555
GRANTS					33,420	37,420	33,420	22,921	---	5,200	4,000	2,455
LOANS					15,400	17,400	15,400	3,385	---	2,081	2,000	3,100
HEALTH												
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	G	497-0253	79	87	3,200	6,200	3,200	2,339	---	191	3,000	670
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	L	497-0253	79	87	9,500	11,500	9,500	3,631	---	2,514	2,000	3,355
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0273	78	87	9,450	14,450	9,450	5,165	3,000	1,704	2,000	1,800
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0273	78	87	1,450	2,450	1,450	192	---	456	1,000	450
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	G	497-0305	80	86	10,000	13,000	10,000	5,049	3,000	2,437	---	2,000
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	L	497-0305	80	86	---	3,000	---	---	3,000	500	---	500

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PROGRAM: INDONESIA

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COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	G	497-0325	81	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,591	---	600	---	930
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	L	497-0325	81	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,035	---	750	---	1,300
TIMOR MALARIA CONTROL	L	497-0326	80	80	3,600	3,600	3,600	1,941	---	826	---	600
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	497-0327	83	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	349	---	700	---	700
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	90	3,550	6,275	3,673	1,533	400	400	400	400
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	497-0348	85	86	4,000	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	250	---	625
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH	L	497-0348	85	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	200	---	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					63,250	82,975	61,373	22,825	11,400	11,528	8,400	14,130
GRANTS					35,200	48,925	33,323	15,677	8,400	5,582	5,400	6,425
LOANS					28,050	34,050	28,050	7,148	3,000	5,946	3,000	7,705
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	L	497-0275	78	78	5,000	3,980	3,980	3,874	---	---	---	---
ENERGY MANPOWER AND TRAINING	G	497-0300	80	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	884	---	---	---	---
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II	L	497-0308	80	83	7,000	6,000	6,000	2,346	---	3,654	---	---
IN-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0317	82	82	4,000	4,000	3,190	2,001	---	1,189	---	---
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	G	497-0328	83	86	1,500	2,575	1,500	386	---	500	1,000	500
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	497-0328	83	86	15,420	18,795	15,420	2,117	---	2,300	3,000	3,100
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	90	2,400	3,300	1,000	708	300	500	500	500
EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	G	497-0344	84	85	1,510	1,510	1,510	---	---	360	---	380
EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	L	497-0344	84	85	4,990	4,990	4,990	84	---	320	---	1,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0345	84	86	4,000	4,000	2,000	467	2,000	938	---	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,820	50,150	40,590	12,867	2,300	9,761	4,500	6,630
GRANTS					10,410	12,385	7,010	2,445	2,300	2,298	1,500	2,030
LOANS					36,410	37,765	33,580	10,422	---	7,463	3,000	4,600
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	G	497-0266	78	80	1,500	1,500	1,439	1,374	---	---	---	---
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	497-0266	78	78	5,000	5,000	4,950	4,844	---	---	---	---
ASSISTANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CENTERS	G	497-0314	79	80	500	500	500	396	---	---	---	---
ENERGY PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0318	82	82	750	750	750	627	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0329	82	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0329	82	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	723	---	242	2,000	200
PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	G	497-0333	82	85	500	500	500	191	---	120	---	120
PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	L	497-0333	82	85	11,750	11,750	11,750	1,275	---	1,880	---	3,880
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	90	2,900	7,890	2,540	1,439	1,150	1,250	1,225	1,225
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	G	497-0340	83	87	4,000	9,000	4,000	706	2,000	1,400	3,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					28,400	39,390	27,929	11,575	3,150	4,892	7,225	6,925
GRANTS					9,400	20,390	8,979	4,106	3,150	2,770	5,225	2,845
LOANS					19,000	19,000	18,950	7,469	---	2,122	2,000	4,080
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					523,270	652,462	471,579	210,282	52,960	70,486	55,000	71,898
GRANTS					165,630	238,868	157,428	88,506	34,140	22,646	28,375	24,793
LOANS					357,640	413,594	314,151	121,776	18,820	47,840	26,625	47,105

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER	* G	271-KX87	87	87	---	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000
CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K620	85	85	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K622	86	86	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---	1,148,400	1,148,400	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K623	86	86	1,500,000	1,500,000	---	---	750,000	750,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
GRANTS					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
GRANTS					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: ITALY

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
ITALIAN PROGRAM	G	145-0001	81	85	71,655	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					71,655	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
GRANTS					71,655	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					71,655	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
GRANTS					71,655	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: JORDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	278-K643	85	87	160,000	160,000	50,000	---	50,000	25,000	---	---
AQABA SEWERAGE	L	278-0206	79	79	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,923	---	1,577	---	---
HEALTH MGMT AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	278-0208	77	83	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,700	---	175	---	---
IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	G	278-0233	80	80	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,161	---	1,339	---	---
IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	L	278-0233	80	80	21,000	21,000	21,000	7,474	---	12,400	---	1,126
ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	G	278-0234	82	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,384	---	2,000	---	1,616
ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	L	278-0234	82	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---
JORDAN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	G	278-0241	81	81	5,620	5,620	5,620	3,226	---	2,394	---	---
GROUNDWATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION	G	278-0243	80	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,280	---	720	---	---
HEALTH EDUCATION	G	278-0245	80	80	980	980	980	355	---	625	---	---
INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE	G	278-0247	81	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,207	---	793	---	---
TOWN & VILLAGE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G	278-0255	87	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
TOWN & VILLAGE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* L	278-0255	87	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING III	G	278-0257	83	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,377	---	1,623	---	---
TECH SERVICE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES III	G	278-0258	82	82	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,866	---	1,134	---	---
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT	G	278-0259	83	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,515	---	800	---	1,685
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT	L	278-0259	83	84	17,000	17,000	17,000	894	---	9,000	---	7,106

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: JORDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TECH SERVC AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV	G	278-0260	84	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	754	---	3,000	---	3,200
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	278-0261	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	278-0264	85	87	12,000	18,500	12,000	---	---	2,500	2,000	5,000
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	278-0264	85	87	5,000	9,000	5,000	---	---	1,000	2,000	3,000
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	G	278-0265	86	87	---	8,500	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	2,000
TECH SERVICES-FEASIBILITY STUDIES V	G	278-0266	86	87	---	7,000	---	---	4,570	---	2,000	800
DEVELOPMENT ADMIN TRAINING IV	G	278-0267	86	87	---	4,500	---	---	1,000	---	2,000	1,000
WATER RESOURCES	* G	278-0268	87	87	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
NURSING TRAINING	G	278-0270	86	86	---	4,500	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,000
IRBID WATER AND WASTEWATER II	G	278-0271	86	86	---	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---	3,000
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION III	G	278-0276	85	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	6,500	---	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					310,475	382,475	200,475	36,116	89,570	83,580	18,000	47,033
GRANTS					249,975	315,975	139,975	21,825	89,570	49,603	14,000	35,801
LOANS					60,500	66,500	60,500	14,291	---	33,977	4,000	11,232
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					310,475	382,475	200,475	36,116	89,570	83,580	18,000	47,033
GRANTS					249,975	315,975	139,975	21,825	89,570	49,603	14,000	35,801
LOANS					60,500	66,500	60,500	14,291	---	33,977	4,000	11,232

*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: LEBANON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMIN BY STATE	G	268-DRST	83	C	---	---	3,319	3,307	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	268-0000	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,506	---	---	---	---
SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT	G	268-0326	83	85	377	377	377	275	---	102	---	---
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	G	268-0328	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	---
POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION	G	268-0330	83	84	2,800	2,750	2,750	2,432	---	---	---	318
LEBANON RELIEF/SCF	G	268-0344	85	85	364	364	364	---	---	364	---	---
LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE/YMCA	G	268-0345	85	85	743	743	743	---	---	743	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,784	10,734	14,053	8,520	---	1,209	---	318
GRANTS					10,784	10,734	14,053	8,520	---	1,209	---	318
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE	G	268-0222	84	85	555	1,155	425	277	---	278	---	---
HEALTH SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	268-0305	78	84	4,900	6,900	4,900	3,428	1,000	1,472	---	1,000
RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION-CRS	G	268-0313	79	84	11,824	7,824	6,824	3,824	---	1,500	---	1,500
VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BLDG TRADES/YMCA	G	268-0318	81	85	3,090	3,865	3,465	2,740	---	500	---	150
SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT	G	268-0326	83	86	---	300	100	---	250	100	---	100
RELIEF & REHAB PLANNING	G	268-0327	83	86	---	500	---	---	250	150	---	200
TELECOMMUNICATIONS REHABILITATION	G	268-0329	83	84	4,481	4,481	4,481	4,481	---	---	---	---
POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION	G	268-0330	83	84	4,930	4,930	4,930	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC AND DEV PLANNING ASSIST TO CDR	G	268-0341	83	83	2,250	2,250	2,250	301	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: LEBANON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE	G	268-0342	84	87	10,000	29,000	9,672	7,428	15,442	1,000	2,000	3,500
EMERGENCY WATER REPAIR	G	268-0343	85	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	G	268-1308	84	85	650	1,827	650	---	---	1,077	---	---
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	268-1336	85	86	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					56,680	82,032	51,697	32,479	21,942	12,077	2,000	7,450
GRANTS					56,680	82,032	51,697	32,479	21,942	12,077	2,000	7,450
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					67,464	92,766	65,750	40,999	21,942	13,286	2,000	7,768
GRANTS					67,464	92,766	65,750	40,999	21,942	13,286	2,000	7,768
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	G	608-0136	78	88	26,323	26,323	11,987	8,521	4,500	4,751	3,548	4,800
RANGE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	608-0145	80	85	5,075	5,075	5,075	4,171	---	905	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	608-0159	80	87	9,200	9,200	6,419	3,402	1,000	1,433	952	2,000
AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE	G	608-0160	80	89	28,508	28,508	15,976	12,684	3,200	2,412	3,000	3,000
PLNG, ECON, STAT FOR AGRICULTURE	G	608-0182	83	89	12,567	12,567	4,636	1,258	1,700	2,453	2,000	1,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					81,673	81,673	44,093	30,036	10,400	11,954	9,500	11,600
GRANTS					81,673	81,673	44,093	30,036	10,400	11,954	9,500	11,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III	G	608-0171	84	88	17,890	17,890	9,150	1,995	3,200	3,357	4,000	4,600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,890	17,890	9,150	1,995	3,200	3,357	4,000	4,600
GRANTS					17,890	17,890	9,150	1,995	3,200	3,357	4,000	4,600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	608-0151	81	85	3,147	2,685	2,685	2,426	---	210	---	47
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING	G	608-0178	83	83	300	300	300	132	---	95	---	73
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,447	2,985	2,985	2,558	---	305	---	120
GRANTS					3,447	2,985	2,985	2,558	---	305	---	120
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III	G	608-0171	84	88	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
GRANTS					---	2,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH	G	608-0154	79	79	450	450	450	281	---	107	---	61
SOCIAL SERVICES TRAINING	G	608-0157	80	84	5,400	3,880	3,880	3,287	---	---	---	---
STATISTICAL SERVICES	G	608-0162	80	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,293	---	208	---	---
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING	G	608-0178	83	87	8,126	8,126	6,225	1,345	1,900	1,445	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,476	13,956	12,055	6,206	1,900	1,760	1,500	1,561
GRANTS					15,476	13,956	12,055	6,206	1,900	1,760	1,500	1,561
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
TETOUAN URBAN DEV.	G	608-0001.01	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	100	---	200
ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE	G	608-0180	84	87	4,000	4,000	2,130	2	500	663	1,370	1,200
PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT FUND	G	608-0181	84	88	130	280	90	34	---	---	---	---
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	608-0187	85	85	300	300	300	---	---	100	---	100
WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION	G	608-0190	84	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	821	---	179
ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS	G	608-0191	85	89	8,600	8,600	1,070	---	1,500	1,000	1,630	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,030	14,680	4,590	36	2,500	2,684	3,000	3,179
GRANTS					14,030	14,680	4,590	36	2,500	2,684	3,000	3,179
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	G	608-0176	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,213	---	1,500	1,000	1,400
DROUGHT RECOVERY	G	608-0184	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	417	---	500
DROUGHT RECOVERY	L	608-0184	85	85	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR SUP & EXPORT PROMOTION	G	608-0189	86	88	---	3,500	---	---	1,484	200	1,000	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUP & EXPORT PROMOTION	L	608-0189	86	88	---	31,000	---	---	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION	G	608-0190	84	86	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,047	2,000	1,537	---	1,200
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	* L	608-0192	87	87	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,000	99,500	22,000	16,760	11,484	11,654	20,000	22,100
GRANTS					11,500	15,000	8,500	3,260	3,484	3,654	2,000	4,100
LOANS					13,500	84,500	13,500	13,500	8,000	8,000	18,000	18,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					157,516	232,684	94,873	57,591	31,484	33,714	38,000	43,160
GRANTS					144,016	148,184	81,373	44,091	23,484	25,714	20,000	25,160
LOANS					13,500	84,500	13,500	13,500	8,000	8,000	18,000	18,000

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: NEPAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE	G	367-0102	74	82	5,484	5,484	5,484	5,419	---	---	---	---
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT-RAPTI ZONE	G	367-0129	80	87	26,700	24,000	20,199	15,413	2,700	4,300	1,101	2,713
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION	G	367-0132	80	87	27,498	27,498	22,588	21,067	3,000	3,185	1,910	2,220
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	88	1,419	1,800	1,419	1,136	---	180	---	134
INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE II	G	367-0148	85	88	4,100	4,100	1,010	---	1,000	710	1,045	930
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION	G	367-0149	85	88	10,000	10,000	1,200	---	1,901	1,720	2,750	2,300
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING & TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	367-0152	85	90	750	750	750	---	---	500	---	100
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PROJECT	G	367-0153	85	90	9,000	9,000	1,500	---	650	1,200	500	1,200
INSTITUTE OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES	* G	367-0154	87	94	---	9,800	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
RAPTI DEVELOPMENT	* G	367-0155	87	94	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	1,913	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					84,951	112,432	54,150	43,035	9,251	11,795	10,219	9,597
GRANTS					84,951	112,432	54,150	43,035	9,251	11,795	10,219	9,597
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	367-0130	79	79	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,826	---	146	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	87	16,200	16,200	13,047	9,141	2,100	2,495	1,029	2,167
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	88	599	1,049	599	563	---	36	200	120

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: NEPAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,799	19,249	15,646	11,530	2,100	2,677	1,229	2,287
GRANTS					18,799	19,249	15,646	11,530	2,100	2,677	1,229	2,287
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	87	19,000	19,000	15,651	10,287	1,650	3,200	1,699	2,732
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	88	893	1,151	543	395	175	90	---	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,893	20,151	16,194	10,682	1,825	3,290	1,699	2,822
GRANTS					19,893	20,151	16,194	10,682	1,825	3,290	1,699	2,822
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING II	G	367-0146	84	85	1,619	2,120	1,619	121	374	500	127	300
GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION	G	367-0151	85	86	1,350	1,550	574	---	350	197	626	300
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING & TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	367-0152	85	90	5,550	10,550	250	---	500	175	500	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,519	14,220	2,443	121	1,224	872	1,253	1,000
GRANTS					8,519	14,220	2,443	121	1,224	872	1,253	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF NEPAL	G	367-0150	83	85	536	536	536	170	---	264	---	102
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					536	536	536	170	---	264	---	102
GRANTS					536	536	536	170	---	264	---	102
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					132,698	166,588	88,969	65,538	14,400	18,898	14,400	15,808
GRANTS					132,698	166,588	88,969	65,538	14,400	18,898	14,400	15,808
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: OMAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
OMANI-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION	G	272-0101	80	C	25,000	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	6,650	5,000	7,250
WADI AL KHAWD AQUIFIER RECHARGE	L	272-0102	82	82	7,500	7,500	7,500	6,972	---	830	---	---
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	L	272-0103	83	85	37,500	37,500	37,500	9,000	---	27,610	---	7,630
WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	272-0104	86	88	---	45,000	---	---	4,570	100	13,800	12,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					70,000	140,000	70,000	21,897	9,570	35,190	18,800	26,880
GRANTS					25,000	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	6,650	5,000	7,250
LOANS					45,000	90,000	45,000	15,972	4,570	28,540	13,800	19,630
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					70,000	140,000	70,000	21,897	9,570	35,190	18,800	26,880
GRANTS					25,000	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	6,650	5,000	7,250
LOANS					45,000	90,000	45,000	15,972	4,570	28,540	13,800	19,630

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0468	82	86	41,300	41,300	37,800	---	2,500	18,000	---	19,800
TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR	G	391-0488	84	88	---	8,500	---	---	---	---	6,200	---
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH	G	391-0489	84	87	---	12,000	---	---	8,500	---	7,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,300	61,800	37,800	---	11,000	18,000	13,200	21,800
GRANTS					---	20,500	---	---	8,500	---	13,200	2,000
LOANS					41,300	41,300	37,800	---	2,500	18,000	---	19,800
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING	G	391-0469	82	87	12,200	25,200	12,200	---	6,500	4,200	8,800	8,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,200	25,200	12,200	---	6,500	4,200	8,800	8,000
GRANTS					12,200	25,200	12,200	---	6,500	4,200	8,800	8,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	391-0475	82	86	---	13,000	---	---	6,500	---	---	2,453
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	13,000	---	---	6,500	---	---	2,453
GRANTS					---	13,000	---	---	6,500	---	---	2,453
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	391-0474	83	87	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,500	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
GRANTS					---	6,500	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	391-0296	69	82	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,937	---	263	---	---
ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	G	391-0413	77	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,050	---	3,379	---	2,600

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G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	391-0467	83	88	90,000	90,000	52,900	9,929	---	10,447	22,100	9,731
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	391-0468	82	86	182,000	182,000	172,000	56,278	10,000	124,671	---	7,314
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0468	82	86	151,700	151,700	125,200	94,000	26,500	14,000	---	36,200
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING	G	391-0469	82	87	27,800	44,800	27,800	14,242	12,250	969	6,200	9,812
PROJECT DESIGN FUND	G	391-0470	82	87	15,000	18,300	15,000	6,597	---	5,300	3,300	4,000
TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0471	82	87	15,000	24,000	13,000	1,327	---	4,784	9,000	7,000
MALARIA CONTROL II	G	391-0472	82	86	41,000	41,000	35,500	18,644	5,500	13,318	---	11,713
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	G	391-0473	82	88	43,000	64,000	37,000	11,703	8,000	14,000	9,000	10,000
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	391-0473	82	88	104,000	115,000	61,000	32,727	27,000	28,500	27,000	52,500
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	391-0474	83	87	10,000	25,000	10,000	3,686	5,000	3,725	7,000	2,500
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	391-0475	82	86	20,000	13,500	13,500	2,024	---	6,295	---	2,000
ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0478	83	87	30,000	30,000	19,100	6,187	10,900	12,531	---	6,726
BALUCHISTAN AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0479	84	87	40,000	49,500	11,100	180	17,500	2,507	20,900	3,643
ROADS RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	391-0480	86	88	---	40,000	---	---	1,100	500	33,900	4,500
FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0481	83	87	25,000	25,000	10,000	532	8,000	1,900	7,000	3,050
COMMERCIAL FUNDING AND INVESTMENT CORP.	L	391-0482	86	87	---	30,000	---	---	16,000	---	10,000	15,000
SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES	G	391-0484	84	87	20,000	20,000	8,500	1,729	7,200	2,192	4,300	3,099
NWFP AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0485	83	87	30,000	30,000	16,200	2,653	13,800	5,194	---	5,048
ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	391-0486	84	86	20,000	50,000	26,000	---	24,000	50,000	---	---
ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0486	84	86	80,000	50,000	35,000	---	15,000	31,000	---	19,000

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

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION	* G	391-0487	87	88	---	38,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	6,500
LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION	* L	391-0487	87	88	---	87,000	---	---	---	---	55,000	8,000
TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR	G	391-0488	84	88	35,500	27,000	6,000	654	10,000	2,904	4,300	2,639
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH	G	391-0489	84	87	30,000	18,000	10,000	674	1,500	6,130	3,000	2,650
FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT	G	391-0491	84	87	35,000	45,000	7,000	351	20,000	9,421	18,000	7,423
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,058,200	1,322,000	725,000	271,104	239,250	353,930	250,000	242,648
GRANTS					722,500	888,300	503,800	144,377	154,750	280,430	158,000	111,948
LOANS					335,700	433,700	221,200	126,727	84,500	73,500	92,000	130,700
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					1,111,700	1,428,500	775,000	271,104	263,250	376,130	275,000	274,901
GRANTS					734,700	953,500	516,000	144,377	176,250	284,630	183,000	124,401
LOANS					377,000	475,000	259,000	126,727	87,000	91,500	92,000	150,500

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
VITAMIN A RESEARCH	G	492-YYYY	86	86	---	880	---	---	880	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH II	L	492-0286	79	81	10,000	8,044	8,319	7,962	---	85	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV III (RINCONADA	L	492-0289	79	80	5,000	3,501	3,501	2,175	---	350	---	---
RURAL SERVICE CENTERS	G	492-0304	78	84	2,987	2,790	2,790	2,461	---	120	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV II (BULA)	L	492-0310	78	78	3,000	2,241	2,241	2,091	---	---	---	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	G	492-0334	81	86	1,250	1,250	820	214	180	787	250	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	L	492-0334	81	86	7,100	4,600	4,600	2,886	---	597	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	3,831	3,184	3,185	2,261	---	740	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	G	492-0356	81	87	2,321	4,321	2,321	1,175	1,000	548	1,000	148
FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	L	492-0356	81	87	1,600	1,600	1,600	774	---	190	---	62
LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	492-0358	82	87	3,680	6,680	3,680	289	---	1,000	1,500	138
LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	492-0358	82	87	10,220	10,220	10,220	789	---	1,750	---	1,150
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0359	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	27	---	405	---	610
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0359	83	83	13,500	13,500	13,500	203	---	1,500	---	2,000
RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0366	82	87	6,852	9,852	4,852	804	1,000	771	1,500	500
RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0366	82	87	20,200	17,400	17,400	960	---	1,358	---	2,400
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	91	5,000	12,500	3,810	723	1,690	1,457	2,000	900
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	G	492-0385	86	87	---	30,430	---	---	7,030	---	7,050	3,000
RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	G	492-0394	85	88	2,600	2,600	2,600	---	---	250	---	625

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	492-0394	85	88	17,400	17,400	16,250	---	---	2,000	---	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	492-0395	86	90	---	4,750	---	---	250	---	550	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					118,041	159,243	103,189	25,794	12,030	13,408	13,850	14,783
GRANTS					30,021	80,737	25,558	7,954	12,030	6,078	13,850	6,171
LOANS					88,020	78,506	77,631	17,840	---	7,330	---	8,612
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION PLANNING III	G	492-0341	81	84	28,135	17,638	17,638	11,972	---	3,200	---	3,850
POPULATION PLANNING III	L	492-0341	81	84	26,915	15,087	15,087	9,450	---	1,412	---	---
POPULATION SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	492-0396	87	91	---	35,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					55,050	67,725	32,725	21,422	---	4,612	4,000	5,850
GRANTS					28,135	52,638	17,638	11,972	---	3,200	4,000	5,850
LOANS					26,915	15,087	15,087	9,450	---	1,412	---	---
HEALTH												
BICOL INTEGRATED HEALTH	L	492-0319	79	79	2,500	1,106	1,106	1,050	---	---	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II	G	492-0333	80	82	2,537	2,537	2,537	1,661	---	875	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II	L	492-0333	80	82	19,600	14,100	14,100	3,673	---	5,428	---	5,000
POPULATION PLANNING III	G	492-0341	81	84	1,700	1,700	1,700	18	---	---	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,047	---	130	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	91	1,500	3,375	600	83	1,840	1,000	450	120
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING	G	492-0371	83	85	6,200	6,200	6,200	707	---	1,700	---	950
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING	L	492-0371	83	85	10,000	9,800	9,800	306	---	3,000	---	2,250
TECHNOLOGY DVLP FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	492-0386	86	88	---	3,500	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	800
WATER SANITATION FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES	G	492-0401	86	90	---	25,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					45,537	68,818	37,543	8,545	4,840	12,133	1,450	9,120
GRANTS					13,437	43,812	12,537	3,516	4,840	3,705	1,450	1,870
LOANS					32,100	25,006	25,006	5,029	---	8,428	---	7,250
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	G	492-0340	83	87	1,200	1,450	1,200	140	---	238	---	171
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	L	492-0340	83	87	3,300	3,300	3,300	241	---	330	---	412
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	919	919	913	717	---	190	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	91	1,500	3,375	600	126	300	150	400	130
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	492-0395	86	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	250	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,919	10,044	6,013	1,224	300	908	650	713
GRANTS					3,619	6,744	2,713	983	300	578	650	301
LOANS					3,300	3,300	3,300	241	---	330	---	412
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0294	78	78	1,550	1,550	1.550	1,298	---	195	---	48
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	L	492-0294	78	78	5,600	5,600	5,600	2,453	---	2,516	---	629
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	492-0345	80	83	750	537	537	299	---	110	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	492-0367	84	91	2,000	3,750	800	153	360	127	650	150
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	492-0377	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	500	---	900	400
TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT	G	492-0381	85	88	2,000	2,000	800	---	600	293	500	384
TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT	L	492-0381	85	88	3,000	3,000	2,567	---	---	115	---	1,161
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	492-0395	86	90	---	1,250	---	---	250	100	250	150

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	• G	492-0403	87	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	750	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,900	27,687	11,854	4,203	1,710	3,456	3,050	2,922
GRANTS					6,300	19,087	3,687	1,750	1,710	825	3,050	1,132
LOANS					8,600	8,600	8,167	2,453	---	2,631	---	1,790
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	492-XXXX	86	88	---	135,000	---	---	72,125	---	47,500	47,500
PROJECT DESIGN	G	492-0343	80	88	18,000	18,000	9,000	4,454	3,300	2,800	3,000	3,800
CLARK ACCESS AND FEEDER ROADS	G	492-0348	81	81	5,000	4,500	4,500	3,130	---	1,370	---	---
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	492-0361	81	88	70,000	68,000	55,000	24,512	---	10,000	---	16,000
MARKETS	G	492-0365	82	85	21,000	21,000	21,000	10,435	---	3,200	---	4,000
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	492-0374	82	88	187,000	187,000	121,500	70,566	---	15,000	---	25,000
RURAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0375	82	83	25,000	6,000	6,000	4,081	---	400	---	400
RURAL PRODUCTIVITY SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	492-0383	85	85	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	---	---	---	---
LOCAL GOV'T & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	492-0391	86	87	---	88,700	---	---	44,200	2,000	44,500	44,500
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	492-0400	85	85	45,000	45,000	45,000	---	---	45,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					418,500	620,700	309,500	164,678	119,625	79,770	95,000	141,200
GRANTS					418,500	620,700	309,500	164,678	119,625	79,770	95,000	141,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					658,947	954,217	500,824	225,866	138,505	114,287	118,000	174,588
GRANTS					500,012	823,718	371,633	190,853	138,505	94,156	118,000	156,524
LOANS					158,935	130,499	129,191	35,013	---	20,131	---	18,064

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: POLAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION	G	181-0002	86	86	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	2,000	---	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	10,000	---	---	10,000	2,000	---	3,000
GRANTS					---	10,000	---	---	10,000	2,000	---	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
MEDICAL SUPPLIES POLAND	G	181-0003	86	86	5,000	9,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	9,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	---	2,500
GRANTS					5,000	9,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	---	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	19,000	---	---	14,000	3,500	---	5,500
GRANTS					5,000	19,000	---	---	14,000	3,500	---	5,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PORTUGAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER (LADF)	G	150-K608	85	85	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER (AZORES)	G	150-K609	85	85	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER (LADF)	G	150-K610	86	86	20,000	36,560	---	---	36,560	36,560	---	---
CASH TRANSFER (AZORES)	G	150-K611	86	86	20,000	40,000	---	---	40,000	40,000	---	---
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	G	150-0001	75	85	12,750	12,750	12,750	10,048	---	1,000	---	1,000
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAM	G	150-0023	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,544	---	2,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	* G	150-8004	87	87	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	80,000	80,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
GRANTS					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
GRANTS					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SPAIN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
USIA TRANSFER	G	152-AAAA	85	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000
OES TRANSFER	G	152-BBBB	85	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---	4,000	---	3,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	G	152-XXXX	80	84	60,000	60,000	60,000	44,375	---	4,000	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	G	152-XX86	86	86	---	11,484	---	---	11,484	1,000	---	5,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	* G	152-XX87	87	87	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					72,000	95,484	72,000	44,375	11,484	12,000	12,000	10,000
GRANTS					72,000	95,484	72,000	44,375	11,484	12,000	12,000	10,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					72,000	95,484	72,000	44,375	11,484	12,000	12,000	10,000
GRANTS					72,000	95,484	72,000	44,375	11,484	12,000	12,000	10,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	G	383-0044	78	84	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,423	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT	G	383-0049	78	82	7,500	7,500	7,500	6,670	---	830	---	176
REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	383-0055	80	85	1,450	1,450	1,450	984	---	290	---	---
REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	383-0055	80	85	9,000	6,943	6,943	1,461	---	210	---	147
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT I	L	383-0056	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,396	---	669	---	500
WATER MANAGEMENT I	G	383-0057	79	84	5,100	4,800	4,800	4,235	---	150	---	---
WATER MANAGEMENT I	L	383-0057	79	84	10,800	8,800	8,800	7,064	---	800	---	---
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	383-0058	84	85	7,900	7,900	7,900	69	---	950	---	1,200
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	383-0058	84	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	13	---	1,030	---	1,900
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	517	---	500	---	700
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	383-0073	81	86	3,000	6,000	3,000	302	2,000	1,718	---	980
MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L	383-0073	81	86	107,000	107,000	107,000	82,252	---	13,042	---	---
MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT	G	383-0075	82	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	318	---	1,400	---	2,000
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	383-0080	86	89	---	4,700	---	---	3,525	100	1,175	1,300
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	L	383-0080	86	89	---	11,000	---	---	5,000	500	6,000	2,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	383-0082	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	348	---	300	---	400
AG PLANNING AND ANALYSIS	G	383-0083	86	87	---	4,525	---	---	1,625	230	275	320
AG PLANNING AND ANALYSIS	L	383-0083	86	87	---	3,300	---	---	1,500	430	1,000	570

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	383-0085	86	89	---	3,200	---	---	1,200	400	550	800
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	L	383-0085	86	89	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	150	---	250
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT •	G	383-0090	87	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	800
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT •	L	383-0090	87	90	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					180,000	241,768	175,543	115,052	16,350	23,699	19,000	15,043
GRANTS					39,700	64,825	39,400	18,866	8,350	6,868	6,000	8,676
LOANS					140,300	176,943	136,143	96,186	8,000	16,831	13,000	6,367
HEALTH												
MALARIA CONTROL	G	383-0043	78	85	4,000	3,000	3,000	707	---	1,000	---	1,000
MALARIA CONTROL	L	383-0043	78	85	26,000	25,500	25,500	19,966	---	3,587	---	1,793
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	1,224	1,224	924	432	---	150	---	150
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES	G	383-0062	80	82	2,200	1,900	1,900	240	---	800	---	500
MARKET TOWN WATER SUPPLY	L	383-0063	80	82	6,000	5,100	5,100	3,309	---	---	---	---
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	G	383-0088	84	89	5,000	5,000	3,000	110	2,000	1,100	---	1,091
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	L	383-0088	84	89	7,300	7,300	6,400	50	---	2,000	---	2,080
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					51,724	49,024	45,824	24,814	2,000	8,637	---	6,614
GRANTS					12,424	11,124	8,824	1,489	2,000	3,050	---	2,741
LOANS					39,300	37,900	37,000	23,325	---	5,587	---	3,873
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	959	959	859	452	100	150	---	150
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					959	959	859	452	100	150	---	150
GRANTS					959	959	859	452	100	150	---	150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	383-0060	79	87	1,830	1,856	1,106	265	750	250	---	250
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	383-0082	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	495	---	605	---	400
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	L	383-0082	83	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	---	400	---	250
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	383-0085	86	89	---	1,800	---	---	800	50	1,000	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,300	6,156	3,606	1,011	1,550	1,305	1,000	1,150
GRANTS					3,300	5,156	2,606	760	1,550	905	1,000	900
LOANS					1,000	1,000	1,000	251	---	400	---	250
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					236,983	297,907	225,832	141,329	20,000	33,791	20,000	22,957
GRANTS					56,383	82,064	51,689	21,567	12,000	10,973	7,000	12,467
LOANS					180,600	215,843	174,143	119,762	8,000	22,818	13,000	10,490

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LAM NAM OON ON-FARM DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0272	77	77	4,500	3,500	3,500	3,399	---	---	---	---
LAND SETTLEMENTS	L	493-0289	79	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,653	---	274	---	---
MAE CHAEM WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0294	80	87	10,000	9,000	6,900	3,461	1,100	3,000	1,000	2,539
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	493-0296	80	84	3,700	3,224	3,224	3,080	---	144	---	---
NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	G	493-0308	81	83	3,700	3,700	3,700	1,688	---	750	---	504
NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	L	493-0308	81	83	6,300	6,300	6,300	1,867	---	737	---	737
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G	493-0309	80	84	500	500	500	111	---	389	---	---
NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	G	493-0312	80	81	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,959	---	510	---	40
NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	L	493-0312	80	81	5,800	5,800	5,800	1,557	---	2,140	---	2,103
DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G	493-0315	81	83	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,125	---	555	---	---
DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	L	493-0315	81	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,897	---	1,000	---	---
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G	493-0317	80	82	3,200	2,737	2,737	1,999	---	253	---	21
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	G	493-0324	82	82	100	100	100	---	---	50	---	50
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	L	493-0324	82	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	1,023	---	2,810	---	2,620
SEED DEVELOPMENT II	G	493-0326	82	82	100	100	100	24	---	---	---	76
SEED DEVELOPMENT II	L	493-0326	82	82	6,100	6,100	6,100	4,006	---	978	---	1,116
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G	493-0329	83	83	3,000	3,000	3,000	953	---	1,168	---	879
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY	G	493-0332	83	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	401	---	459	---	637

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	493-0337	84	84	500	500	500	117	---	297	---	86
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	493-0337	84	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	294	---	658	---	518
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING/EVALUATION	L	493-0339	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	112	---	1,381	---	1,906
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0340	85	88	500	500	500	---	---	150	---	150
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0340	85	88	14,500	59,500	500	---	---	200	7,600	2,000
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	3,000	3,000	609	25	600	180	600	360
RURAL INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT	G	493-0343	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	3,150	---	3,000	1,000
RURAL INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT	L	493-0343	86	89	---	35,000	---	---	8,000	---	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					102,400	184,461	80,970	37,751	12,850	18,083	12,200	19,342
GRANTS					36,200	39,261	29,770	15,943	4,850	7,905	4,600	6,342
LOANS					66,200	145,200	51,200	21,808	8,000	10,178	7,600	13,000
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION PLANNING II	G	493-0325	82	86	8,517	8,517	9,086	3,451	900	2,170	---	2,865
POPULATION PLANNING II	L	493-0325	82	86	9,868	9,868	8,368	3,443	---	2,467	---	1,635
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,385	18,385	17,454	6,894	900	4,637	---	4,500
GRANTS					8,517	8,517	9,086	3,451	900	2,170	---	2,865
LOANS					9,868	9,868	8,368	3,443	---	2,467	---	1,635
HEALTH												
RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE EXPANSION	L	493-0291	78	84	7,500	6,983	6,983	4,532	---	2,446	---	5
MALARIA AND VECTOR CONTROL	L	493-0305	79	79	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,922	---	---	---	---
PWWA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0331	84	84	5,700	5,700	5,700	60	---	328	---	2,850
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0340	85	88	500	500	500	---	---	150	---	150

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0340	85	88	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,000	200	500	800
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	1,000	1,000	200	---	200	60	200	120
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,200	19,683	17,383	8,514	1,200	3,184	700	3,925
GRANTS					1,500	1,500	700	---	200	210	200	270
LOANS					18,700	18,183	16,683	8,514	1,000	2,974	500	3,655
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
HILL AREA EDUCATION	G	493-0297	80	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,394	---	206	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,600	1,600	1,600	1,394	---	206	---	---
GRANTS					1,600	1,600	1,600	1,394	---	206	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G	493-0309	80	84	5,200	5,200	5,200	4,624	---	576	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G	493-0329	83	83	500	500	500	140	---	208	---	152
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0340	85	88	7,500	7,500	7,500	---	---	642	---	1,246
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0340	85	88	10,500	10,500	9,600	---	---	288	900	4,053
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT II	G	493-0341	85	88	18,000	18,000	3,000	153	3,850	2,547	5,000	5,300
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	1,000	1,000	200	35	200	60	200	120
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					42,700	42,700	26,000	4,952	4,050	4,321	6,100	10,871
GRANTS					32,200	32,200	16,400	4,952	4,050	4,033	5,200	6,818
LOANS					10,500	10,500	9,600	---	---	288	900	4,053
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AFFECTED THAI PROGRAM	G	493-0327	80	87	27,000	42,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,300	5,000	5,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					27,000	42,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,300	5,000	5,000
GRANTS					27,000	42,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,300	5,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					212,285	308,829	170,407	78,084	24,000	38,731	24,000	43,638
GRANTS					107,017	125,078	84,556	44,319	15,000	22,824	15,000	21,295
LOANS					105,268	183,751	85,851	33,765	9,000	15,907	9,000	22,343

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: TUNISIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	L	664-0302	78	81	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,203	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0304	78	87	5,800	5,800	5,800	4,445	---	1,000	---	491
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	664-0312	79	87	8,000	6,700	6,700	4,057	---	800	---	750
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	664-0312	79	87	9,855	9,855	9,855	3,867	---	2,600	---	2,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40,955	39,655	39,655	29,572	---	4,400	---	3,991
GRANTS					13,800	12,500	12,500	8,502	---	1,800	---	1,241
LOANS					27,155	27,155	27,155	21,070	---	2,600	---	2,750
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.	G	664-0331	85	86	2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---	1,100	---	808
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---	1,100	---	808
GRANTS					2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---	1,100	---	808
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH	G	664-0296	78	81	2,239	2,239	2,239	1,884	---	438	---	---
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH	L	664-0296	78	81	5,390	5,390	5,390	2,749	---	2,640	---	---
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	664-0312	79	81	---	---	2,094	2,036	---	---	---	---
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	664-0312	79	87	2,250	2,250	2,250	1,366	---	884	---	---
SILIANA RURAL CENTERS WATER SYSTEMS	L	664-0318	78	78	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,430	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,379	13,379	15,473	11,465	---	3,962	---	---
GRANTS					2,239	2,239	4,333	3,920	---	438	---	---
LOANS					11,140	11,140	11,140	7,545	---	3,524	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0315	81	88	1,450	1,450	1,450	890	---	663	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY I	G	664-0325	79	80	1,548	3,430	---	---	---	361	---	---
ENERGY PLANNING	G	664-0326	81	81	1,300	1,300	1,300	827	---	576	---	---
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PC	G	664-0330	84	87	80	160	80	25	---	55	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,378	6,340	2,830	1,742	---	1,655	---	---
GRANTS					4,378	6,340	2,830	1,742	---	1,655	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0304	78	87	5,300	5,300	1,500	---	1,200	730	2,300	913
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	664-0312	79	87	3,000	5,000	3,000	26	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0315	81	88	14,650	23,150	13,200	7,833	2,500	5,500	5,000	8,372
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	664-0327	82	87	3,500	5,500	3,500	856	---	1,000	2,000	900
PRIVATE SECTOR DEV AND TECH TRANSFER	G	664-0328	82	87	4,050	7,850	4,050	786	1,940	1,500	2,000	1,000
EMERGENCY HOUSING REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION	G	664-0329	83	83	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,100	---	650	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.	G	664-0331	85	86	1,000	5,000	1,000	---	4,000	1,100	---	1,941
CROSS-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT TRG	* G	664-0333	87	88	+--	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,700	500
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	G	664-0334	85	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---	1,764	---	985
FARM CONSERVATION	* G	664-0336	87	88	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500
RURAL POTABLE WATER	G	664-0337	86	86	+--	6,500	---	---	6,500	2,000	---	2,000
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT II	G	664-0338	86	87	---	3,000	---	---	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,750	77,550	31,500	10,601	19,140	16,244	20,000	19,111
GRANTS					36,750	77,550	31,500	10,601	19,140	16,244	20,000	19,111
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					97,962	139,424	91,958	53,380	19,140	27,361	20,000	23,910
GRANTS					59,667	101,129	53,663	24,765	19,140	21,237	20,000	21,160
LOANS					38,295	38,295	38,295	28,615	---	6,124	---	2,750

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: TURKEY

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER	* G	277-KXXX	87	87	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
CASH TRANSFER	* L	277-KXXX	87	87	---	70,000	---	---	---	---	70,000	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	277-K006	85	85	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	L	277-K006	85	85	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	277-K007	86	86	---	125,000	---	---	119,625	119,625	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					175,000	450,000	175,000	175,000	119,625	119,625	150,000	---
GRANTS					90,000	295,000	90,000	90,000	119,625	119,625	80,000	---
LOANS					85,000	155,000	85,000	85,000	---	---	70,000	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					175,000	450,000	175,000	175,000	119,625	119,625	150,000	---
GRANTS					90,000	295,000	90,000	90,000	119,625	119,625	80,000	---
LOANS					85,000	155,000	85,000	85,000	---	---	70,000	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: YEMEN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LOCAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	279-0045	79	84	8,720	7,989	7,989	7,884	---	105	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	G	279-0052	79	95	82,331	161,520	57,248	38,780	11,550	17,900	11,500	14,900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					91,051	169,509	65,237	46,664	11,550	18,005	11,500	14,900
GRANTS					91,051	169,509	65,237	46,664	11,550	18,005	11,500	14,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	279-0028	77	82	6,100	6,100	6,100	5,784	---	316	---	---
SMALL RURAL WATER SYSTEMS	G	279-0044	79	88	21,500	21,500	17,188	12,368	750	3,200	2,130	2,500
TIHAMA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	279-0065	80	86	11,500	8,943	8,943	5,839	---	2,000	---	1,104
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	279-0082	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	3,200	---	2,300	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					39,100	56,543	32,231	23,991	3,950	5,516	4,430	5,104
GRANTS					39,100	56,543	32,231	23,991	3,950	5,516	4,430	5,104
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	279-0040	78	83	20,174	20,174	20,174	17,719	---	2,300	---	155
BASIC EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	279-0053	79	85	28,293	18,739	18,739	11,710	---	3,000	---	3,000
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING III	G	279-0080	84	93	40,000	80,000	10,037	1,601	7,500	4,000	10,070	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					88,467	118,913	48,950	31,030	7,500	9,300	10,070	7,155
GRANTS					88,467	118,913	48,950	31,030	7,500	9,300	10,070	7,155
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS	G	279-0054	83	C	---	---	80	14	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: YEMEN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	80	14	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	80	14	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					218,618	344,965	146,498	101,699	23,000	32,821	26,000	27,159
GRANTS					218,618	344,965	146,498	101,699	23,000	32,821	26,000	27,159
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	89	7,500	6,573	3,673	1,624	800	800	400	800
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0003	86	91	---	1,350	---	---	300	100	300	150
SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT	G	879-0006	85	89	1,100	1,100	300	---	200	200	200	100
SOUTH PACIFIC REGION AGRICULTURAL DEV	G	879-0267	80	90	5,640	8,140	4,640	2,908	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,240	17,163	8,613	4,532	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,850
GRANTS					14,240	17,163	8,613	4,532	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	89	1,255	955	355	169	200	100	200	175
SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT	G	879-0006	85	89	800	800	100	---	200	100	200	100
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	879-0251	78	83	803	803	803	745	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,858	2,558	1,258	914	400	200	400	275
GRANTS					2,858	2,558	1,258	914	400	200	400	275
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	89	9,345	5,540	3,539	1,529	300	900	300	800
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	879-0004	85	89	3,000	3,000	375	---	500	575	600	400
SPC/HEALTH EDUCATION	G	879-0005	84	84	67	67	67	8	---	---	---	---
SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT	G	879-0006	85	89	600	600	---	---	100	75	100	100
USP/SATELLITE REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS	G	879-0007	86	87	---	400	---	---	100	75	100	75
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	879-0251	77	83	7,611	5,399	5,399	5,224	---	---	---	---
SPC/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0274	82	84	287	287	287	175	---	112	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized data.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned data.

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

PROGRAM: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,910	15,293	9,667	6,936	1,000	1,737	1,100	1,375
GRANTS					20,910	15,293	9,667	6,936	1,000	1,737	1,100	1,375
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	879-0001	84	89	1,900	832	532	32	100	250	100	150
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0003	86	91	---	1,350	---	---	200	150	200	175
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	879-0256	78	89	3,000	3,000	1,618	1,503	400	350	400	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,900	5,182	2,150	1,535	700	750	700	675
GRANTS					4,900	5,182	2,150	1,535	700	750	700	675
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	879-0009	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	957	200	1,500	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	5,000	---	---	957	200	1,500	600
GRANTS					---	5,000	---	---	957	200	1,500	600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					42,908	45,196	21,688	13,917	5,457	5,187	6,000	5,775
GRANTS					42,908	45,196	21,688	13,917	5,457	5,187	6,000	5,775
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	6,430	1,119	4,250	3,169
EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT	G	398-0265	86	86	---	264	---	---	264	66	---	132
WATER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	G	398-0274	86	92	---	7,000	---	---	825	825	800	250
FORESTRY AND BIO-RESOURCE SYSTEM MGT.	* G	398-0276	87	89	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	475	119
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS	G	398-0279	86	C	---	---	---	---	80	40	160	120
TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	398-0282	86	C	---	---	---	---	720	175	977	725
ASEAN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	398-0286	86	87	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,800	375	500	1,000
ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	398-0287	86	88	---	1,140	---	---	---	---	1,140	160
RAINFED AG INFORMATION	G	398-0330	86	90	---	3,200	---	---	110	28	400	155
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,500	19,104	---	---	10,229	2,628	8,702	5,830
GRANTS					7,500	19,104	---	---	10,229	2,628	8,702	5,830
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	398-0048	86	91	4,260	7,020	---	---	1,360	365	1,400	1,080
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,274	238	571	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,260	7,020	---	---	2,634	603	1,971	1,680
GRANTS					4,260	7,020	---	---	2,634	603	1,971	1,680
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES	G	398-0178	86	88	---	1,075	---	---	275	70	400	240
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	2,279	375	1,429	1,125
ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	398-0287	86	88	---	1,001	---	---	---	---	1,001	175
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,076	---	---	2,554	445	2,830	1,540
GRANTS					---	2,076	---	---	2,554	445	2,830	1,540
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER	G	398-0049	86	87	---	510	---	---	353	350	157	---
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	398-0054	86	87	---	200	---	---	100	100	100	---
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW INSTITUTE	G	398-0056	86	88	---	1,500	---	---	480	250	250	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	968	400	500	---
ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	398-0263	86	C	---	---	---	---	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	398-0287	86	88	---	890	---	---	---	---	240	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	3,100	---	---	5,801	5,000	5,147	3,900
GRANTS					---	3,100	---	---	5,801	5,000	5,147	3,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	G	398-0050	86	89	---	1,600	---	---	400	100	400	300
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,744	410	1,420	1,105

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	398-0251	86	C	---	---	---	---	600	150	300	375
ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT	G	398-0277	86	86	---	150	---	---	150	40	---	80
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS	G	398-0279	86	C	---	---	---	---	120	40	130	105
HUMAN RIGHTS	G	398-0280	86	C	---	---	---	---	200	50	200	150
ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT	G	398-0285	86	88	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,350	330	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	6,750	---	---	4,564	1,120	3,450	3,115
GRANTS					5,000	6,750	---	---	4,564	1,120	3,450	3,115
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	398-0048	86	91	2,401	2,801	---	---	159	25	300	175
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	398-0054	86	87	---	200	---	---	100	25	100	75
REGIONAL COOPERATION	G	398-0158	86	C	---	---	---	---	2,870	690	5,800	2,980
WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT	G	398-0159	86	C	---	---	---	---	13,950	3,563	18,000	11,140
HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION	G	398-0201	86	87	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	700	175	700	450
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	G	442-0100	86	87	---	8,350	---	---	3,350	3,350	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,401	11,451	---	---	21,129	7,828	30,000	19,920
GRANTS					2,401	11,451	---	---	21,129	7,828	30,000	19,920
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					19,161	49,501	---	---	46,911	17,624	52,100	35,985
GRANTS					19,161	49,501	---	---	46,911	17,624	52,100	35,985
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	25,978	23,491	---	1,865	---	622
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	C	---	---	10,536	9,593	---	707	---	236
ASEAN PLANT QUARANTINE	G	498-0258.02	80	85	5,400	4,371	2,800	705	---	1,571	---	524
ASEAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	498-0258.03	83	85	3,000	1,905	1,905	81	---	1,368	---	456
ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	498-0258.04	79	85	2,500	500	500	---	---	375	---	125
ASEAN AGRICULTURE DEV PLANNING CENTER	G	498-0258.11	80	85	3,000	2,900	2,900	1,987	---	684	---	229
EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT	G	498-0265	76	85	4,350	3,818	3,818	3,268	---	412	---	138
NONFARM ENTERPRISE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0275	83	85	3,600	3,600	300	152	---	100	---	45
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS	G	498-0279	83	C	---	---	130	40	---	90	---	---
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	766	77	---	516	---	173
ASEAN LIVING COASTAL RESOURCES MGT	G	498-0286	85	85	3,750	2,700	2,700	---	---	2,025	---	675
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,600	19,794	52,333	39,394	---	9,713	---	3,223
GRANTS					25,600	19,794	52,333	39,394	---	9,713	---	3,223
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	1,223	808	---	311	---	104
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	110	---	---	110	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,333	808	---	421	---	104
GRANTS					---	---	1,333	808	---	421	---	104
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	8,328	6,616	---	1,284	---	428
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	85	156	156	156	---	---	117	---	39
ASEAN HEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS	G	498-0258.07			2,000	2,000	2,000	789	---	908	---	303
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	1,500	---	---	1,125	---	375
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,156	2,156	11,984	7,405	---	3,434	---	1,145
GRANTS					2,156	2,156	11,984	7,405	---	3,434	---	1,145
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	2,655	2,530	---	93	---	32
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	85	6,294	6,294	6,294	6,079	---	161	---	54
ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	498-0258.04	79	85	1,925	3,425	1,775	680	---	821	---	274
ASEAN ISEAS FELLOWSHIPS	G	498-0258.10	79	85	245	245	245	---	---	245	---	---
ASIAN AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	498-0263	80	C	---	---	24,400	20,914	---	2,614	---	972
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,464	9,964	35,369	30,203	---	3,934	---	1,232
GRANTS					8,464	9,964	35,369	30,203	---	3,934	---	1,232
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	6,359	5,832	---	395	---	132

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	85	5,895	5,895	5,895	5,178	---	537	---	180
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTER	G	498-0253	79	85	5,600	5,060	5,060	4,191	---	651	---	218
ASEAN-ENERGY COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT	G	498-0272	82	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	643	---	267	---	90
ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT	G	498-0277	84	85	3,200	3,200	3,200	682	---	1,888	---	630
ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT	G	498-0285	85	85	1,975	1,975	1,975	---	---	1,481	---	494
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,670	17,130	23,489	16,526	---	5,219	---	1,744
GRANTS					17,670	17,130	23,489	16,526	---	5,219	---	1,744
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					53,890	49,044	124,508	94,336	---	22,721	---	7,448
GRANTS					53,890	49,044	124,508	94,336	---	22,721	---	7,448
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	7,461	7,039	---	316	---	106
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	G	298-0050	84	85	125	125	125	---	---	93	---	32
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					125	125	7,586	7,039	---	409	---	138
GRANTS					125	125	7,586	7,039	---	409	---	138
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	298-0048	83	85	4,219	4,219	4,219	1,917	---	1,726	---	576
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,219	4,219	4,219	1,917	---	1,726	---	576
GRANTS					4,219	4,219	4,219	1,917	---	1,726	---	576
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	789	564	---	168	---	57
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES	G	298-0178	84	85	396	396	396	146	---	200	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					396	396	1,185	710	---	368	---	107
GRANTS					396	396	1,185	710	---	368	---	107
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	298-0015	51	85	65,400	46,061	46,061	45,606	---	341	---	114
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	1,270	1,166	---	78	---	26
SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER	G	298-0049	83	85	790	790	790	503	---	215	---	72
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	298-0054	83	85	150	150	150	50	---	75	---	25

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	298-0193	84	85	3,500	1,974	1,974	---	---	1,480	---	494
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					69,840	48,975	50,245	47,325	---	2,189	---	731
GRANTS					69,840	48,975	50,245	47,325	---	2,189	---	731
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	1,564	1,252	---	234	---	78
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	G	298-0050	84	85	887	887	887	497	---	292	---	98
HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION	G	298-0201	85	85	238	238	238	---	---	178	---	60
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,125	1,125	2,689	1,749	---	704	---	236
GRANTS					1,125	1,125	2,689	1,749	---	704	---	236
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	298-0048	83	85	692	692	692	303	---	291	---	98
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	298-0054	85	85	100	100	100	---	---	75	---	25
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0150	78	C	---	---	3,496	2,946	---	412	---	138
REGIONAL COOPERATION	G	298-0158	79	C	---	---	4,630	450	---	3,135	---	1,045
WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	298-0159	79	C	---	---	12,129	624	---	8,628	---	2,877
HOLY LAND CHRISTIAN MISSION	G	298-0171	85	85	575	575	575	375	---	150	---	50
MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	298-0193	84	85	1,323	1,323	1,323	330	---	744	---	249
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,690	2,690	22,945	5,028	---	13,435	---	4,482
GRANTS					2,690	2,690	22,945	5,028	---	13,435	---	4,482
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					78,395	57,530	88,869	63,768	---	18,831	---	6,270
GRANTS					78,395	57,530	88,869	63,768	---	18,831	---	6,270
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	243,020	85,860	-	17,525	13,704	24,750	87,500	13,681 1/
Grants	1,278,442	97,454	27,192	58,568	94,118	85,191	897,525	18,394 2/
Total	1,521,462	183,314	27,192	76,093	107,822	109,941	985,025	32,075
1986								
Loans	112,563	48,153	-	4,887	600	14,729	44,194	-
Grants	961,419	108,637	26,111	59,399	82,851	65,603	614,318	4,500
Total	1,073,982	156,790	26,111	64,286	83,451	80,332	658,512	4,500 3/
1987								
Loans	181,237	56,787	-	1,500	8,550	35,900	78,500	-
Grants	1,236,028	121,967	25,400	42,211	92,850	84,100	866,500	3,000
Total	1,417,265	178,754	25,400	43,711	101,400	120,000	945,000	3,000 3/

1/ International Disaster Assistance.

2/ Includes $3 million from Child Survival Fund and $15.394 million of International Disaster Assistance.

3/ Child Survival Fund.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- For Latin America and the Caribbean a total of $1.66 billion is proposed for FY 1987: $472 million of Development Assistance, $945 million of Economic Support Funds and $245 million in PL 480 assistance.
- For Central America $1.055 billion is proposed -- $287 million in Development Assistance, $656 million in Economic Support Funds and $112 million in PL 480 assistance.
- For the Caribbean countries $386 million is proposed -- $110 million in Development Assistance, $190 million in Economic Support funds and $86 million in PL 480 assistance.
- For the four South American recipient countries (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Uruguay) $185 million is proposed -- $52 million in Development Assistance, $87 million in Economic Support funds and $46 million in PL 480 assistance.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

Key Developments

The Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region made great strides during 1985 in strengthening democratic processes and institutions. There was also significant progress in achieving economic stabilization and in implementing market-based policy reforms to stimulate private-sector-led economic growth. In addition, the countries of the region, with encouragement and support from A.I.D., took measures to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis on low-income groups and to ensure that the benefits of future economic growth would be broad-based. Both A.I.D. and the governments of some LAC countries took major steps to improve program management so that scarce budget resources could be used more efficiently in support of development objectives.

Despite this progress, many institutions are fragile, guerrilla violence has not ended, and serious economic problems remain. Full recovery will require several more years of sustained effort. External factors will continue to affect conditions in the region, and progress can be expected to be uneven.

Among the external factors inhibiting economic recovery are continued low prices for the LAC region's traditional exports, except for coffee; heavy debt servicing requirements, notwithstanding the recent decline in world interest rates; and the limited availability of new public and private international capital flows.

Substantial shortfalls from proposed levels of assistance during FY 1986 have also limited A.I.D.'s effectiveness in promoting long-term development. In several cases, notably Guatemala and Bolivia, budgetary constraints have diminished A.I.D.'s ability to support efforts by new governments to take major economic reforms. In other cases, required cutbacks in the level of assistance have slowed implementation of stabilization and development programs.

Democratization. Presidential elections were held during 1985 in Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, and Guatemala, and parliamentary elections were held in Dominica. These were bracketed by presidential elections in El Salvador in 1984 and Costa Rica in 1986. There was widespread agreement that the electoral processes were in all cases open and fair. In four of the countries holding elections in 1985, new civilian leadership was elected: different political parties took office in Bolivia and Peru; the new president of Honduras represents a different faction of the party which held office during 1982-86; and a civilian government replaced a military government in Guatemala. There was also progress toward democratization and an improved human rights environment in most other A.I.D.-assisted

countries, the exceptions being Panama, where the president was compelled to resign by the military, and Haiti, where the government's policies sparked civil unrest that led to its downfall in early February 1986.

A.I.D. is actively supporting the process of democratization through technical and material assistance in the conduct of fair elections; programs to strengthen the administration of justice; support for labor unions, women's organizations, and other participatory groups; and a major training effort, especially in Central America, which targets students from low- and medium-income groups.

Economic Stabilization and Growth-Promoting Reforms. The economic recovery of the LAC region as a whole, which began in 1984, continued during 1985 as the gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 2.8% despite external debt burdens that remained high even after a drop in interest rates. The performance of the LAC economies was also handicapped by slower economic growth and rising protectionist pressures in the industrialized countries, reduced access by the LAC countries to commercial bank credit, and depressed prices for the region's major exports (at least until the upsurge in coffee prices in late 1985).

Although per capita GDP fell in most LAC countries, many of these declines would have been greater had it not been for successful efforts to encourage export diversification -- notably by Costa Rica, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic -- and significant amounts of Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance, especially in Central America where unsettled political and security conditions continue to be a major obstacle to a strong economic recovery.

Several countries took major steps to stabilize their economies by reducing public-sector budget deficits and undertaking major exchange-rate reforms to bring their balance-of-payments positions into equilibrium. The most comprehensive programs were undertaken in Bolivia, which had reached 5-digit inflation, and Argentina, a non-A.I.D.-assisted country with 4-digit inflation. In both countries inflation rates have been drastically reduced, and other aspects of their stabilization programs also show great promise. Belize and the Dominican Republic also implemented stabilization programs in 1985, and Jamaica continued to implement a program initiated earlier. At the end of the year El Salvador was seeking the support of key private-sector interest groups for a comprehensive program which was introduced in January 1986. The governments of Guatemala and Panama attempted to introduce major stabilization programs in 1985 but were politically rebuffed. In Guatemala, however, the climate for reform has improved significantly as a result of the large majority vote received by the new government.

Spreading the Benefits of Growth. The sharp decline in per capita GDP in the early 1980s resulted in rising unemployment and lower living standards for the great majority of the LAC population, generating social unrest which the forces hostile to democratic interests have been eager to exploit. But fiscal pressures have forced governments to seek ways to deliver social services more efficiently in order to maintain and expand coverage, and A.I.D. is supporting these efforts. Preliminary data for

Central America show continued progress in reducing infant mortality rates and increasing access to family planning services. Implementation of the Central American Peace Scholarships (CAPS) program is ahead of schedule. Progress toward primary education goals in Central America is slower, but in early 1986 A.I.D. will seek to determine how it can be accelerated and will modify its programs accordingly. A.I.D. will also examine agricultural development strategies in Central America and their effects on small farmers and other poor rural residents.

The experience of developing countries over the last 25 years has demonstrated that an effective way for governments to promote sustained increases in living standards for low-income families is through policies which encourage small-farmer agricultural production for domestic and external markets and exports of labor-intensive industrial and agro-industrial products. Success in stimulating private investment in these areas not only provides jobs but also generates the revenues needed to expand and improve the quality of programs in health, education, and other social services. Progress along these lines is already evident in a number of countries, including Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Jamaica. Nontraditional exports, which presently account for relatively small shares of total exports in these countries, will make an increasingly important contribution to the achievement of broad-based economic growth if current trends continue.

Improving Management. A.I.D. is strongly supporting measures to reduce the size of LAC public sector bureaucracies, which absorb too large a portion of GDP, and otherwise improve their management capabilities. It also has taken steps to improve its own program management. These steps include (1) institution of a management-by- objectives system; (2) a clarification of goals and objectives, to which project and program activities will be more closely linked; (3) greater delegation of authority to field missions; (4) a reduction in the complexity of project design; and (5) a reduction in time-consuming administrative reporting requirements. More effort will be devoted in 1986 to improving project cost analysis, including additional steps to analyze and contain costs in the participant training and health programs.

The Struggle for Economic Recovery

For the LAC region as a whole, economic recovery got under way in 1984. The regional GDP that year grew by 3.2%, or 0.8% per capita, thus reversing the 10% decline in per capita GDP over the three previous years. Nevertheless, a majority of LAC countries experienced a further decline in per capita GDP in 1984. For the key sub-region of Central America, the recovery during 1984 was slower than the LAC average, with aggregate GDP (excluding Nicaragua) rising by 1.4% and per capita GDP falling by 1.2%.

During 1985 the estimated GDP growth rate for the LAC region fell slightly to 2.8%, or 0.5% per capita, while for Central America GDP growth appears to have been only about 0.5%, or a decline of 2.1% in per capita terms. Recovery in Central America continues to be held back by unsettled political and security conditions and by the need for additional policy reforms in most countries. In addition, Central America -- as well as the

rest of the LAC region -- was affected adversely by the slowdown in the world economy in 1985.

External debt burdens in the LAC region remained heavy during 1985, despite lower interest rates, and prompted growing calls for unconventional forms of debt relief. The slowdown in the growth of the industrial economies kept prices of the region's major commodity exports generally low (though coffee prices rose late in the year) and made it more difficult for the LAC countries to break into new markets with nontraditional export products. Falling petroleum prices provided some relief to oil-importing countries but placed strains on the region's oil exporters. New public and private international capital flows were inadequate, prompting Secretary of the Treasury Baker, at the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in October 1985, to call for substantial increases in both types of flows. Unless such increases materialize, the economic performance of the LAC region in 1986 is not likely to be much better than it was in 1985, except to the extent made possible by higher coffee prices. The continued decline in petroleum prices in early 1986 will have a mixed effect, with importing countries benefiting but exporting countries facing significant declines in foreign exchange earnings.

Social and Political Concerns

The economic crisis continued to cause serious social and political strains, as tolerance for austerity measures wore thin. Bolivia's previous government, paralyzed as the economy unraveled, moved elections up by a full year, thus probably avoiding a widely predicted coup. A similar policy paralysis afflicted the outgoing government of Guatemala. Panama's president resigned under pressure partly because of strong opposition to a stabilization and recovery program he was unable to implement. The failure of previous governments in these countries to implement sound economic programs has only aggravated the underlying structural problems that need to be resolved. This has complicated the task of the new Bolivian administration, which has moved quickly to implement a bold economic program, and that of the new Guatemalan government, which also seems prepared to take decisive action. A different response to the economic crisis was made by the new government of Peru, which announced that it would limit its debt servicing to no more than 10% of its export earnings so that the remainder of its foreign exchange may be applied to imports needed to help reverse the decline in living standards. It remains to be seen whether its other economic policies, still not fully defined, can accomplish this goal. In Jamaica, the continued deterioration of the world bauxite market swamped the positive effects of the government's stabilization program, and the collapse of Jamaica's incipient recovery contributed to civil disturbances early in 1985.

The countries discussed above, though different in many respects, share two common characteristics: growing public impatience with declining living standards and the political difficulties faced by their governments in responding to economic problems by implementing sound corrective economic measures to lay the groundwork for economic recovery. It is in the U.S. interest that we help the LAC countries find creative, viable solutions to their problems so that hostile forces will not exploit them in ways that

are harmful to our security. Increased U.S. assistance in these and other countries with similar problems can help make the necessary economic adjustments less painful, and Costa Rica has demonstrated that an economic turnaround can occur relatively quickly with sound policies in place. But for our assistance to have a major, lasting impact the LAC countries themselves must play the leading role by implementing appropriate policy reforms, particularly to encourage private-sector activity. We continue to see progress along these lines, but the pace of reform in most countries needs to be accelerated so that rapid and sustained economic recovery can proceed before the stress on elected governments threatens their continued survival.

A year ago we identified a number of key socioeconomic development problems that needed to be addressed in order to achieve a strong, broad-based recovery. Financial disequilibrium, the major short-term problem, has so far been addressed satisfactorily in only a small number of LAC countries. The other problems -- including unemployment and underemployment, external debt burdens, structural barriers to export diversification, and rapid population growth -- are long-term in nature. Progress toward solving them will depend not only on a favorable international economic environment and policy reforms in the LAC countries themselves, but also on the amount of public and private capital flowing into the LAC region. A.I.D.'s focus on spreading the benefits of growth will ensure that corrective measures have maximum social impact.

U.S. Interests

The United States has major economic interests in the LAC region, and the region's geographic proximity makes it of key importance to our security. Economically, the LAC countries constitute a major market for our exports. In 1981 they bought $42.2 billion of our products, or 18% of our total exports. But the foreign exchange problems associated with the economic crisis limited LAC purchases of U.S. goods to $25.7 billion in 1983, costing the United States about 400,000 jobs. Although U.S. exports to the region rose to $29.7 billion in 1984, and may have reached about $32 billion in 1985, this is still substantially below the 1981 peak, particularly after adjusting for inflation. The United States also has significant investments in the LAC region, amounting in 1984 to $28.1 billion, or 52% of all U.S. direct investment in developing countries. The economic crisis in the region has lowered returns on this investment. It has also seriously threatened the financial position of many U.S. banks with loans to LAC countries which have been unable to keep current on debt servicing. Another major impact of the region's economic difficulties has been an increase in illegal migration to the United States.

Our foremost strategic objective in the LAC region is the presence of stable, friendly, democratic governments which provide a climate in which our major security interests can be protected. These include access to petroleum, to other industrial raw materials, and to the unimpeded use of the sea lanes adjacent to North America and the Panama Canal. The region is also important to our efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, and the operations of international terrorist groups, and to prevent the seizure of power by hostile forces.

The region is a major focus of our concern for improving respect for human rights and strengthening democratic institutions. The creation of eight newly independent nations in the Caribbean Basin since 1974 has heightened that concern, and has made it more important that we be able to collaborate with the countries of the region on issues arising in hemispheric organizations and international fora. We have also played an active role in encouraging and supporting the adoption of civilian, democratically elected governments in the region. The prolonged economic crisis in the LAC countries is a potential threat to the expansion and consolidation of democratic processes in a number of countries. Our economic assistance program seeks to help prevent this from happening by stimulating a private-sector-led economic recovery whose benefits will extend to the entire population, thus weakening the appeal of radical, undemocratic elements, including the guerrilla groups now seeking to destabilize the governments of a number of LAC countries.

A.I.D.'s Strategy and Goals

A.I.D.'s strategy for addressing the LAC region's development problems focuses on four broad areas: (1) short-term economic stabilization, (2) basic structural reforms leading to rapid and sustained economic growth, (3) a wider sharing of the benefits of growth, and (4) the strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. As a growth-with-equity strategy, it is largely targeted on the needs of less advantaged populations, particularly by emphasizing productive employment opportunities as well as greater access to health care, education, and social services. The strategy stresses the role of the private sector as the main engine of development, but it also seeks to improve the supporting role of the public sector by encouraging policy reforms which increase economic and political freedoms and management improvements which reduce the costs of public services. To improve the efficiency of our own activities and contribute to the necessary reduction in the U.S. budget deficit, A.I.D. will be subjecting future projects to more intensive review and will be scaling back expenditures in some areas.

Implementing The A.I.D. Strategy

1. Stabilization. Economic stabilization -- reducing fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and bringing inflationary pressures under control -- is an essential requirement for private-investment-led growth. A.I.D. has encouraged and underwritten stabilization efforts through programs supported by Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources, which help cushion declines in economic activity while countries take steps to lay the groundwork for economic recovery.

A key objective is that the LAC countries be able to manage their external sectors on a current basis by eliminating arrearages and the need for further debt reschedulings and by restoring government fiscal equilibrium. Countries which have made good progress toward meeting this objective include Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador. Elsewhere the record has been mixed during the last year, with some countries making slow progress while others have allowed their fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits to become worse, thus making stabilization all the more

difficult to achieve. The new Bolivian government, despite having implemented a bold and very promising stabilization program, is not likely to be able to complete the stabilization process in 1986, given the extent of the economic deterioration that occurred under its predecessor. A few other countries may also need more than another year. In most LAC countries, however, completion of the stabilization process during 1986 is a feasible goal provided that the necessary policy reforms are undertaken. Significant amounts of stabilization assistance will be necessary to prevent a further general decline in living standards.

2. Long-Term Growth. Structural reforms are needed in most LAC countries to achieve rapid and sustained economic growth within an international environment that differs sharply from that of the 1960s and 1970s. Achievement of rapid and sustained growth will depend largely on the success of countries in reorienting their development strategies away from import substitution and toward exports to nonregional markets. A strategy with such an outward orientation will result not only in faster economic growth but also in more job creation and a more equitable pattern of growth by encouraging labor-intensive patterns of development.

Progress toward export diversification was strong during 1984. The countries benefiting from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), for example, increased their exports of manufactured goods to the United States by 29%. Growth during 1985 was considerably slower, due in large part to the slowdown of the U.S. economy, but the CBI countries still performed better than the rest of Latin America. Moreover, countries which had made good progress in implementing structural reforms -- including Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica -- continued to show strong growth in exports to the U.S. market in 1985.

An ongoing LAC Bureau review of A.I.D.'s role in supporting the CBI is finding that the Initiative has increased nontraditional exports from the region and investment in targeted growth areas. A.I.D. has authorized more than 90 projects and some $700 million in support of the CBI during the FY 1982-85 period. Although it is difficult to determine precise linkages between the CBI and new exports and investments, preliminary data suggest that more than 260 new export-oriented investments have been stimulated in the Basin, with 210 of these creating more than 30,000 new jobs. One result of this review is that A.I.D. will further strengthen its collaborative relationship with other Federal agencies in pursuit of CBI objectives.

The main elements of our strategy for achieving export-led growth and the associated increases in income and employment are:

-- continuing our dialogue with cooperating countries on needed policy reforms and using our assistance to encourage and support appropriate structural adjustment;

-- supporting the greater commercialization of agriculture, the sector employing the greatest number of people, particularly by improving access by small farmers to land, credit, and other key production inputs;

-- increasing the availability of credit for production in agriculture and industry, particularly small industry, and for exporting;

-- providing technical assistance and training for small business operators;

-- assisting investment and export promotion and strengthening private-sector organizations;

-- assisting in the development of free zones, industrial parks, and other mechanisms which simplify infrastructure and administrative problems facing private enterpreneurs; and

-- financing infrastructure construction and improvements, especially for stimulating small-farmer production.

3. Spreading the Benefits of Growth. An export-oriented growth strategy can promote more equitable development through job creation and the generation of revenues needed to extend the coverage of social services. Nevertheless, targeted programs also are needed to ensure that the benefits of growth will be widespread. Such programs include the use of cost-recovery measures in the provision of public services and incentives for greater private sector activities in such fields as health and family planning services. More efficient operation of public services can also help spread their coverage, a factor which is particularly important in meeting tight budgets. Opportunities for small farmers and other poor rural families can be increased through greater access to land, credit, and other productive resources and the elimination of price controls and other disincentives to production.

A.I.D. will continue to promote a more equitable pattern of development by supporting programs to:

-- provide access to primary education for at least 90% of all school-age children, male and female, in those A.I.D.-assisted countries where this has not been achieved (Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, and Guatemala);

-- expand access to family planning information, particularly through private institutions, to help bring about a reduction of the regional population growth rate from the 1982 level of 2.3% to 1.9% by 1988;

-- improve the access of poor rural families to land through support for settlement programs, legal reforms to provide secure land titles, and financing for land purchases;

-- increase the availability of credit and technical assistance to small business operators;

-- provide better housing for low- and moderate-income families through technical assistance, ongoing Housing Guaranty loans and other activities; and

-- assist refugees and displaced persons through provision of health services, educational opportunities, and productive employment.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Economic growth will best benefit the citizens of Latin America and the Caribbean and support U.S. interests in the region if it occurs in an environment in which governments permit their people to participate freely in local and national political processes; to form labor unions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations; and to have recourse to a judicial system that will administer justice fairly and speedily. Although the U.S. Government cannot dictate to other governments how they should structure their political institutions and processes, we can provide our moral and financial support to those countries upholding democratic institutions and respecting human rights. A key element in U.S. economic assistance decisions in each LAC country will be the degree of commitment of that country to free elections, independence of the judiciary, and respect for individual rights. We are encouraged by the progress along these lines made in the LAC region over the last few years.

A.I.D. will continue seeking to strengthen the administration of justice through technical assistance, training, and material support for court systems, criminal investigative agencies, public prosecutors and defenders, justice ministries, law schools, and bar associations. A.I.D. will also continue providing assistance to improve the administration of elections. In addition, A.I.D. activities with a large number of private and voluntary agencies will support the development of democratic institutions and processes by providing assistance to labor unions, cooperatives, women's organizations, and other participatory groups.

The process of democratization in the LAC region is being further supported by a major new training initiative, the Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP), which will provide scholarships for study in the United States and in the region itself to approximately 7,830 individuals. CLASP consists of three separate projects, one for Central America, one for the Caribbean and South America, and a new Caribbean Training Initiative. By far the largest is the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS) under which approximately 7,063 Peace Scholars will be trained between FY 1985 and FY 1989 in response to the recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) that more Central Americans be provided training opportunities in the United States. An additional 3,000 or so participants will be funded under United States Information Agency (USIA) programs, bringing the total to more than 10,000. Training will focus on priority economic, social, and political development needs, and will target disadvantaged groups who previously have lacked access to such training. First-year implementation of the CAPS project was very successful, with the project exceeding by 350 its target of 1,200 students trained during FY 1985. The new Caribbean project is designed to triple the annual number of A.I.D.-supported scholarships in the Caribbean to approximately 1,500 by FY 1988.

FY 1987 Highlights

A program level of $1.42 billion is proposed for FY 1987 in support of our strategy for achieving economic, social, and political progress in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of this total, $942.6 million (66.5%) is for programs in Central America, $299.7 million (21.1%) for the Caribbean,

$138.8 million (9.8%) for South America, and $36.1 million (2.5%) for LAC Regional programs. The distribution of these resources among functional categories of assistance, and examples of new initiatives for FY 1987, are presented below.

To support our goals of economic stabilization and structural transformation to encourage faster economic growth, ESF resources of $945.0 million are proposed, primarily as balance-of-payments assistance to help LAC countries maintain the import levels they need to accelerate their economic recovery. With prices for the region's primary exports still generally low except for coffee, and other public and private capital flows still at disappointingly low levels, ESF assistance at the levels we are proposing is essential for achieving minimum acceptable progress toward higher levels of economic growth. ESF assistance is being requested for all countries and regional programs. Local currency associated with these programs will continue to support the productive credit requirements of private enterprises; finance key public services and infrastructure projects; and support the efforts of PVOs, cooperatives, and similar groups to meet basic needs.

In the Development Assistance (DA) category, for which a total of $472.3 million is proposed, agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs account for $178.8 million, or 37.9% of the total. Our strategy in this sector is based on the twin goals of increasing production and generating the income needed by poor rural families to meet their basic requirements for food and other needs. New activities in FY 1987 include a land titling project in Panama; support for the financing of land purchases by small farmers in El Salvador and Guatemala; a rural electrification project in Honduras; a project to develop commercial farming systems in the Dominican Republic; a hillside farming outreach project in Haiti; a regional fragile lands management project for Central America; and a marketing and agribusiness project for Bolivia's Chapare region.

The population planning portfolio ($25.4 million, or 5.4% of the DA program) emphasizes the use of private sector mechanisms. A new program to privatize family planning services is planned for the Caribbean Region.

A.I.D.'s health programs ($46.7 million, or 9.9% of the DA program, including $3.0 million for child survival programs), emphasize improved efficiency of delivery systems for public health services and the development of private-sector delivery mechanisms. New activities include a targeted community health outreach project in Haiti and child survival/oral rehydration therapy projects in Guatemala and Peru.

Our activities in education and human resource development ($101.4 million, or 21.5% of the DA program) include support for training under the CAPS program for Central America, the new Caribbean Training Initiative, and other programs. Primary education has priority in countries where literacy rates are still low, and the FY 1987 program includes a primary education management improvement project in Guatemala. Other new projects include a vocational/technical education project in El Salvador and a regional management institute for the Caribbean Region.

The selected development activities portfolio ($120.0 million, or 25.4% of the DA program) emphasizes a variety of private-sector initiatives and supports other important development activities. New projects include support for a venture capital company in El Salvador; small business assistance programs in El Salvador and Guatemala; a capital markets development project in Ecuador; a light industry development project in the Dominican Republic; and a program to strengthen local government in El Salvador.

Other U.S. resources which provide support for our objectives in the LAC region will be made available under the P.L. 480 program, which will provide much-needed foreign exchange to help the balance of payments. Local currency generations from the sale of P.L. 480-financed foodstuffs are integrated with our overall DA activities and are used as tools in our policy dialogue on macroeconomic and sectoral policies. The FY 1987 request for P.L. 480 resources is $245.4 million, of which $204.0 million is for Title I/III and $41.4 million is for Title II.

Special Concerns

1. Women in Development (WID). An essential element of A.I.D.'s program in the LAC region is that program and project designs consider women as potential beneficiaries and/or participants. A WID Action Plan was developed during FY 1985, and various actions identified in that plan have been completed: a study of past LAC Bureau activities related to WID, two centrally funded project evaluations, and a review of all project development documents to ensure that WID concerns were addressed. We are currently developing guidelines for project/program designers which will explicitly indicate the roles and responsibilities of A.I.D. management and operational staff concerning WID.

2. Evaluation. A.I.D. field missions in the LAC region prepared 55 evaluations during FY 1985, and seven regionally funded evaluations were completed. Missions have projected completing 109 evaluations in FY 1986 and 89 in FY 1987. Five regional evaluations are planned for each of these fiscal years.

Mission project evaluations during FY 1986 and FY 1987 will cover various sectors. For example, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama will evaluate their agriculture portfolios; El Salvador and Haiti, health programs; the Central America Regional Program and the Dominican Republic, energy activities; and several missions, population projects. In addition, various missions will be evaluating their private sector programs, with major efforts being carried out in Costa Rica and in the Eastern Caribbean. Significant evaluations will be carried out in Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador for P.L. 480 activities; in Peru and Bolivia for disaster programs; in several countries, including Belize and Ecuador, for housing projects; and in virtually all countries for training programs. Over the next two years A.I.D. will be evaluating about 40% of its portfolio of LAC projects.

While project evaluations will remain an important emphasis of A.I.D.'s assessment process in the LAC region, several broader, program-type assessments will also be undertaken. These will be issue-oriented and related to A.I.D.'s overall strategy and the goals and objectives specified in field mission action plans. Topics for evaluation tentatively include private-sector interventions (e.g., micro-enterprise programs, private-sector initiatives in traditionally public-sector activities, in-depth study of a selected mission's entire private-sector program to determine effectiveness and impact); Economic Support Fund programs, including policy dialogue and uses of local currency; integration and effectiveness of private and voluntary organization (PVO) programs; and participant training efforts to measure development impact and to determine which training approaches have worked well.

3. Private and Voluntary Organizations. PVOs, both local and U.S., have increased the flow of resources to low-income people over the past few years throughout the region. They have served to complement bilateral development assistance by providing a mechanism to meet individual-country needs through increased private-sector involvement. PVOs will continue to seek greater use of the private sector's talents and resources in the region's economic revitalization and expansion of economic opportunity.

A.I.D. continues to give priority to those PVO projects which emphasize small-scale employment generation, vocational training to unemployed youth and women, innovative credit schemes, technical services to small farmers, and the extension of health and educational services in rural and urban areas. In supporting these types of PVO efforts, we are attempting to mobilize private-sector resources and to broaden community participation in authentic self-help development projects.

In addition, A.I.D. will continue to assist individual LAC missions to improve and expand their working relationships with PVOs. This assistance helps missions assess PVO capabilities, improve PVO program design, wholesale PVO assistance through PVO associations, strengthen PVO management and operations, and evaluate PVO programs.

4. Deobligations in FY 1985. The following funds were deobligated in the LAC region during FY 1985, and are available for reobligation in the country in which they were deobligated or in the Andean countries.

Country	Amount	Account	Grant/Loan
Bolivia	$110,000	HE	Grant
	102,000	ARDN	Grant
Caribbean Regional	$2,750,000	ARDN	Loan
Ecuador	$100,000	SDA	Grant
	250,000	SDA	Loan
	2,400,000	ARDN	Loan

Guyana	$403,000	ARDN	Loan
Jamaica	$5,000,000	SDA	Loan
	4,560,000	ARDN	Loan
	200,000	ARDN	Grant
Nicaragua	$106,501	ESF	Grant
	4,035	ARDN	Grant
	68,075	EHR	Grant
Panama	$1,065,000	ARDN	Loan
	1,600,000	EHR	Loan
	400,000	SDA	Grant
	370,000	SDA	Loan
Central American Regional	$150,000	SDA	Grant
Total LAC	$19,639,465		

5. Improving Management. Fiscal constraints make it all the more important that development projects and programs be managed more efficiently, not only by developing countries but also by A.I.D. Accordingly, we have taken a number of steps to improve our management and thus to increase the impact of A.I.D. projects and programs. These steps include:

-- establishing a management-by-objectives system to implement the management strategy outlined by the Administrator in his 1985 State of the Agency address and to respond to the concepts embodied in section 621A of the Foreign Assistance Act;

-- clarifying goals and objectives to better respond to the Agency's legislative mandate, the administration's policies and priorities, and country strategic considerations, and to better link program and project activities to these goals and objectives;

-- delegating greater project approval authority to the field so that field managers can be more responsible and accountable for program and project design and implementation;

-- reducing the complexity of project design to lower costs and to avoid overtaxing the technical and managerial resources of overseas missions and the governments with which they work;

-- reducing the time-consuming reporting requirements for A.I.D. missions, thus freeing them to devote greater attention to program and project monitoring and accountability; and

-- strengthening project cost analysis, including the adoption of additional measures to analyze and contain costs in the participant training and health programs.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	124,140	54,740	-	15,025	11,700	20,175	22,500	-
Grants	949,957	44,316	13,089	36,249	52,768	51,521	744,493	7,521
Total	1,074,097	99,056	13,089	51,274	64,468	71,696	766,993	7,521 1/
1986								
Loans	72,168	34,813	-	2,387	600	8,529	25,839	-
Grants	636,935	65,786	12,927	42,573	44,325	29,504	440,220	1,600
Total	709,103	100,599	12,927	44,960	44,925	38,033	466,059	1,600 2/
1987								
Loans	128,237	40,087	-	-	8,550	23,600	56,000	-
Grants	814,388	68,629	14,635	21,820	57,419	50,177	600,000	1,708
Total	942,625	108,716	14,635	21,820	65,969	73,777	656,000	1,708 2/

1/ Disaster Assistance
2/ Child Survival Fund

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-Continued implementation of the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Emphasis on four priorities: economic stabilization, creation of a basis for long-term growth, promotion of equity, and strengthened democratic institutions.
-In FY 1987, the request consists of: $656 million of ESF, $287 million of DA, and $112.1 million in P.L. 480 commodities.
-Substantial ESF balance-of-payments support is assisting most Central American countries to stabilize their economies and restructure economic policies to stimulate the private sector.
-Various new initiatives are encouraging an export-led growth strategy stressing nontraditional agriculure and agribusiness.
-The Central America Peace Scholarship program will train 7000 low-income persons with leadership potential.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Central American Initiative

In February 1984, the President proposed to the Congress a five-year, $8.4 billion program of assistance to Central America to address the region's fundamental economic, social, and political problems. The President's Central American Initiative (CAI) is a wide-ranging program, encompassing more than 40 recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA). It establishes an ambitious set of specific goals to be achieved by 1989, and outlines a comprehensive strategy for achieving economic recovery and a basis for self-sustaining growth by that time. Funding for the first installment of the program was appropriated by the Congress in August 1984, and implementation of the program has been under way for the past 18 months.

The Overall Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for Central America emphasizes progress in four areas: near-term economic stabilization; structural economic transformation aimed at self-sustaining growth over the medium term; achievement of broad distribution of the benefits of growth; and institutionalization of democratic processes. The data available for assessing progress in implementing the CAI are very limited at this early point. In most cases, data for 1985 -- the first full year of the program -- are estimates based on partial information. More complete data, which will become available later in 1986, could alter the trends thus far identified. Nevertheless, it is clear that progress has been made against major goals, though not in all cases to the extent originally projected.

Economic Stabilization: When the CAI began, economic stabilization was expected by the end of 1986 -- meaning that exchange rates would be appropriate, external arrears would be eliminated, and government budgets would be under control.

Progress has been made toward this goal throughout the region. In two countries -- Costa Rica and Belize -- economic stabilization has been achieved or can reasonably be expected by the end of 1986. In the other countries, achievement within this time frame will depend upon future developments. Panama's current stabilization effort is weakening, and a major effort will be needed if it is to succeed. In El Salvador, the government introduced a major stabilization program in January 1986. In Guatemala and Honduras, early decisions by governments that took office in January 1986 will determine the prospects for achieving stabilization.

To the extent that progress toward stabilization in some countries has been slower than hoped for, this has been due not only to deficiencies in economic policies and their implementation but also to internal and external events largely beyond the control of economic policymakers:

-- An adverse political/military climate still exists. The NBCCA projected that the major problems -- insurgency in El Salvador and Nicaragua, and destabilizing political conflict between Nicaragua and its neighbors -- would largely be resolved within 18 months of the report (i.e., by sometime in 1985). The slower-than-expected progress in this area is probably the single most important factor in determining when and to what extent economic stabilization and recovery goals can be met.

-- Anticipated capital inflows have not materialized. The NBCCA report projected total inflows of capital during the 1985-89 period of $24 billion, including the $8.4 billion provided by the U.S. Government. Actual inflows have been at a much lower rate. Neither a significant repatriation of capital sent abroad earlier, nor an upsurge in private investment and in World Bank lending, has yet occurred.

-- External economic trends have been worse than anticipated. When the CAI was begun, we anticipated that prices of the major export commodities would recover only slowly from the very low levels existing during the 1980-83 period, in line with World Bank projections. In fact, prices have been even less favorable. The upsurge in coffee prices over the past four months is an isolated but welcome reversal of this trend, but this is likely to be only a temporary phenomenon. Another adverse external development has been rising protectionism in some industrial countries.

To address stabilization problems, A.I.D. will continue to place a great deal of emphasis on policy dialogue to encourage governments to adopt economic policy reforms. While policy reforms have often come slower than we would like to see, we believe that they have contributed to the initial progress that has been made in meeting stabilization objectives. A.I.D. will also be stressing the importance of cost reductions and cost recovery measures so that fiscal objectives can be met without sacrificing the quantity or quality of priority public services.

Structural Transformation: The CAI strategy calls for policy reforms to reorient the Central American economies from import substitution to export development and to stimulate private initiative to carry out this transformation. These changes were projected to lead by 1989 to 6% GDP growth, 4% agricultural-sector growth, creation of 250,000 jobs per year, and an increase in nontraditional exports to at least $1 billion per year.

All countries in the region have given increased attention to export promotion and to improving the climate for private investment, especially to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). This is beginning to yield significant positive results in Costa Rica and Belize, but not yet in the other countries. Throughout the region, governments have been working to halt the growth of the public sector, and several are acting to return public enterprises to the private sector.

Overall, progress has been slower than anticipated, largely because of the same factors that have affected stabilization efforts, notably the continued absence of peace in the region and the poorer-than-expected external environment. A third factor, however, is the limited commitment of several governments to a more outward-oriented growth path and to policy reforms,

especially in pricing and marketing, needed to stimulate agricultural production for the domestic market.

Even under the best of circumstances, structural transformation is a long-term process requiring not only policy changes and a reallocation of private investment funds, but also significant improvements in human resources, the application of new technologies, and the provision of additional infrastructure. Since the process cannot be completed in five years or so, our goal for the CAI period is rather that a firm foundation for structural transformation be laid through the initiation of significant policy and program changes in all major areas.

As in the case of stabilization problems, we are addressing structural transformation through a vigorous policy dialogue effort which includes technical assistance, training, and policy studies that will give policymakers a stronger basis for making sound policy and investment decisions.

In line with the recommendations of the NBCCA, A.I.D. has been seeking to address structural transformation issues through regional as well as bilateral programs. A new $50 million A.I.D. program is supporting the efforts of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) to finance infrastructure that will contribute to increased production and exports, to make available more credit to the private sector, and to strengthen the Bank's own financial management. In conjunction with the A.I.D. program, CABEI has initiated management reforms, received from its member countries approximately $70 million in arrearages and new paid-in capital, and begun discussions on debt rescheduling with private banks.

The NBCCA also recommended that the United States provide emergency credit to the Central American Common Market Fund (CACMF) to refinance a portion of the accumulated intraregional trade deficits which were believed to have caused the contraction in trade within the CACM. On the basis of a consultant's report, however, A.I.D. concluded that the deficits arose primarily from misaligned exchange rates, and that the contraction in intra-CACM trade was due mainly to the overall economic decline in the region. While providing the financing to help clear the intraregional deficits would have an initial salutary effect, in the absence of exchange-rate adjustments it would only lead to a recurrence of large deficits and payments arrearages. Accordingly, an emergency credit was determined to be an inappropriate response. The CACM countries, on their own initiative, have responded to the need for trade policy reforms by taking action to restructure their common external tariff to lower protection of domestic industries and to stimulate extraregional trade.

Spreading the Benefits of Growth: Economic growth will not result in political or social stability unless its benefits are spread widely among the citizenry. Goals established to address this need include reduction in infant mortality from 65 per thousand to 55, scholarship training in the United States and in the region for 10,000 students, increased primary school enrollment from 85% to 95% of the school-aged population, and a 25% increase in construction of low-income housing and in coverage of water and sewerage services.

In the areas of infant mortality and access to family planning services, progress appears to be more rapid than anticipated at the outset. Under the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS), first year implementation was very successful with the number of students sent for training exceeding by 350 the target of 1,200 students to be trained during FY 1985.

Current projections indicate a shortfall in primary education, with the enrollment ratio reaching 90%, rather than 95%, by 1989. Up-to-date information is not yet available on low-income housing and water and sewerage, although it was anticipated that most progress in those areas would occur in the latter years of the CAI.

A.I.D. is sending a team to Central America in March to assess the feasibility of stimulating faster progress toward achieving primary education goals. A.I.D. will also continue to seek improvements in management, administrative procedures and cost efficiencies in providing health, education, and other social services.

Other A.I.D. activities directed at spreading the benefits of growth include programs to expand the availability of credit and technical assistance to small business operators, and to improve the access of poor rural households to land and other productive inputs.

Democratization: The goal in this area is the establishment of broad-based participatory democracies in each of the countries of the region, including free elections and respect for individual human rights. Since Costa Rica and Belize already share these characteristics, activities related to this goal are concentrated in the remaining countries.

Significant progress has been made in this area. Democratic elections widely regarded as fair have taken place in El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, and Costa Rica since the CAI was launched. Progress in recognition of individual rights and respect for civil liberties is also evident in El Salvador and Guatemala. In Panama, events have been troubling, with considerable evidence of military intervention in the electoral process and in a subsequent transition of power to the Vice President.

While progress toward democracy has been more rapid than anticipated at the outset of the CAI, it is tenuous. Nicaragua continues to pose a threat to democratization, as does slow progress on the economic front. A.I.D.'s efforts in this area will be addressing a number of major problems: weak and dependent judicial branches of government; electoral tribunals which lack the expertise and resources necessary to carry out honest elections; legislatures which lack experience, staff, and public confidence; poorly trained criminal investigators and prosecutors; human rights abuses; and a populace largely unaccustomed to civic participation in a working democracy.

To promote democracy and development in the region, the CAI advocated the creation of the Central American Development Organization (CADO) recommended by the NBCCA. The Congress has authorized the Executive Branch to proceed with negotiations for establishing CADO, which would make recommendations concerning Central American countries' economic, social, and political

development objectives; the mobilization of domestic and external resources; and reforms of economic policies and structures. A Department of State and A.I.D. team visited the region to explain the language on CADO in the International Security and Cooperation Act. Reactions in Central America were cautious, perhaps in part because three of the governments were due to change through upcoming elections. In the meantime, A.I.D. and the Department of State have sought the views of U.S. business and labor on CADO. Our ambassadors will discuss a general approach for CADO with Central American heads of state and request designation of a representative from each country to meet with U.S. representatives on the organization of CADO.

An Overall Assessment

A.I.D.'s overall assessment of the status of the CAI through the end of calendar year 1985 has led us to the following conclusions:

1. The CAI strategy continues to be appropriate. Barring serious external economic problems or increased violence, the program can achieve its goals, though perhaps over a longer period than originally anticipated. The four elements of the strategy are addressing the fundamental economic, social and political problems of the region.

2. Substantial progress is taking place. The economic slide of the region has been halted and capital flight is no longer a major concern. All governments have taken substantial positive steps to reduce public-sector deficits, stimulate the private sector, encourage foreign investment, and promote nontraditional exports. Economic progress is most notable in Costa Rica. In the social sectors, trends are more encouraging than expected. Despite the economic trauma of the region, basic health and education indicators suggest that progress is being made in reducing infant mortality, spreading basic education, and providing access to family planning information. The apparent progress in establishing democratic institutions is most encouraging of all. Here progress is clearly more rapid than anticipated -- although the tenuous strength of these institutions requires that optimism on their continuation be guarded.

3. Assumptions were too optimistic. Overall, progress on the economic elements of the program is somewhat slower than anticipated, primarily due to external factors:

-- Military conflict continues. The program assumed that peace would be achieved within the region by sometime in 1985. This has not occurred, adversely affecting the climate for both private investment and government attention to development. Financial inflows to the region from non-A.I.D. sources, public and private, have also been reduced by the continued conflict.

-- World economic trends have been disappointing. The program assumed modest recovery of prices of traditional export commodities. Instead, these prices have declined over the past two years, reducing incomes and foreign exchange resources, although there was a strong but probably temporary upsurge in coffee prices in the last few months. The slow

expansion of world trade, due to slow economic growth by the industrial countries, has also reduced potential market growth for other export products, as has rising protectionism in some countries. The burden of external debt has been heavier than anticipated because of the combination of high real interest rates, continued pulling back by commercial banks, and low commodity prices.

4. More time will be needed to achieve some goals. Continued large-scale assistance will probably be needed for several years beyond 1989 before self-sustaining growth in the 6% range can be achieved. Export earnings from nontraditional products are not likely to provide adequate financial resources by that time, and the process of consolidation of broad-based growth may not be complete. The continued military conflicts in the region are a key issue, but slowness of some governments to undertake long-term economic development programs is also a major factor. Finally, shortfalls from the NBCCA recommendations in A.I.D. assistance, which were particularly sharp for FY 1986, have slowed the recovery of economic activity in the region and have limited A.I.D.'s ability to support needed economic policy reforms and promote economic transformation. Cumulative ESF totals through FY 1986 under the CAI will be 30% lower than the amounts recommended by the NBCCA, and the DA total will fall short by 14%.

FY 1987 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $942.6 million in economic assistance for Central America in FY 1987, including $286.6 in the DA accounts and $656.0 million in ESF resources. A.I.D. has bilateral assistance programs in six countries in the region -- Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama -- and a regional program administered from Guatemala. The ESF program concentrates on encouraging growth-promoting policy reforms, while the DA program addresses a number of priority development concerns. These resources are complemented by $96.0 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III resources. The requested funding levels for FY 1987 are designed to prevent further shortfalls from the levels recommended by the NBCCA, which if continued could jeopardize the success of the CAI.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	93,699	23,120	-	-	2,004	3,575	65,000	-
Grants	229,295	29,378	7,533	10,312	18,481	18,380	147,128	3,083
Total	322,994	52,498	7,533	10,312	20,485	21,955	212,128	3,083 1/
1986								
Loans	15,240	7,540	-	-	-	3,700	4,000	-
Grants	207,493	24,906	8,318	8,951	17,572	21,969	123,377	2,400
Total	222,733	32,446	8,318	8,951	17,572	25,669	127,377	2,400 2/
1987								
Loans	28,500	11,000	-	-	-	10,000	7,500	-
Grants	271,248	34,600	6,890	9,950	17,700	19,608	182,500	-
Total	299,748	45,600	6,890	9,950	17,700	29,608	190,000	

1/ Includes $3,000,000 from Child Survival Fund, and $83,000 of Disaster Assistance.

2/ Child Survival Fund

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- A.I.D. will continue to support (1) economic stabilization and recovery in the Caribbean Basin countries; (2) exports through the Caribbean Basin Initiative, (3) efforts to increase agricultural production, and improvements in social services.

- For FY 1987, $190 million of Economic Support Funds, $109.7 million of Development Assistance, $78 million of P.L. Title I, and $8.7 million of P.L. 480 Title II is proposed for the Caribbean countries.

THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance programs in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and the Caribbean Regional program in Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. All of these countries are democracies, except for Haiti which is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. The United States has strong interests in promoting stability, the strengthening of democratic processes, and the respect for human rights throughout the Caribbean. This can best be achieved under conditions of sustainable economic growth and social development broadly benefitting the peoples of the area.

The countries of the region continue to have serious unemployment problems and need to make major structural adjustments to achieve sustained economic growth. The Caribbean is still adjusting to weak demand for many of its traditional exports, such as sugar and bauxite, and the reduction in intra-regional trade. Since all Caribbean markets are small, economic growth will depend on increasing export earnings, particularly to markets outside the region.

The United States has sought to promote the region's development through incentives for investment and exports under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The CBI offers improved access to U.S. markets through duty-free entry of nearly all commodities, and is potentially a key factor for economic growth. During the first two years of operations of the CBI trade provisions, trade trends show both encouraging and discouraging aspects. Nontraditional exports -- the principal focus of the CBI -- have increased significantly, with both Jamaica and the Dominican Republic showing increases of more than 50 percent. Because of unfavorable developments in commodity markets, particularly for bauxite and sugar, exports of traditional products have declined significantly.

Over the five-year period 1980-1984 all Caribbean countries in which A.I.D. has programs experienced modest economic growth except Haiti and Jamaica. Preliminary estimates indicate, however, that the rate of growth in 1985 may have declined for every country except Grenada. The most significant declines in incomes were in the larger countries such as Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, which have experienced severe balance-of-payments problems and high ratios of debt service to the value of exports. Jamaica has the highest ratio of debt to gross domestic product (215%) in the Caribbean. The challenge facing Caribbean governments is to expand exports, particularly of non-traditional products, through encouraging private sector activity, and reducing public sector recurrent expenditures.

A.I.D.'s strategy is to encourage economic adjustment while moderating the negative impact of such adjustment, particularly on the poorest groups. Over the medium and long-term, prospects for sustained increases in

economic growth and employment depend on measures to encourage capital inflows, establish suitable environments for private investment in agricultural diversification, non-traditional export activities, and tourism, and improve the capacity of the private sector to lead the way in the growth process.

A.I.D.'s program supports opportunities available under the CBI. Policy dialogues are underway and projects are in place throughout the region to help attract foreign and domestic investment, facilitate non-traditional exports, diversify agriculture into non-traditional crops, and provide training in the skills needed for new export activities. Considerable progress has been made in policy reform over the past two years. In several countries -- notably Jamaica and the Dominican Republic -- exchange rate adjustments have increased incentives for exports. In most countries, fiscal deficits have been reduced through better control of government spending. In Jamaica and Grenada, important steps toward reforms of the taxation system have been made.

AID's specific goals vary from country to country given the diversity within the Caribbean, but overall, A.I.D.'s focus will be to:

-- provide balance-of-payments support and technical assistance in policy reforms for economic stabilization and sustained improvements in macro-economic performance;

-- stimulate private sector development and investment especially in agricultural diversification and other non-traditional export activities;

-- finance a substantial increase in training, with emphasis on increasing the number of Caribbean people trained in the United States;

- improve social services, including health delivery systems and family planning services; and

-- strengthen democratic processes and respect for human rights.

In support of these challenging objectives shared by the democratic countries in the Caribbean, we are requesting $190 million in FY 1987 Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources, Development Assistance (DA) of $109.7 million, and PL 480 funding of $86.7 million. In the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, ESF will be provided as balance-of-payments assistance in support of continuing economic policy reforms. In Haiti, ESF will support, as permitted, the development activities of non-governmental organizations. In the smaller countries of the Eastern Caribbean, the emphasis will be on continued development of productive infrastructure and adjustment measures. DA projects will concentrate on private sector activities in agricultural diversification, development of small industries, improvment of social services, and training. In FY 1986 A.I.D. will initiate an expanded training program in the Caribbean with emphasis on training in the United States. This initiative will be continued and expanded in FY 1987.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	25,181	8,000	-	2,500	-	1,000	-	13,681
Grants	63,572	20,500	5,144	10,538	7,914	7,272	4,414	7,790
Total	88,753	28,500	5,144	13,038	7,914	8,272	4,414	21,471 1/
1986								
Loans	25,155	5,800	-	2,500	-	2,500	14,355	-
Grants	82,889	14,155	2,630	4,802	8,130	8,650	44,022	500
Total	108,044	19,955	2,630	7,302	8,130	11,150	58,377	500 2/
1987								
Loans	24,500	5,700	-	1,500	-	2,300	15,000	-
Grants	114,292	16,650	2,876	6,100	5,264	10,110	72,000	1,292
Total	138,792	22,350	2,876	7,600	5,264	12,410	87,000	1,292 2/

1/ International Disaster Assistance
2/ Child Survival Fund

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- For the South American countries, $51.8 million of Development Assistance, $87 million of Economic Support Funds, and $46.6 million in P.L. 480 assistance is requested.

- A.I.D. will continue to support (1) economic stabilization and recovery programs in four South American countries, (2) basic structural reforms to permit a resumption of economic growth, (3) economic alternatives to illicit narcotics, and (4) efforts to overcome key constraints in the principal sectors of agriculture, health, population and human resource development.

SOUTH AMERICA

Overview

A.I.D. proposes to continue our major bilateral assistance programs in three countries in South America: Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. These three Andean countries are of strategic importance to the United States because of their democratic orientation, proximity to the United States, their current efforts to fight narcotics production and trafficking, their natural resource base and the leadership role they play in South America. In the past two years, democratically elected governments have succeeded elected governments in each country, an unprecedented occurrence in the region. The Andean countries are strongly oriented toward the United States, their largest trading partner and by far their largest source of foreign investment. The United States looks to the Andean countries for petroleum, other raw materials and agricultural products.

The United States has a major interest in supporting the efforts of all three countries to eliminate illegal production and trafficking of narcotics in the Andean region. Peru and Bolivia are the sources of over three-quarters of the coca leaves which eventually are processed into cocaine for the U.S. market. Ecuador is an important trafficking country. While the narcotics problem is large and the obstacles to success are great, we are encouraged that the level of cooperation with the United States by the governments of these three countries in our common fight against illegal narcotics has reached an all-time high. The efforts of the Ecuadorian government and the new Peruvian government against narcotics production and trafficking are unprecedented, while the new government of Bolivia has made an impressive start to confront that country's illicit narcotics problem.

Unfortunately all three countries are suffering from major economic problems. All experienced dramatic economic downturns in the early 1980s as a result of (a) weakened demand for many of the region's key export commodities (petroleum, tin, copper, silver, sugar, bananas); (b) the economic effects of the El Nino floods and drought of 1982-83; (c) the rise in interest rates for their already onerous external debt (which reached $27 billion for the region at the end of 1985); and (d) in certain instances, inappropriate domestic economic policies. By early 1985 the per capita income in Peru and Bolivia had fallen to the levels of the 1960s. Export diversification is needed in all three countries to provide foreign exchange to finance productive imports and to service the debt. Only Ecuador has been able in recent years to continue to meet the requirements for drawings under International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreements.

While inappropriate economic policies have in the past inhibited economic recovery, there are positive current economic initiatives in these countries. The market-oriented private sector approach of the Ecuadorian government has begun to turn that economy around, and the United States has substantially increased its support to Ecuador as a result of GOE economic policies. Likewise in Bolivia, the new government has taken unprecedented steps in the direction of economic reform, and we are responding with increased support. The medium and long-term economic policies of the new

government in Peru are still not clear, although the short-term economic program has reduced inflation considerably.

Forces hostile to U.S. interests in the Andes have sought to exploit the economic reversals of the last decade. The rise of terrorist organizations in Peru and Ecuador substantiate this assessment. At this juncture, it is important to encourage the positive trends in the struggle against illicit drugs, as well as to support the recent beginning of economic improvement in the Andean region, to preclude popular unrest and the risk of extra-legal changes in these fragile democracies.

In response to these problems and opportunities we propose a significant economic assistance program for the Andes. Our objectives for the Andean subregion are to help the countries of the region to:

-- halt economic decline and achieve an annual economic growth rate of at least 4.5% by 1988;

-- expand the role and participation of the private sector in economic development;

-- increase agricultural production for domestic consumption and agroindustrial exports;

-- improve health status and conditions of the region, especially to promote child survival;

-- contribute to coca control through income substitution and narcotics awareness efforts;

-- expand participation of low-income groups in the benefits of economic growth; and

-- strengthen democratic institutions, including the judicial systems.

In addition to the Andean democracies, an elected government was inaugurated last year in Uruguay. Uruguay's economy has been in trouble for a generation, but the new administration's plan addresses most of the elements necessary for economic recovery. A.I.D. will provide ESF support to help Uruguay achieve long-term growth and a self-sustaining economy.

A.I.D. is requesting $72 million of ESF assistance for Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru and $15 million for Uruguay in FY 1987 to support these countries' pursuit of policy reforms needed to halt the economic decline and create an environment in which a sustained economic recovery can occur. Our ESF assistance to the Andes will also serve to promote further progress on narcotics control. A.I.D. is also requesting $51.8 million for the DA program, which will give high priority to new efforts to improve agricultural production and marketing, promote the role of the private sector in economic development and expand the provision of health services to the poorer segments of the population. ESF and DA resources will be complemented by $30 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III resources to promote economic policy reforms, particularly in the agricultural sector.

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICA									
BELIZE									
1984	3,875	3,230	---	240	---	---	405	---	---
1985	21,650	3,040	50	1,900	---	2,300	360	14,000	---
1986	8,464	1,850	50	2,250	---	650	1,750	1,914	---
1987	10,500	1,900	50	2,050	---	1,050	2,450	3,000	---
COSTA RICA									
1984	145,470	2,482	475	4,402	---	966	7,075	130,000	70
1985	180,547	2,950	1,125	50	---	3,796	12,605	160,000	21
1986	131,482	2,850	25	50	---	580	7,395	120,582	---
1987	166,000	1,350	25	50	---	600	13,975	150,000	---
EL SALVADOR									
1984	161,370	30,744	1,925	6,084	---	175	2,133	120,234	75
1985	372,755	31,998	6,225	14,875	---	9,125	25,532	285,000	---
1986	258,143	29,470	4,673	19,250	---	16,455	11,250	177,045	---
1987	325,000	38,152	4,000	8,698	---	15,000	19,150	240,000	---
GUATEMALA									
1984	4,491	2,252	1,273	550	---	200	100	---	116
1985	70,533	22,400	2,628	9,999	---	13,506	9,500	12,500	---
1986	82,850	16,500	2,753	5,200	1,600	5,200	3,747	47,850	---
1987	110,000	13,500	5,650	4,692	1,708	6,250	8,200	70,000	---
HONDURAS									
1984	70,995	21,140	1,700	2,150	---	1,905	4,100	40,000	---
1985	199,333	16,550	2,771	11,100	---	5,662	8,250	147,500	7,500
1986	104,463	26,678	4,136	5,847	---	4,529	2,025	61,248	---
1987	141,025	20,902	4,910	3,617	---	7,544	14,052	90,000	---
PANAMA									
1984	10,720	6,350	370	---	---	210	3,790	---	---
1985	68,822	10,065	290	---	---	2,395	6,072	50,000	---
1986	22,942	8,122	100	---	---	1,446	7,532	5,742	---
1987	46,100	8,300	---	---	---	2,500	7,300	28,000	---
ROCAP									
1984	15,458	10,291	---	20	---	1,100	4,047	---	---
1985	105,809	12,053	---	13,350	---	134	9,377	70,895	---
1986	20,490	11,815	---	2,425	---	2,400	3,650	200	---
1987	62,962	24,112	---	75	---	2,125	8,150	28,500	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	54,648	---	---	---	---	27,550	---	27,098	---
1986	80,269	3,314	1,190	9,938	---	13,665	684	51,478	---
1987	81,038	500	---	2,638	---	30,900	500	46,500	---
SUBTOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA									
1984	412,379	76,489	5,743	13,446	---	4,556	21,650	290,234	261
1985	1,074,097	99,056	13,089	51,274	---	64,468	71,696	766,993	7,521
1986	709,103	100,599	12,927	44,960	1,600	44,925	38,033	466,059	---
1987	942,625	108,716	14,635	21,820	1,708	65,969	73,777	656,000	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CARIBBEAN									
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									
1984	64,346	16,830	50	4,924	---	7,140	1,402	34,000	---
1985	125,078	17,010	263	1,448	---	7,438	3,919	95,000	---
1986	64,500	9,100	2,450	1,300	---	4,531	7,119	40,000	---
1987	78,658	15,000	1,650	3,200	---	1,100	7,708	50,000	---
HAITI									
1984	25,738	10,228	2,820	6,179	---	490	925	5,096	---
1985	30,721	11,989	3,002	5,170	3,000	1,000	1,487	5,000	73
1986	25,127	8,226	3,138	4,142	2,400	2,250	2,100	2,871	---
1987	27,256	10,166	3,040	4,050	---	2,900	2,100	5,000	---
JAMAICA									
1984	87,639	11,349	1,530	406	---	7,034	12,320	55,000	---
1985	114,560	15,555	2,138	244	---	7,048	8,565	81,000	10
1986	78,334	4,720	1,030	2,109	---	3,691	7,450	59,334	---
1987	123,000	8,000	1,500	1,500	---	4,000	8,000	100,000	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL									
1984	104,598	3,218	1,050	940	---	2,057	17,918	77,786	1,629
1985	57,635	7,944	2,130	3,450	---	4,999	7,984	31,128	---
1986	54,772	10,400	1,700	1,400	---	7,100	9,000	25,172	---
1987	70,834	12,434	700	1,200	---	9,700	11,800	35,000	---
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN									
1984	282,321	41,625	5,450	12,449	---	16,721	32,565	171,882	1,629
1985	327,994	52,498	7,533	10,312	3,000	20,485	21,955	212,128	83
1986	222,733	32,446	8,318	8,951	2,400	17,572	25,669	127,377	---
1987	299,748	45,600	6,890	9,950	---	17,700	29,608	190,000	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SOUTH AMERICA									
BOLIVIA									
1984	52,348	10,565	5	612	---	779	1,059	---	39,328
1985	18,084	6,840	10	714	---	1,300	1,720	---	7,500
1986	23,647	3,780	30	252	500	880	3,850	14,355	---
1987	29,292	4,300	30	600	1,292	760	2,310	20,000	---
ECUADOR									
1984	22,566	7,527	839	302	---	1,089	1,711	---	11,098
1985	32,465	8,610	1,034	9,754	---	4,060	4,593	4,414	---
1986	42,597	9,050	800	3,650	---	4,750	4,250	20,097	---
1987	37,500	9,850	1,246	2,500	---	3,204	5,700	15,000	---
PARAGUAY									
1984	180	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	48	48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PERU									
1984	118,852	15,387	1,749	125	---	390	1,294	---	99,907
1985	38,156	13,002	4,100	2,570	---	2,554	1,959	---	13,971
1986	27,445	7,125	1,800	3,400	---	2,500	3,050	9,570	---
1987	57,000	8,200	1,600	4,500	---	1,300	4,400	37,000	---
URUGUAY									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	14,355	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,355	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
SUBTOTAL SOUTH AMERICA									
1984	193,946	33,659	2,593	1,039	---	2,258	4,064	---	150,333
1985	88,753	28,500	5,144	13,038	---	7,914	8,272	4,414	21,471
1986	108,044	19,955	2,630	7,302	500	8,130	11,150	58,377	---
1987	138,792	22,350	2,876	7,600	1,292	5,264	12,410	87,000	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTA81
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
LAC REGIONAL									
LAC REGIONAL									
1984	22,963	2,830	300	186	---	12,686	4,961	2,000	---
1985	30,618	3,260	1,426	1,469	---	14,955	8,018	1,490	---
1986	34,102	3,790	2,236	3,073	---	12,824	5,480	6,699	---
1987	36,100	2,088	999	4,341	---	12,467	4,205	12,000	---
SUBTOTAL LAC REGIONAL									
1984	22,963	2,830	300	186	---	12,686	4,961	2,000	---
1985	30,618	3,260	1,426	1,469	---	14,955	8,018	1,490	---
1986	34,102	3,790	2,236	3,073	---	12,824	5,480	6,699	---
1987	36,100	2,088	999	4,341	---	12,467	4,205	12,000	---
GRAND TOTAL									
1984	911,609	154,603	14,086	27,120	---	36,221	63,240	464,116	152,223
1985	1,521,462	183,314	27,192	76,093	3,000	107,822	109,941	985,025	29,075
1986	1,073,982	156,790	26,111	64,286	4,500	83,451	80,332	658,512	---
1987	1,417,265	178,754	25,400	43,711	3,000	101,400	120,000	945,000	---

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

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	441	352	50	108	40	50
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	G	505-0006	83	84	1,350	1,350	1,350	257	---	500	---	593
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	L	505-0006	83	84	1,900	1,900	1,900	713	---	600	---	587
RURAL ACCESS ROADS AND BRIDGES (PC)	G	505-0007	83	85	6,150	6,150	6,150	4,644	---	806	---	700
COMMERCIALIZATION OF ALTERNATIVE CROPS	G	505-0008	85	88	6,800	6,800	2,225	---	1,000	1,250	1,275	1,700
TOLEDO SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	G	505-0016	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	600	400	400	500
ACCELERATED COCOA PRODUCTION (PC) OPG	G	505-0023	84	85	615	615	615	134	---	241	---	240
BEST - CASA PROGRAM (OPG)	G	505-0030	86	87	---	385	---	---	200	150	185	235
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,815	19,700	12,681	6,100	1,850	4,055	1,900	4,605
GRANTS					14,915	17,800	10,781	5,387	1,850	3,455	1,900	4,018
LOANS					1,900	1,900	1,900	713	---	600	---	587
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	50	2	20	38	50	45
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION - OPG	G	505-0031	86	86	---	30	---	---	30	15	---	15
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	30	50	2	50	53	50	60
GRANTS					---	30	50	2	50	53	50	60
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	90	45	50	40	50	45
INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH BETTER HE	G	505-0018	85	88	7,000	7,000	1,500	---	1,250	1,500	2,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION OPG	G	505-0024	84	86	500	700	500	128	200	270	---	300
BREAST IS BEST LEAGUE - OPG	G	505-0029	85	85	50	50	50	21	---	19	---	10
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	505-9999	83	C	---	---	---	---	750	250	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,550	7,750	2,140	194	2,250	2,079	2,050	1,855
GRANTS					7,550	7,750	2,140	194	2,250	2,079	2,050	1,855
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	300	49	50	146	50	145
TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT	G	505-0020	85	88	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
DRUG AWARENESS OPG	G	505-0033	86	86	100	100	---	---	100	50	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,100	5,100	2,300	49	650	1,196	1,050	1,195
GRANTS					5,100	5,100	2,300	49	650	1,196	1,050	1,195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	500	432	200	168	100	175
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FUND	G	505-0010	84	C	---	---	100	49	50	75	50	75
EXPORT INVESTMENT CREDIT	G	505-0019	86	88	---	4,000	---	---	750	500	1,250	1,000
EXPORT PROMOTION (CHAMBER OF COMM.) OPG	G	505-0025	83	85	200	200	200	125	---	75	---	---
PILOT GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, & PLCMT - OP	G	505-0026	84	84	80	80	80	17	---	33	---	30
EXPORT & INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	505-0027	86	88	---	335,000	---	---	750	500	750	500
ENERGY SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	* G	505-0028	87	88	---	500	---	---	---	---	300	150

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					280	339,780	880	623	1,750	1,351	2,450	1,930
GRANTS					280	339,780	880	623	1,750	1,351	2,450	1,930
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CREDIT REDISCOUNT FUND	L	505-0005	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000
COUNTERPART FUND II	G	505-0012	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	---	462	---	400
COUNTERPART FUND II	L	505-0012	85	85	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	---	8,000	---	5,000
COUNTERPRT FUND III	L	505-0013	86	87	---	4,914	---	---	1,914	1,914	3,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,000	23,914	19,000	5,138	1,914	13,376	3,000	10,400
GRANTS					1,000	1,000	1,000	138	---	462	---	400
LOANS					18,000	22,914	18,000	5,000	1,914	12,914	3,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					48,745	396,274	37,051	12,106	8,464	22,110	10,500	20,045
GRANTS					28,845	371,460	17,151	6,393	6,550	8,596	7,500	9,458
LOANS					19,900	24,814	19,900	5,713	1,914	13,514	3,000	10,587

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	2,054	1,993	280	270	200	250
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II	L	511-0465	78	78	11,300	11,300	11,300	10,354	---	946	---	---
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	G	511-0466	78	79	300	300	300	39	---	173	---	88
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	L	511-0466	78	79	9,042	9,042	9,042	2,228	---	2,157	---	4,657
AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY	G	511-0472	77	87	1,200	1,200	1,200	719	---	481	---	---
AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY	L	511-0472	77	87	16,200	10,200	9,200	6,008	---	2,991	1,000	1,201
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION	G	511-0481	78	84	3,060	3,060	3,060	2,846	---	214	---	---
DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L	511-0511	79	79	7,000	7,000	7,000	136	---	5,000	---	1,864
CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0543	83	87	4,400	4,400	2,541	621	1,000	900	859	900
CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	511-0543	83	87	12,500	12,500	12,500	870	---	4,050	---	5,500
MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION	G	511-0573	86	89	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	400
MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION	L	511-0573	86	89	---	8,000	---	---	1,000	165	900	630
CHAPARE MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS	* G	511-0576	87	90	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	341	100
CHAPARE MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS	* L	511-0576	87	90	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	800	200
DISASTER RECOVERY	L	511-0581	84	85	5,700	5,700	5,700	---	---	4,000	---	1,700
PRIVATE AG. ORGANIZATIONS	G	511-0589	86	90	---	2,000	---	---	500	200	200	300
ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG	G	511-0590	85	86	300	300	300	---	---	180	---	120
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					71,002	86,002	64,197	25,814	3,780	21,827	4,300	17,910
GRANTS					9,260	14,260	9,455	6,218	2,780	2,518	1,600	2,158
LOANS					61,742	71,742	54,742	19,596	1,000	19,309	2,700	15,752

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	27	20	30	28	30	28
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	27	20	30	28	30	28
GRANTS					---	---	27	20	30	28	30	28
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	498	429	200	250	150	150
RURAL SANITATION	G	511-0458	77	80	310	310	310	158	---	152	---	---
RURAL SANITATION	L	511-0458	77	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,663	---	318	---	2,019
SELF FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	511-0569	83	88	1,100	1,900	990	233	---	464	450	404
ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG	G	511-0590	85	86	136	136	84	---	52	36	---	36
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,546	6,346	5,882	2,483	252	1,220	600	2,609
GRANTS					1,546	2,346	1,882	820	252	902	600	590
LOANS					4,000	4,000	4,000	1,663	---	318	---	2,019
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	511-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	500	200	1,292	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	500	200	1,292	700
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	500	200	1,292	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	816	548	70	280	60	60
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	511-0471	78	84	3,950	3,949	3,949	3,003	---	290	---	656
RURAL EDUCATION II	G	511-0482	77	84	2,129	2,129	2,129	2,010	---	119	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
RURAL EDUCATION II	L	511-0482	77	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,544	---	2,456	---	---
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	511-0580	85	88	2,000	2,000	800	---	390	400	300	400
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0584	85	88	2,500	2,500	200	---	420	376	400	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,579	20,578	17,894	13,105	880	3,921	760	1,616
GRANTS					10,579	10,578	7,894	5,561	880	1,465	760	1,616
LOANS					10,000	10,000	10,000	7,544	---	2,456	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	613	519	300	350	160	204
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	511-0412	64	C	---	---	1,217	1,054	150	120	150	250
DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L	511-0511	79	79	3,000	3,000	3,000	60	---	2,940	---	---
LOW-COST SHELTER THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR	G	511-0567	83	85	550	550	550	223	---	122	---	205
POLICY REFORM	G	511-0571	83	88	2,400	2,400	1,200	594	400	650	350	650
PRIVATE SECTOR SECOND STORY BANK	G	511-0572	86	89	---	1,500	---	---	1,000	300	200	350
PRIVATE SECTOR SECOND STORY BANK	L	511-0572	86	89	---	8,500	---	---	1,500	300	800	1,000
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ENHANCEMENT	* G	511-0575	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	250	100
HANDICRAFT EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	511-0583	85	88	3,000	3,000	875	---	500	670	400	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,950	20,450	7,455	2,450	3,850	5,452	2,310	3,459
GRANTS					5,950	8,950	4,455	2,390	2,350	2,212	1,510	2,459
LOANS					3,000	11,500	3,000	60	1,500	3,240	800	1,000
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RECOVERY	G	511-0581	84	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,643	---	2,000	---	357
DISASTER RECOVERY	L	511-0581	84	85	37,800	37,800	37,800	7,244	---	25,000	---	5,556

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,800	46,800	46,800	13,887	---	27,000	---	5,913
GRANTS					9,000	9,000	9,000	6,643	---	2,000	---	357
LOANS					37,800	37,800	37,800	7,244	---	25,000	---	5,556
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY	G	511-0570	86	87	7,177	34,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	20,000	20,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,177	34,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	20,000	20,000
GRANTS					7,177	34,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	20,000	20,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					160,054	214,531	142,255	57,759	23,647	74,003	29,292	52,235
GRANTS					43,512	79,489	32,713	21,652	21,147	23,680	25,792	27,908
LOANS					116,542	135,042	109,542	36,107	2,500	50,323	3,500	24,327

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PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	6,598	6,190	500	820	500	540
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	L	515-0145	79	80	8,000	8,000	8,000	5,352	---	2,648	---	---
AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	G	515-0148	80	81	500	500	500	426	---	74	---	---
AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	L	515-0148	80	81	9,500	9,500	9,500	5,460	---	3,500	---	540
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT	L	515-0187	82	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,772	---	228	---	---
CREDIT UNION STRENGTHENING (PVO-U-R)	G	515-0189	82	83	600	600	600	571	---	29	---	---
NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	515-0191	83	83	500	500	500	235	---	140	---	125
NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	L	515-0191	83	83	14,200	14,200	14,200	1,068	---	3,000	---	4,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	L	515-0204	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,000	---	1,000	1,000	---	2,000
AGRIC. SERVICES AND UNION DEV. (PVO-U-R)	G	515-0226	85	86	250	1,000	250	181	750	600	---	219
AGRIC. DEV. COOP INTERNAT'L (PVO-U-R)	G	515-0227	85	86	200	800	200	15	600	150	---	160
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	515-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40,750	42,100	46,348	21,270	2,850	12,189	1,350	7,834
GRANTS					2,050	3,400	8,648	7,618	1,850	1,813	1,350	1,294
LOANS					38,700	38,700	37,700	13,652	1,000	10,376	---	6,540
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	171	154	25	35	25	30

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

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
FAMILY PLANNING SELF-RELIANCE	G	515-0168	83	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	649	---	990	---	861
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,500	2,500	2,671	803	25	1,025	25	891
GRANTS					2,500	2,500	2,671	803	25	1,025	25	891
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	181	131	50	75	50	68
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	G	515-0203	83	84	250	250	250	98	---	70	---	82
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	L	515-0203	83	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	193	---	4,500	---	5,307
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,250	10,250	10,431	422	50	4,645	50	5,457
GRANTS					250	250	431	229	50	145	50	150
LOANS					10,000	10,000	10,000	193	---	4,500	---	5,307
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	540	517	80	95	100	100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	515-0138	79	79	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,656	---	344	---	---
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.	G	515-0190	83	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	353	---	450	---	197
TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	515-0212	84	87	5,000	5,000	4,000	95	500	1,500	500	1,500
DEV. COMMUNITY-BASED AG. ENTERP., OPG	G	515-0224	85	85	71	71	71	60	---	11	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,071	8,071	7,611	2,681	580	2,400	600	1,797
GRANTS					6,071	6,071	5,611	1,025	580	2,056	600	1,797
LOANS					2,000	2,000	2,000	1,656	---	344	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	515-0000	52	C	---	---	2,201	1,629	745	950	725	1,030

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

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY FUND	G	515-0133	77	C	---	---	645	644	100	100	100	100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	515-0138	79	79	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,317	---	183	---	---
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	L	515-0145	79	80	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---	900	---	900
ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	515-0175	81	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	924	---	76	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY	L	515-0176	81	81	7,800	7,800	7,800	3,402	---	3,000	---	1,398
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT	L	515-0187	82	83	8,000	8,000	8,000	1,747	---	3,253	---	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR LOW-COST SHELTER	G	515-0188	83	83	300	300	300	122	---	178	---	---
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.	G	515-0190	83	87	5,500	7,900	5,500	1,868	---	2,500	2,400	3,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	G	515-0204	84	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	---	300	---	350
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	L	515-0204	84	86	15,000	15,000	14,750	---	250	2,000	---	2,500
INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION	L	515-0223	86	88	---	20,950	---	---	5,000	---	9,000	2,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	515-9999	85	C	---	---	---	---	1,300	300	1,750	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					42,900	66,250	45,496	12,721	7,395	13,740	13,975	14,928
GRANTS					7,800	10,200	10,646	5,255	2,145	4,404	4,975	5,130
LOANS					35,100	56,050	34,850	7,466	5,250	9,336	9,000	9,798
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COOP BANKING SERVICES AND CREDIT	G	515-0178	83	83	500	500	500	359	---	141	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IV	G	515-0194	85	85	160,000	160,000	160,000	147,200	---	12,800	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY V	G	515-0222	86	86	---	120,582	---	---	120,582	120,582	---	---
ECON STABILIZ AND RECOVERY VI	* G	515-0231	87	87	---	150,000	---	---	---	---	150,000	150,000

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 87

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					160,500	431,082	160,500	147,559	120,582	133,523	150,000	150,000
GRANTS					160,500	431,082	160,500	147,559	120,582	133,523	150,000	150,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					264,971	560,253	273,057	185,456	131,482	167,522	166,000	180,907
GRANTS					179,171	453,503	188,507	162,489	125,232	142,966	157,000	159,262
LOANS					85,800	106,750	84,550	22,967	6,250	24,556	9,000	21,645

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	9,453	9,238	300	400	350	350
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G	517-0125	81	86	1,100	1,600	1,100	955	500	350	---	250
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	517-0126	81	84	500	500	500	364	---	136	---	---
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	517-0126	81	84	10,500	10,500	10,500	4,395	---	2,000	---	2,000
RURAL FEEDER ROADS	L	517-0130	79	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,769	---	231	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	G	517-0144	82	84	3,114	3,114	3,114	2,789	---	325	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	L	517-0144	82	84	5,268	5,268	5,268	1,910	---	2,000	---	1,358
SMALL INDUSTRY	G	517-0150	82	82	595	595	595	231	---	160	---	204
SMALL INDUSTRY	L	517-0150	82	82	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,001	---	1,200	---	299
AGRICULTURE POLICY ANALYSIS	G	517-0156	84	84	500	500	500	79	---	200	---	200
ON - FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	L	517-0159	83	83	12,000	12,000	12,000	643	---	2,000	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L	517-0160	83	83	3,450	3,450	3,450	437	---	450	---	650
FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	G	517-0173	84	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	250	---	750
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE II - (PVO)	L	517-0177	83	86	15,000	15,000	12,800	2,349	2,200	4,000	---	4,000
SAVINGS MOBILIZATION I	G	517-0179	83	85	950	950	950	334	---	500	---	116
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	* G	517-0180	87	89	---	14,750	---	---	---	---	1,650	750
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	G	517-0186	85	86	2,500	2,500	1,740	---	760	300	---	1,000
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	L	517-0186	85	86	15,560	15,560	10,220	---	5,340	2,500	---	4,000
COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS	* G	517-0214	87	88	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS	* L	517-0214	87	88	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	11,000	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					86,537	117,787	87,690	35,494	9,100	17,002	15,000	18,427
GRANTS					11,259	30,509	19,952	13,990	1,560	2,621	4,000	3,620
LOANS					75,278	87,278	67,738	21,504	7,540	14,381	11,000	14,807
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	335	162	150	225	225	200
INSTITUTE FOR POP AND DEV STUDIES - OPG	G	517-0161	82	83	407	407	407	342	---	65	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	517-0229	86	87	---	4,000	---	---	2,300	100	1,425	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					407	4,407	742	504	2,450	390	1,650	700
GRANTS					407	4,407	742	504	2,450	390	1,650	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	848	762	300	200	200	200
HEALTH SECTOR II	L	517-0120	79	79	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,035	---	965	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	517-0153	84	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	350	---	600
HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION - OPG	G	517-0174	83	84	495	495	495	277	---	218	---	---
SELF-FINANCING HEALTH CARE	* G	517-0230	87	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB. TOGETHER-PVO	G	517-0232	85	85	430	430	430	---	---	182	---	248
VECTOR CONTROL	G	517-0235	86	87	---	1,500	---	---	1,000	350	500	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,425	14,925	11,273	8,074	1,300	2,265	3,200	2,248
GRANTS					2,425	6,925	3,273	1,039	1,300	1,300	3,200	2,248
LOANS					8,000	8,000	8,000	7,035	---	965	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	886	718	150	200	100	175

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	517-0127	81	85	1,150	1,150	1,150	607	---	350	---	193
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	517-0127	81	85	4,250	4,250	4,250	1,090	---	700	---	1,000
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	517-0157	83	86	6,500	6,500	6,119	1,861	381	850	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L	517-0160	83	83	1,550	1,550	1,550	---	---	500	---	500
RADIO SANTA MARIA - OPG	G	517-0163	82	84	425	425	425	238	---	129	---	58
POLICY ANALYSIS TRAINING	G	517-0188	86	86	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	500
CENTER FOR DOMINICAN GOVT AFFAIRS	G	517-0189	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	250
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	517-0190	85	86	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	400	---	600
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	517-0216	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	500	---	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,875	19,875	14,380	4,514	4,531	3,129	1,100	4,776
GRANTS					11,075	14,075	8,580	3,424	4,531	1,929	1,100	3,276
LOANS					5,800	5,800	5,800	1,090	---	1,200	---	1,500
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	1,481	1,151	400	600	400	350
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	517-0050	62	C	---	---	1,100	1,090	69	60	75	60
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	G	517-0144	82	86	2,600	2,600	1,600	816	1,000	1,000	---	784
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	L	517-0144	82	86	6,550	6,550	6,550	---	---	1,550	---	5,000
SMALL INDUSTRY	G	517-0150	82	84	255	255	255	117	---	75	---	63
SMALL INDUSTRY	L	517-0150	82	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500
HOUSING APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY - OPG	G	517-0164	83	85	478	478	478	355	---	123	---	---
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	L	517-0186	85	86	1,740	1,740	540	---	1,200	500	---	1,000
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	517-0190	85	86	3,300	3,300	1,850	---	1,450	300	---	2,000

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

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
MICROBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G	517-0208	84	85	499	499	499	248	---	192	---	59
BI-NATIONAL CENTER - OPG	G	517-0210	84	84	250	250	250	112	---	138	---	---
CDE REVENUE COLLECTION	G	517-0218	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	200	---	300
CDE REVENUE COLLECTION	L	517-0218	86	86	---	2,500	---	---	2,500	1,500	---	1,000
LIGHT INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	* G	517-0231	87	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
LIGHT INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	* L	517-0231	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	* G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	233	140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,172	37,172	16,103	3,889	7,119	6,238	7,708	12,256
GRANTS					7,382	9,882	7,513	3,889	3,419	2,688	2,708	3,756
LOANS					9,790	27,290	8,590	---	3,700	3,550	5,000	8,500
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	517-0171	82	90	135,000	335,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	517-0171	82	90	83,000	83,000	83,000	75,000	---	8,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					218,000	418,000	178,000	170,000	40,000	48,000	50,000	50,000
GRANTS					135,000	335,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
LOANS					83,000	83,000	83,000	75,000	---	8,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					349,416	612,166	308,188	222,475	64,500	77,024	78,658	88,407
GRANTS					167,548	400,798	135,060	117,846	53,260	48,928	62,658	63,600
LOANS					181,868	211,368	173,128	104,629	11,240	28,096	16,000	24,807

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - FN	G	518-0005	78	C	---	---	3,039	1,841	850	1,500	750	900
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE	G	518-0012	80	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,229	---	500	---	170
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE	L	518-0012	80	84	9,800	9,800	9,800	5,111	---	2,200	---	1,800
RURAL YOUTH DEVEL. FOUNDATION 4-F (OPG)	G	518-0018	78	80	448	448	448	260	---	100	---	80
NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	G	518-0019	84	90	2,400	4,400	1,100	316	900	800	900	900
NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	L	518-0019	84	90	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	800	---	1,300
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0023	82	85	1,600	1,600	1,600	661	---	400	---	539
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	518-0023	82	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	780	---	1,000	---	2,000
RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM	G	518-0032	80	87	5,300	5,300	3,700	2,123	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM	L	518-0032	80	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	437	---	1,200	---	900
STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ORG. (OPG)	G	518-0033	83	84	296	296	296	241	---	55	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	518-0047	84	88	300	300	150	6	75	85	50	100
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REORIENTATION PROG.	G	518-0051	85	89	7,100	7,100	700	---	1,900	900	1,700	1,300
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REORIENTATION PROG.	L	518-0051	85	89	1,400	1,400	1,400	---	---	600	---	650
CACAO REHABILITATION	● G	518-0053	87	88	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	450
COFFEE LEAF RUST CONTROL	G	518-0054	86	88	2,050	5,000	---	---	2,000	450	1,000	1,350
SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG	G	518-0057	85	87	350	350	100	---	150	100	100	200

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
LAND TITLING	G	518-0059	85	88	3,300	3,300	900	---	1,100	700	1,100	900
LAND TITLING	L	518-0059	85	88	7,000	7,000	2,100	---	1,400	800	2,000	1,000
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION-OPG	G	518-0062	85	89	680	680	275	---	175	180	100	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					57,124	65,574	40,708	13,005	9,050	13,370	9,850	15,779
GRANTS					25,824	34,274	14,308	6,677	7,650	6,770	7,850	8,129
LOANS					31,300	31,300	26,400	6,328	1,400	6,600	2,000	7,650
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - PN	G	518-0013	79	C	---	---	168	114	50	25	50	25
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING	G	518-0026	81	90	5,600	10,000	4,491	2,343	750	800	1,196	850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,600	10,000	4,659	2,457	800	825	1,246	875
GRANTS					5,600	10,000	4,659	2,457	800	825	1,246	875
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - HE	G	518-0009	79	C	---	---	680	411	250	200	200	250
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	518-0015	81	85	5,130	5,130	5,130	591	---	1,500	---	3,000
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	L	518-0015	81	85	7,235	7,235	7,235	3,905	---	1,200	---	1,500
MALARIA CONTROL	G	518-0049	85	87	3,000	3,000	2,500	9	500	2,000	---	500
MALARIA CONTROL	L	518-0049	85	87	6,500	6,500	2,500	3	2,500	2,000	1,500	2,000
PRIV SECTOR HEALTH DEL MODEL-OPG	G	518-0060	85	85	400	400	400	---	---	100	---	120
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	400	180	800	500

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GLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,265	22,265	18,445	4,919	3,650	7,180	2,500	7,870
GRANTS					8,530	8,530	8,710	1,011	1,150	3,980	1,000	4,370
LOANS					13,735	13,735	9,735	3,908	2,500	3,200	1,500	3,500
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	518-0016	79	C	---	---	1,284	357	480	500	304	500
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0017	80	86	1,300	1,300	930	498	370	300	---	350
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	518-0035	86	89	---	7,000	---	---	2,500	500	1,500	2,000
REVENUE GENERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0036	83	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	564	---	280	---	156
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT - (OPG)	G	518-0038	82	83	328	328	328	226	---	102	---	52
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - OPG	G	518-0041	84	85	388	388	388	43	---	120	---	180
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0042	85	85	2,200	2,200	2,200	---	---	500	---	1,000
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (OPG)	G	518-0043	83	85	635	635	635	18	---	140	---	190
TECHNICAL TRAINING - OPG	G	518-0044	84	85	571	571	571	36	---	180	---	180
SPECIAL EDUCATION RESOURCE CTRS (OPG)	G	518-0045	85	85	50	50	50	1	---	25	---	24
TECHNICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0055	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	400	1,000	1,000
CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG	G	518-0061	84	87	640	640	280	---	220	150	140	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	180	120	260	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,112	19,112	7,666	1,743	4,750	3,317	3,204	6,032
GRANTS					7,112	19,112	7,666	1,743	4,750	3,317	3,204	6,032
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	518-0004	79	C	---	---	556	553	200	180	200	170
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	518-0011	79	C	---	---	2,362	1,600	750	950	600	650
INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - (OPG)	G	518-0021	82	86	546	646	546	348	100	100	---	150
INTEGRATED SHELTER AND URBAN DEV	G	518-0022	82	85	330	330	330	23	---	150	---	150
NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	G	518-0028	83	85	300	300	300	212	---	30	---	48
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G	518-0029	81	84	800	800	800	317	---	83	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	L	518-0029	81	84	1,900	1,900	1,650	457	---	650	---	600
MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	518-0040	84	85	460	460	460	255	---	205	---	---
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0042	85	87	2,600	2,600	1,500	7	500	600	600	1,000
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	L	518-0042	85	87	2,000	2,000	1,000	---	1,000	500	---	1,000
TECH TRAINING FOR THE FINANCE SECTOR-OPG	G	518-0048	84	85	237	237	237	42	---	75	---	120
MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS	G	518-0050	84	88	1,300	2,500	900	184	400	500	400	500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	518-0056	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	300	1,000	450
CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG	G	518-0061	85	89	700	700	120	---	180	200	200	200
CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT	* G	518-0063	87	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	350
CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT	* L	518-0063	87	89	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	120	45	200	75
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,173	23,473	10,761	3,998	4,250	4,468	5,700	5,763
GRANTS					7,273	15,573	8,111	3,541	3,250	3,318	4,200	3,863
LOANS					3,900	7,900	2,650	457	1,000	1,150	1,500	1,900

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

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

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INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RELIEF REHAB AND RECONSTR	G	518-0046	83	84	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,011	---	989	---	---
DISASTER RELIEF REHAB AND RECONSTR	L	518-0046	83	84	16,000	16,000	16,000	11,257	---	3,900	---	843
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					23,000	23,000	23,000	17,268	---	4,889	---	843
GRANTS					7,000	7,000	7,000	6,011	---	989	---	---
LOANS					16,000	16,000	16,000	11,257	---	3,900	---	843
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG	G	518-0057	85	87	414	414	414	---	---	50	---	150
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM	G	518-0058	86	87	24,097	39,097	4,000	---	20,097	24,097	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,511	39,511	4,414	---	20,097	24,147	15,000	15,150
GRANTS					24,511	39,511	4,414	---	20,097	24,147	15,000	15,150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					150,785	202,935	109,653	43,390	42,597	58,196	37,500	52,312
GRANTS					85,850	134,000	54,868	21,440	37,697	43,346	32,500	38,419
LOANS					64,935	68,935	54,785	21,950	4,900	14,850	5,000	13,893

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - ARDN	G	519-0167	74	C	---	---	2,097	1,519	400	760	450	475
SMALL FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	L	519-0184	78	79	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,063	---	113	---	124
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G	519-0229	80	85	750	750	750	596	---	154	---	---
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	L	519-0229	80	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,503	---	1,497	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM ORGANIZATION	L	519-0262	80	83	11,750	11,750	11,750	10,763	---	987	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	G	519-0263	80	86	4,325	4,325	4,325	2,198	---	1,460	---	650
AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	L	519-0263	80	85	81,500	81,500	81,500	71,982	---	9,018	---	500
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	G	519-0265	83	87	7,200	7,200	7,200	3,458	---	3,742	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	L	519-0265	83	87	30,000	44,000	22,000	14,601	9,500	16,343	12,500	10,000
RURAL SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT-OPG	G	519-0286	82	85	3,250	3,250	3,250	1,872	---	1,378	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM - AIFLD, OPG	G	519-0289	85	86	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	1,500	---	1,500
SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG	G	519-0300	85	88	600	2,600	600	277	1,300	1,400	---	223
WATER MANAGEMENT	G	519-0303	85	88	18,744	18,744	3,500	---	8,220	9,800	6,910	7,780
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR FINANCING	G	519-0307	86	89	---	50,000	---	---	8,000	1,000	14,292	19,000
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	G	519-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	1,050	550	4,000	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					170,419	236,419	148,272	114,832	29,470	49,702	38,152	40,902
GRANTS					37,869	89,869	23,722	9,920	19,970	21,744	25,652	30,278
LOANS					132,550	146,550	124,550	104,912	9,500	27,958	12,500	10,624
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - POP	G	519-0181	74	C	---	---	418	305	100	180	98	85

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
POPULATION DYNAMICS	G	519-0210	85	87	10,000	10,000	---	---	4,573	3,000	1,902	3,500
SALVADORAN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION -OPG	G	519-0275	79	87	9,605	11,605	9,605	2,360	---	2,400	2,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,605	21,605	10,023	2,665	4,673	5,580	4,000	6,085
GRANTS					19,605	21,605	10,023	2,665	4,673	5,580	4,000	6,085
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - HE	G	519-0178	74	C	---	---	1,539	958	350	550	200	180
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS	G	519-0281	82	88	1,025	5,025	1,025	154	4,000	1,871	---	2,000
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION	G	519-0291	83	85	12,225	12,225	12,225	893	---	11,332	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION	L	519-0291	83	85	23,400	23,380	23,380	10,184	---	13,196	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG	G	519-0300	85	88	---	700	---	---	---	---	700	350
HLTH SYSTS MGT. IMPROVE.	G	519-0308	86	88	---	32,000	---	---	14,900	8,000	7,798	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,650	73,330	38,169	12,189	19,250	34,949	8,698	12,530
GRANTS					13,250	49,950	14,789	2,005	19,250	21,753	8,698	12,530
LOANS					23,400	23,380	23,380	10,184	---	13,196	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - EHR	G	519-0168	74	C	---	---	1,076	743	1,255	1,262	400	600
REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING	G	519-0260	80	88	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION	G	519-0295	85	89	37,600	37,600	8,725	386	15,200	22,341	9,600	10,000
VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION	* G	519-0315	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	4,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					38,000	53,000	9,801	1,129	16,455	23,603	15,000	15,100
GRANTS					38,000	53,000	9,801	1,129	16,455	23,603	15,000	15,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	519-0094	70	C	---	---	1,465	1,205	350	400	350	400
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - SDA	G	519-0177	74	C	---	---	4,029	1,977	2,050	3,280	950	1,415
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	G	519-0256	80	85	955	955	955	487	---	239	---	229
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	L	519-0256	80	85	28,430	28,430	28,430	28,430	---	---	---	---
REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING	G	519-0260	80	88	5,155	8,155	4,570	2,196	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,200
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS	G	519-0281	82	88	21,460	28,000	21,460	2,460	3,500	16,090	4,500	7,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENING	* G	519-0301	87	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,000
INT. EX. SERVICE CORP., OPG	G	519-0302	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	500	---	---
URBAN SMALL BUSINESS , OPG	G	519-0304	85	87	1,000	3,000	1,000	---	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500
YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOP OPG	G	519-0311	85	87	300	1,000	300	---	350	550	350	400
FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING	G	519-0316	85	85	330	330	330	---	---	330	---	---
SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE	* G	519-0318	87	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,500
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	G	519-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					58,130	85,370	63,039	36,755	11,250	26,389	19,150	17,144
GRANTS					29,700	56,940	34,609	8,325	11,250	26,389	19,150	17,144
LOANS					28,430	28,430	28,430	28,430	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G	519-0229	80	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	3,297	---	3,000	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT I	G	519-0267	81	86	405,000	405,000	405,000	405,000	---	---	---	---
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION	G	519-0279	82	89	44,600	79,600	44,600	14,457	20,000	25,000	15,000	25,000
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION	L	519-0279	82	88	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,060	---	340	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS	G	519-0281	82	88	20,500	33,500	20,500	4,890	3,000	4,000	10,000	16,504
IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY	G	519-0287	84	88	9,460	25,000	9,460	947	7,000	4,000	8,000	8,000
JUDICIAL REFORM	G	519-0296	84	85	9,234	9,234	9,234	654	---	4,500	---	4,080
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT	G	519-0310	85	87	160,000	501,045	160,000	100,000	147,045	207,045	207,000	207,000
FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING	G	519-0316	85	85	---	---	40	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					671,194	1,075,779	671,234	542,305	177,045	247,885	240,000	262,584
GRANTS					657,794	1,062,379	657,834	529,245	177,045	247,545	240,000	262,584
LOANS					13,400	13,400	13,400	13,060	---	340	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					993,998	1,545,503	940,538	709,875	258,143	388,108	325,000	354,345
GRANTS					796,218	1,333,743	750,778	553,289	248,643	346,614	312,500	343,721
LOANS					197,780	211,760	189,760	156,586	9,500	41,494	12,500	10,624

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	7,763	7,453	400	475	400	475
SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0233	76	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,927	---	73	---	---
SMALL FARMER MARKETING SYSTEMS	L	520-0238	78	81	3,400	3,400	3,400	1,440	---	1,960	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0245	79	83	1,170	850	850	739	---	111	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0245	79	83	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,523	---	1,672	---	1,151
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	520-0248	79	83	10,600	10,600	10,600	6,660	---	2,910	---	1,030
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS	G	520-0255	81	85	3,696	3,696	3,696	1,104	---	810	---	891
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS	L	520-0255	81	85	5,500	5,500	5,500	1,699	---	1,858	---	972
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0274	83	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	155	---	197	---	383
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0274	83	85	10,500	10,500	10,500	758	---	2,978	---	1,691
COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS	G	520-0278	86	87	---	12,000	---	---	4,500	500	7,500	2,700
COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING	G	520-0286	86	86	---	8,000	---	---	8,000	3,000	---	3,350
COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING	L	520-0286	86	86	---	3,000	---	---	3,000	700	---	1,100
LAND MARKET SUPPORT	* G	520-0287	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	400
LAND MARKET SUPPORT	* L	520-0287	87	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
SMALL FISH POND DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G	520-0290	81	81	343	343	343	196	---	82	---	65
IXCAN CARDAMON CULTIVATION AND COMM -OPG	G	520-0317	84	84	290	290	290	156	---	69	---	65
PILOT COMMERCIAL LAND MARKET	G	520-0330	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	334	---	515	---	216

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PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS	G	520-0332	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	100	---	225
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS	L	520-0332	85	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	432	---	4,256	---	2,500
SMALL COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS II OPG	G	520-0343	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	490	---	255
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	520-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	600	200	600	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					70,999	98,679	78,442	39,576	16,500	22,956	13,500	17,669
GRANTS					9,999	32,679	17,442	10,137	13,500	6,549	11,500	9,225
LOANS					61,000	66,000	61,000	29,439	3,000	16,407	2,000	8,444
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	293	291	150	125	50	68
EXPANSION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	520-0288	82	87	8,686	14,186	5,983	2,401	2,603	1,071	5,600	2,143
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,686	14,186	6,276	2,692	2,753	1,196	5,650	2,211
GRANTS					8,686	14,186	6,276	2,692	2,753	1,196	5,650	2,211
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	607	476	400	398	400	356
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS	G	520-0251	80	85	1,300	1,274	1,274	592	---	383	---	299
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS	L	520-0251	80	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	3,522	---	2,085	---	1,947
RURAL POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION, OPG	G	520-0298	84	84	500	500	500	408	---	92	---	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION II - OPG	G	520-0335	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	173	---	414
WATER, WOMEN, AND HEALTH, OPG	G	520-0336	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	150	---	175
IMMUNIZATION/CHILD SURVIVAL	G	520-0339	85	86	6,700	9,700	3,300	---	3,400	2,799	---	2,750

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PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 87

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ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	G	520-0342	86	88	---	7,400	---	---	1,400	---	4,292	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,500	29,874	16,681	4,998	5,200	6,080	4,692	7,441
GRANTS					10,000	20,374	7,181	1,476	5,200	3,995	4,692	5,494
LOANS					9,500	9,500	9,500	3,522	---	2,085	---	1,947
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	G	520-0342	86	88	---	4,000	---	---	1,600	500	1,708	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	4,000	---	---	1,600	500	1,708	1,500
GRANTS					---	4,000	---	---	1,600	500	1,708	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	973	799	200	200	200	455
INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	520-0281	82	85	850	850	850	309	---	254	---	287
INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	L	520-0281	82	85	3,500	3,000	3,000	718	---	909	---	373
RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	520-0282	85	85	3,300	3,300	3,300	107	---	376	---	500
RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	L	520-0282	85	85	8,700	8,700	8,700	41	---	1,125	---	2,511
ALTIPLANO HIGHER EDUCATION	G	520-0304	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	500	---	1,500
ADULT LITERACY	G	520-0311	85	85	700	700	700	---	---	150	---	200
PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	* G	520-0320	87	88	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	650
PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	* L	520-0320	87	88	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	4,050	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,050	31,550	17,523	1,974	5,200	3,514	6,250	7,276
GRANTS					4,850	13,850	5,823	1,215	5,200	1,480	2,200	3,592
LOANS					12,200	17,700	11,700	759	---	2,034	4,050	3,684
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 87

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	650	381	297	450	100	98
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	520-0145	63	C	---	---	1,468	1,373	100	185	100	100
SHELTER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0261	86	86	---	300	---	---	300	100	---	115
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0331	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	200	---	400
WATER, WOMEN, AND HEALTH, OPG	G	520-0336	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	60	---	220
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVEL COORDINATION, OPG	G	520-0337	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	724	---	388
SMALL/MEDIUM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	* G	520-0341	87	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	350
SMALL/MEDIUM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	* L	520-0341	87	88	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
ELECTRICAL POWER RESERVE	G	520-0344	85	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,059	---	1,941	---	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	520-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	1,050	100	---	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,000	21,300	11,118	6,813	3,747	3,760	8,200	3,071
GRANTS					9,000	13,300	11,118	6,813	3,747	3,760	2,200	2,271
LOANS					---	8,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	520-0276	85	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	24	---	966	---	608
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	520-0276	85	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	---	---	3,500	---	3,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	520-0309	83	87	---	58,925	---	---	23,925	23,925	35,000	35,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM	L	520-0309	83	87	10,000	68,925	10,000	10,000	23,925	23,925	35,000	35,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,500	140,350	22,500	10,024	47,850	52,316	70,000	73,608
GRANTS					3,000	61,925	3,000	24	23,925	24,891	35,000	35,608
LOANS					19,500	78,425	19,500	10,000	23,925	27,425	35,000	38,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					147,735	339,939	152,540	66,077	82,850	90,322	110,000	112,776
GRANTS					45,535	160,314	50,840	22,357	55,925	42,371	62,950	59,901
LOANS					102,200	179,625	101,700	43,720	26,925	47,951	47,050	52,875

*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: GUYANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
WEANING FOODS DEVELOPMENT	G	504-0073	78	82	1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS	L	504-0066	79	79	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,068	4,068	4,068	2,928	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
LOANS					2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	3,235	3,059	350	400	250	300
SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0073	78	78	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,436	---	75	---	---
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0078	76	85	9,290	9,290	9,290	7,888	---	1,402	---	---
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	521-0078	76	85	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,888	---	912	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	521-0092	78	88	3,808	5,808	2,462	799	846	1,200	500	1,300
STRENGTHENING RURAL CREDIT SERVICES	G	521-0121	81	87	5,265	5,265	3,650	2,772	800	839	815	1,239
AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH - PVO	G	521-0122	81	90	11,500	21,500	8,867	6,082	2,533	2,000	2,601	2,200
SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0149	83	88	12,500	12,500	8,450	2,395	---	2,000	1,500	2,500
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0155	84	87	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,225	---	172	---	510
LOCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0156	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	---	450	---	500
INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION	G	521-0170	83	87	3,803	6,000	3,803	2,325	1,197	1,338	1,000	1,838
AGRICULTURAL OUTREACH DEVELOPMENT	* G	521-0187	87	95	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TARGETED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	521-0191	86	95	---	35,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	2,500
LOCAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	G	521-0192	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	500	300	500	400
STRENGTHENING COFFEE COOP. II (CLUSA)	G	521-0193	85	86	1,000	1,000	500	25	500	225	---	750
AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ENT. EXPANSION	* G	521-0195	87	90	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	500	100

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					54,384	137,581	47,475	29,944	8,226	11,313	10,166	14,637
GRANTS					51,584	134,781	44,675	28,056	8,226	10,401	10,166	14,637
LOANS					2,800	2,800	2,800	1,888	---	912	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	184	166	75	50	90	40
FAMILY PLANNING OUTREACH	G	521-0124	81	88	9,615	15,615	9,613	6,922	2,063	2,000	1,950	2,600
POPULATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0189	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	400	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,615	17,615	9,797	7,088	3,138	2,450	3,040	3,840
GRANTS					9,615	17,615	9,797	7,088	3,138	2,450	3,040	3,840
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	393	264	94	90	100	115
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	521-0091	79	87	17,500	21,100	17,500	13,750	1,756	2,800	1,844	2,800
MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA	G	521-0143	82	88	8,000	11,500	7,050	4,865	950	1,843	1,106	2,200
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0155	84	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,000	300	1,000	700
URBAN HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEV II - OPG	G	521-0159	84	86	2,100	2,100	1,758	749	342	1,000	---	351
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					29,600	36,700	26,701	19,628	4,142	6,033	4,050	6,166
GRANTS					29,600	36,700	26,701	19,628	4,142	6,033	4,050	6,166
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
MOBILIZING MOTHERS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	521-0194	85	86	3,000	5,600	3,000	91	2,400	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	5,600	3,000	91	2,400	1,000	---	1,500
GRANTS					3,000	5,600	3,000	91	2,400	1,000	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	702	632	250	145	150	---
CINEC - OPG	G	521-0138	80	85	2,297	2,297	2,297	1,976	---	321	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT CENTER	G	521-0183	85	88	2,300	2,300	450	---	800	600	750	600
INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUCATION	G	521-0190	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	1,200	500	2,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,597	19,597	3,449	2,608	2,250	1,566	2,900	2,100
GRANTS					4,597	19,597	3,449	2,608	2,250	1,566	2,900	2,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	1,715	1,430	300	435	300	435
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	521-0062	68	C	---	---	1,807	1,753	300	250	300	300
CHAMBELLAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G	521-0151	81	84	362	362	362	308	---	54	---	---
NONTRADITIONAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0179	85	87	1,000	1,500	950	77	50	400	500	473
INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	G	521-0186	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	1,450	500	1,000	1,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,362	6,862	4,834	3,568	2,100	1,639	2,100	3,008
GRANTS					1,362	6,862	4,834	3,568	2,100	1,639	2,100	3,008
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
PRJTITLE521DRXX*****	G	521-DRXX	85	85	73	73	73	---	---	73	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					73	73	73	---	---	73	---	---
GRANTS					73	73	73	---	---	73	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION	G	521-0154	83	88	5,000	10,000	5,000	4,346	1,800	1,900	2,600	2,300
HAITIAN MORTGAGE BANK	G	521-0163	84	87	1,750	1,750	1,100	72	---	604	650	831
TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING	G	521-0167	83	86	2,000	2,471	2,000	899	471	1,200	---	700
NGO SUPPORT I	G	521-0169	83	83	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,914	---	86	---	---
NGO SUPPORT II	G	521-0181	84	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	1,298	---	1,500	---	1,702
NGO SUPPORT III	G	521-0182	85	85	3,400	3,400	3,400	246	---	1,800	---	1,554
NGO SUPPORT IV	G	521-0185	86	86	---	600	---	---	600	400	---	71
NGO SUPPORT V	* G	521-0188	87	88	---	1,750	---	---	---	---	1,750	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,650	28,471	20,000	10,775	2,871	7,490	5,000	7,458
GRANTS					20,650	28,471	20,000	10,775	2,871	7,490	5,000	7,458
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					123,281	252,499	115,329	73,702	25,127	31,564	27,256	38,709
GRANTS					120,481	249,699	112,529	71,814	25,127	30,652	27,256	38,709
LOANS					2,800	2,800	2,800	1,888	---	912	---	---

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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	522-0139	78	83	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,525	---	225	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	G	522-0150	79	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,670	---	330	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	L	522-0150	79	84	21,000	21,000	21,000	20,782	---	218	---	---
RURAL TECHNOLOGIES	G	522-0157	79	86	9,000	9,000	7,050	5,776	1,950	1,200	---	1,000
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	G	522-0164	80	85	730	730	730	483	---	247	---	---
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	L	522-0164	80	85	23,570	20,970	20,970	15,119	---	4,145	---	3,706
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	522-0168	80	87	2,743	3,700	2,700	2,128	1,000	750	---	350
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	522-0168	80	87	12,252	12,300	7,000	4,151	3,300	1,600	2,000	1,249
RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	G	522-0171	81	83	200	200	200	120	---	80	---	---
RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	L	522-0171	81	84	3,300	3,300	3,300	2,414	---	886	---	---
SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	G	522-0173	82	87	2,500	2,750	2,500	1,064	---	515	250	921
SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	L	522-0173	82	84	10,000	12,000	10,000	2,610	---	1,560	2,000	5,800
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT	G	522-0176	81	87	1,250	4,250	1,250	647	693	415	2,307	500
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT	L	522-0176	81	87	9,000	14,000	9,000	8,547	3,000	1,335	2,000	2,118
COOPERATIVE DEVELOP. FACACH - OPG	G	522-0177	78	82	500	500	500	354	---	146	---	---
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	G	522-0178	82	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	926	---	74	---	---
ANACH REGIONAL COOP DEVELOP - OPG	G	522-0203	78	82	200	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	522-0207	84	90	2,400	2,400	1,000	333	1,400	1,030	---	1,037
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	522-0207	84	90	7,200	7,200	7,000	---	200	1,500	---	2,500

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

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK	G	522-0209	83	86	3,000	3,000	2,000	586	1,000	800	---	614
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK	L	522-0209	83	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,518	---	2,668	---	2,450
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II	G	522-0214	85	88	1,315	1,315	200	---	815	182	300	320
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II	L	522-0214	85	88	18,685	18,685	5,300	---	3,600	2,746	3,700	4,600
SMALL FARM AGRI. DEV. - OPG	G	522-0227	83	84	480	480	480	368	---	112	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION	G	522-0249	84	92	20,000	20,400	2,730	765	2,670	1,490	2,685	1,800
SMALL SCALE LIVESTOCK - OPG	G	522-0251	78	85	438	438	438	153	---	175	---	110
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING	G	522-0252	85	86	1,400	2,400	1,400	---	1,000	1,037	---	840
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	G	522-0268	86	91	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	100	1,000	800
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	L	522-0268	86	91	---	15,000	---	---	2,500	50	2,500	1,500
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	522-0269	85	86	2,500	2,500	1,100	---	1,400	375	---	1,500
AG MARKETING	G	522-0271	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	250	100	1,250	1,000
MODEL COOP DEVEL SERVICES (ACDI)	G	522-0300	84	85	396	396	396	---	---	263	---	133
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G	522-0311	87	94	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	220	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9103	73	C	---	---	5,300	4,573	900	930	690	648
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					171,809	210,864	131,294	80,612	26,678	27,284	20,902	35,546
GRANTS					56,802	76,409	37,724	24,471	14,078	10,576	8,702	11,623
LOANS					115,007	134,455	93,570	56,141	12,600	16,708	12,200	23,923
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH SECTOR I	G	522-0153	81	87	2,480	3,230	1,519	670	---	607	1,711	607
COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES - OPG	G	522-0201	78	84	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,151	---	54	---	---

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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
LEADERSHIP POPULATION ED. OPG	G	522-0240	78	83	320	320	320	142	---	178	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR POPULATION PROGRAM	G	522-0286	85	88	9,810	9,810	1,950	236	4,061	1,561	3,099	1,750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9104	73	C	---	---	307	208	75	94	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,815	14,565	5,301	2,407	4,136	2,494	4,910	2,457
GRANTS					13,815	14,565	5,301	2,407	4,136	2,494	4,910	2,457
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH SECTOR I	G	522-0153	80	87	8,574	13,006	6,589	5,003	3,200	2,257	3,217	2,257
HEALTH SECTOR I	L	522-0153	80	87	15,652	15,652	15,652	6,725	---	3,410	---	5,517
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	L	522-0165	80	83	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G	522-0166	80	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	643	---	139	---	150
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	L	522-0166	80	86	19,500	1,200	17,113	9,311	2,387	3,630	---	3,772
BAY ISLAND DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G	522-0233	78	84	380	380	380	282	---	98	---	---
COMMUNITY HEALTH SELF MOTIV ACT	G	522-0303	85	85	400	400	400	---	---	90	---	150
MOSQUITIA HEALTH CARE	G	522-0304	85	85	75	75	75	---	---	75	---	---
FUHRIL INST. STRENGTHENING	G	522-0305	85	86	150	150	90	---	60	73	---	55
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	• G	522-0311	87	94	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	200	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9108	73	C	---	---	871	710	200	230	200	225
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,931	37,063	42,370	22,674	5,847	10,002	3,617	12,126
GRANTS					10,779	17,211	9,605	6,638	3,460	2,962	3,617	2,837
LOANS					38,152	19,852	32,765	16,036	2,387	7,040	---	9,289
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	G	522-0167	80	85	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,891	---	959	---	---
RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	L	522-0167	80	85	16,850	16,850	16,850	9,616	---	7,234	---	---
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	G	522-0174	82	84	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,060	---	440	---	---
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	522-0207	84	90	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	250
ENVIRONMENTAL ED. II - OPG	G	522-0234	78	83	75	75	---	---	---	43	---	---
GEMAH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, OPG	G	522-0256	78	86	800	1,000	800	474	200	313	---	213
CADERH - OPG	G	522-0257	78	87	625	1,617	625	245	455	434	537	296
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	G	522-0273	86	95	---	14,000	---	---	3,000	400	1,500	2,500
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	L	522-0273	86	95	---	6,000	---	---	600	800	3,500	2,000
ITEC INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	G	522-0287	85	86	480	480	387	5	93	305	---	170
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G	522-0311	87	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	707	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9105	73	C	---	---	2,785	2,088	181	515	300	226
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,180	59,372	26,797	16,379	4,529	11,443	7,544	5,655
GRANTS					7,330	36,522	9,947	6,763	3,929	3,409	4,044	3,655
LOANS					16,850	22,850	16,850	9,616	600	8,034	3,500	2,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	522-0165	80	83	250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	L	522-0165	80	83	1,500	1,000	---	---	---	5	---	---
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	522-0169	81	C	---	---	399	383	100	100	100	100
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	522-0205	84	84	600	600	600	61	---	290	---	249
SHELTER FOR THE URBAN POOR II	G	522-0206	85	87	450	450	450	21	---	276	---	153

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	522-0207	84	90	5,100	8,100	2,000	139	---	857	5,100	607
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	522-0207	84	90	8,800	12,800	6,000	---	---	5,717	1,600	717
ARTISAN PRODUCT MARKETING-OPG	G	522-0250	78	85	510	510	510	281	---	229	---	---
FUNDEH PAN AM DEV. FOUNDATION	G	522-0263	85	85	132	132	132	5	---	48	---	57
FOPRIDEH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	G	522-0266	85	86	500	500	393	9	107	236	---	170
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	522-0269	85	86	1,500	1,500	1,100	---	400	330	---	1,000
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES	G	522-0289	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	1,000	950	3,000	3,050
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES	L	522-0289	86	89	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	* G	522-0296	87	89	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	200
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G	522-0311	87	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	252	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	522-9106	73	C	---	---	1,961	1,532	418	459	500	425
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,342	47,842	13,545	2,431	2,025	9,497	14,052	6,728
GRANTS					9,042	23,042	7,545	2,431	2,025	3,775	9,452	6,011
LOANS					10,300	24,800	6,000	---	---	5,722	4,600	717
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
TEGUCIGALPA POWER RESTORATION	G	522-0226	82	84	1,800	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM II	G	522-0230	82	85	151,550	151,550	151,550	134,050	---	17,500	---	---
ECONOMIC STAB FACILITY PROGRAM	G	522-0283	85	89	75,000	312,500	75,000	25,000	61,248	111,248	90,000	90,000

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				228,350	465,850	226,550	159,050	61,248	128,748	90,000	90,000
GRANTS				228,350	465,850	226,550	159,050	61,248	128,748	90,000	90,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				506,427	835,556	445,857	283,553	104,463	189,468	141,025	152,512
GRANTS				326,118	633,599	296,672	201,760	88,876	151,964	120,725	116,583
LOANS				180,309	201,957	149,185	81,793	15,587	37,504	20,300	35,929

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PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-0000	55	C	---	---	1,622	854	---	768	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0046	77	80	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,954	---	6	---	---
FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0059	79	82	1,175	1,175	968	917	---	---	---	---
FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	L	532-0059	79	82	2,240	2,240	---	---	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	L	532-0060	81	82	10,800	10,800	10,800	4,320	---	3,100	---	2,700
AGROINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	L	532-0081	82	84	9,489	9,489	9,489	1,803	---	2,995	---	3,382
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	532-0082	84	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	17	---	941	---	845
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	532-0082	84	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	---	---	3,333	---	2,724
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0085	83	86	575	575	575	---	---	---	---	278
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	532-0091	84	88	200	200	100	---	---	---	---	100
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK	L	532-0091	84	88	5,000	5,000	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (OPG	G	532-0097	83	85	690	660	660	290	---	150	---	170
HILLSIDE AGRICULTURAL RESTRUCTURING	* G	532-0101	87	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,800	800
JAFD TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT	G	532-0105	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	400	---	500
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVEL.	G	532-0107	84	85	500	500	500	45	---	255	---	200
HILLSIDE ASSESMENT	G	532-0113	85	85	600	600	600	---	---	354	---	206
CROP DIVERSIFICATION	G	532-0123	85	89	13,000	13,000	1,200	---	4,000	1,164	5,000	4,768
CROP DIVERSIFICATION	L	532-0123	85	89	5,000	5,000	4,800	---	---	3,360	---	760
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	532-0128	86	90	---	7,000	---	---	500	---	1,000	1,000

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PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9103	56	C	---	---	---	---	220	600	200	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					64,759	81,729	49,304	10,200	4,720	17,426	8,000	19,833
GRANTS					22,730	39,700	12,215	4,077	4,720	4,638	8,000	9,267
LOANS					42,029	42,029	37,089	6,123	---	12,788	---	10,566
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-0000	55	C	---	---	166	121	---	---	---	---
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	532-0069	82	85	5,711	10,711	5,706	3,169	1,000	1,785	1,470	1,635
PRIVATE SECTOR PROM. OF FAMILY PLAN- OPG	G	532-0122	85	85	248	248	248	25	---	160	---	63
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9104	56	C	---	---	---	---	30	60	30	30
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,959	10,959	6,120	3,315	1,030	2,005	1,500	1,728
GRANTS					5,959	10,959	6,120	3,315	1,030	2,005	1,500	1,728
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-0000	55	C	---	---	318	292	---	71	---	---
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	532-0064	81	88	1,017	6,017	1,017	122	2,000	1,200	1,450	2,800
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	L	532-0064	81	88	8,554	8,554	8,554	2,426	---	1,300	---	1,828
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0085	83	86	574	574	574	---	---	---	---	574
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9108	56	C	---	---	---	---	109	120	50	60
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,145	15,145	10,463	2,840	2,109	2,691	1,500	5,262
GRANTS					1,591	6,591	1,909	414	2,109	1,391	1,500	3,434
LOANS					8,554	8,554	8,554	2,426	---	1,300	---	1,828
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-0000	55	C	---	---	3,112	2,632	---	480	---	---
BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	G	532-0083	83	88	4,900	4,900	2,750	716	400	800	---	850
BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	L	532-0083	83	88	8,500	8,500	8,500	389	---	2,100	---	2,200
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	532-0084	85	85	350	350	350	95	---	230	---	50
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0085	83	86	1,621	1,621	1,400	440	221	961	---	220
PARTNERS VOL TECH ASST SERVICE - OPG	G	532-0086	82	83	500	500	500	266	---	133	---	100
RURAL SERV PROJ FOR SPEC CHILDREN - OPG	G	532-0094	82	83	500	500	500	417	---	84	---	---
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE	G	532-0095	83	89	---	6,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	1,000
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE	L	532-0095	83	89	4,552	4,552	4,522	2,449	---	1,659	---	414
BROTHER'S BROTHER FOUNDATION OPG	G	532-0106	83	87	300	700	300	277	200	180	200	180
PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE	G	532-0126	85	89	11,300	11,300	3,000	---	1,000	2,000	1,500	2,500
MANAGEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT	G	532-0129	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	500	---	700	700
COOPERATIVE DEV. AND TRAINING - OPG	G	532-0180	85	86	720	720	500	166	220	360	---	194
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9105	56	C	---	---	---	---	150	400	100	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					33,243	43,643	25,434	7,847	3,691	9,387	4,000	8,708
GRANTS					20,191	30,591	12,412	5,009	3,691	5,628	4,000	6,094
LOANS					13,052	13,052	13,022	2,838	---	3,759	---	2,614
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-0000	55	C	---	---	2,182	1,555	---	589	---	---
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	532-0029	66	C	---	---	1,164	1,064	100	150	100	100
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	532-0065	81	85	300	300	300	53	---	129	---	118

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

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE	L	532-0065	81	85	8,400	8,400	8,400	2,593	---	5,539	---	268
LOW-COST SHELTER DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0067	82	88	985	1,900	985	857	400	349	300	400
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING	G	532-0079	81	87	5,500	11,900	5,500	973	3,000	3,000	3,400	4,000
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	532-0085	83	86	230	230	230	---	---	45	---	185
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	532-0091	84	88	1,200	1,200	800	112	100	393	---	225
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK	L	532-0091	84	88	15,000	15,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	4,500
NATL DEV. FOUNDATION EXPANSION OPG	G	532-0108	84	85	470	470	470	238	---	153	---	79
URBAN SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	532-0117	85	85	900	900	900	---	---	401	---	300
INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION	G	532-0120	86	89	---	15,000	---	---	3,500	---	4,000	3,000
INNER KINGSTON EMPLOYMENT	G	532-0141	85	85	650	650	650	---	---	550	---	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	532-9106	56	C	---	---	---	---	350	700	200	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					33,635	55,950	31,581	7,445	7,450	11,998	8,000	13,675
GRANTS					10,235	32,550	13,181	4,852	7,450	6,459	8,000	8,907
LOANS					23,400	23,400	18,400	2,593	---	5,539	---	4,768
DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE												
PRJTITLE532DR00*****	G	532-DR00			---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING	G	532-0079	79	87	12,960	12,960	12,960	8,032	---	2,900	---	2,028
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT V	G	532-0100	85	86	34,500	34,500	15,500	15,500	19,000	19,000	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT V	L	532-0100	85	86	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---	---	---

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

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
JAMAICA YOUTH CONFERENCE	G	532-0110	84	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VI	G	532-0111	86	86	39,000	40,334	---	---	40,334	40,334	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VII	* G	532-0124	87	87	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	100,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					152,460	253,794	94,460	89,532	59,334	62,234	100,000	102,028
GRANTS					87,460	188,794	29,460	24,532	59,334	62,234	100,000	102,028
LOANS					65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					300,201	461,220	217,372	121,179	78,334	105,751	123,000	151,234
GRANTS					148,166	309,185	75,307	42,199	78,334	82,365	123,000	131,458
LOANS					152,035	152,035	142,065	78,980	---	23,386	---	19,776

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PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0180	79	86	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,248	200	650	---	302
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0180	79	86	9,000	9,000	8,740	4,664	260	2,500	---	1,836
RURAL GROWTH & SERVICE CENTERS	L	525-0185	78	78	10,000	8,150	8,150	7,221	---	929	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0186	77	77	9,700	9,700	9,700	5,186	---	2,514	---	2,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0187	64	C	---	---	2,998	2,483	500	600	500	500
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	525-0191	79	79	9,685	9,685	9,685	8,703	---	982	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	G	525-0222	84	86	2,300	2,300	1,100	60	1,200	840	---	500
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	L	525-0222	84	86	5,900	5,900	5,900	4	---	2,996	---	2,900
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	525-0227	82	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	147	---	415	---	350
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	525-0227	82	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,308	---	1,000	---	1,400
AG. POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT	G	525-0247	84	88	5,000	5,000	2,500	247	662	1,300	700	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	525-0248	86	91	---	6,600	---	---	2,500	300	1,000	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L	525-0248	86	91	---	23,400	---	---	2,253	700	3,000	2,200
NATURAL RESOURCES EDUCATION, OPG	G	525-0257	84	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	---	227	---	380
AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION *	G	525-0266	87	90	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	800	1,700
AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION •	L	525-0266	87	90	---	16,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
PANAJURU LOCAL SCHOOL - OPG	G	525-0281	85	86	447	447	200	99	247	150	---	150
PANAJURU - ZAMORANO SCHOOL - OPG	G	525-0285	78	C	---	---	---	---	300	200	300	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,732	120,882	59,473	31,443	8,122	16,303	8,300	18,518
GRANTS					12,447	33,047	11,298	4,357	5,609	4,682	3,300	6,182
LOANS					50,285	87,835	48,175	27,086	2,513	11,621	5,000	12,336
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION II	G	525-0204	79	86	---	---	2,973	2,929	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0226	81	C	---	---	108	69	100	89	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	3,081	2,998	100	89	---	50
GRANTS					---	---	3,081	2,998	100	89	---	50
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0189	64	C	---	---	1,326	1,002	500	500	500	500
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	L	525-0209	81	82	799	799	799	716	---	83	---	---
EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0219	81	82	490	490	---	---	---	10	---	---
SMALL ENTERPRENUERIAL DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0225	80	83	795	795	795	700	---	95	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG	G	525-0258	84	85	1,750	1,750	1,750	---	---	700	---	800
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES	G	525-0275	85	86	646	646	200	37	446	200	---	200
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT	* G	525-0280	87	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT	* L	525-0280	87	89	---	4,600	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	525-9999	84	C	---	500	---	---	500	300	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,480	14,580	4,870	2,455	1,446	1,888	2,500	2,500
GRANTS					3,681	9,181	4,071	1,739	1,446	1,805	1,500	2,200
LOANS					799	5,399	799	716	---	83	1,000	300
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	525-0101	64	C	---	---	941	940	100	100	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0190	64	C	---	---	12,968	12,477	750	800	500	900
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	G	525-0239	83	83	200	200	200	108	---	50	---	42
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	L	525-0239	83	83	3,773	3,773	3,773	708	---	1,565	---	1,500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0240	84	88	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,082	1,000	500	500	500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0240	84	88	6,000	6,000	4,275	---	1,225	1,000	---	2,000
DEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDIES	G	525-0250	85	87	3,000	3,000	1,197	231	1,403	1,000	400	1,000
SHELTER AND URBAN PLANNING	G	525-0252	84	84	250	250	250	25	---	225	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG	G	525-0258	84	85	750	750	750	598	---	152	---	---
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE	G	525-0261	86	88	---	1,300	---	---	1,000	500	300	500
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE	L	525-0261	86	88	---	18,000	---	---	2,054	1,500	4,000	3,500
STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENT	* G	525-0287	87	91	---	12,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,973	48,773	26,354	16,169	7,532	7,392	7,300	10,542
GRANTS					7,200	21,000	18,306	15,461	4,253	3,327	3,300	3,542
LOANS					9,773	27,773	8,048	708	3,279	4,065	4,000	7,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FINANCIAL STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	525-0255	85	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	---	---
FINANCIAL STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	525-0282	85	87	20,000	101,000	20,000	20,000	5,742	28,000	28,000	41,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,000	131,000	50,000	50,000	5,742	28,000	28,000	41,000
GRANTS					50,000	131,000	50,000	50,000	5,742	28,000	28,000	41,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					134,185	315,235	143,778	103,065	22,942	53,672	46,100	72,610
GRANTS					73,328	194,228	86,756	74,555	17,150	37,903	36,100	52,974
LOANS					60,857	121,007	57,022	28,510	5,792	15,769	10,000	19,636

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: PARAGUAY

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT	G	526-0000	79	C	---	---	225	184	---	44	---	---
SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY	G	526-0109	79	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	949	---	---	---	---
SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY	L	526-0109	79	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,023	---	977	---	---
MINIFUNDIA CROP INTENSIFICATION	G	526-0118	79	81	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,817	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,000	8,000	8,225	6,973	---	1,021	---	---
GRANTS					3,000	3,000	3,225	2,950	---	44	---	---
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	4,023	---	977	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					8,000	8,000	8,225	6,973	---	1,021	---	---
GRANTS					3,000	3,000	3,225	2,950	---	44	---	---
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	4,023	---	977	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: PERU

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SIERRA WATER AND LAND USE	L	527-0156	76	76	11,000	11,000	11,000	9,849	---	1,151	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0166	74	C	---	---	5,456	4,453	1,450	1,300	1,000	1,500
INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	527-0178	79	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,487	---	113	---	---
INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	527-0178	79	83	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,457	---	4,400	---	143
AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	G	527-0192	80	87	6,250	6,250	6,250	2,867	---	3,114	---	269
AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	L	527-0192	80	87	13,400	13,400	9,000	7,316	3,400	4,000	1,000	2,084
LAND USE INVENTORY & ENV PLANNING/ONERN	G	527-0202	80	85	1,600	1,600	1,600	998	---	481	---	121
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	G	527-0219	79	85	1,100	1,100	1,100	170	---	930	---	---
SOIL CONSERVATION	G	527-0220	80	86	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,142	200	458	---	---
SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	G	527-0226	81	84	1,000	750	750	282	---	378	---	90
SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	L	527-0226	81	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	2,089	---	6,317	---	594
SEPAS EXPANDED REFORESTATION (FFW) - OPG	G	527-0231	82	85	950	950	950	660	---	290	---	---
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	G	527-0238	83	85	6,000	4,480	4,480	1,627	---	1,750	---	800
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	L	527-0238	83	85	11,000	11,000	11,000	1,908	---	3,000	---	3,000
CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	527-0240	82	86	4,000	4,000	3,175	1,727	825	1,250	---	1,023
CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L	527-0240	82	86	18,000	18,000	18,000	2,252	---	3,150	---	3,500
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	527-0244	81	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,727	---	1,273	---	---

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	L	527-0244	81	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	9,643	---	5,000	---	120
EXPANDED FEEDING PROGRAM (OFASA) - OPG	G	527-0247	83	85	720	720	720	606	---	114	---	---
CARITAS FEEDING PROGRAM - OPG	G	527-0248	84	85	350	275	275	60	---	215	---	---
BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE (CARE) - OPG	G	527-0261	84	85	600	600	600	314	---	286	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR AG INVESTMENT PROMOTION	L	527-0265	83	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,976	---	1,200	---	2,000
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	83	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,708	---	51	---	241
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR RECAPITALIZATION	* G	527-0282	87	91	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	4,500
TECHNOSERVE - COOP MANAGEMENT - OPG	G	527-0293	85	87	750	750	300	300	250	250	200	200
PVO NETWORK EDUC OPG	G	527-0294	85	85	260	260	260	102	---	158	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL (CARE) - OPG	G	527-0297	85	85	---	---	35	9	---	---	---	---
FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	527-0302	86	90	---	5,700	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					134,180	168,035	131,951	68,729	7,125	40,629	8,200	21,185
GRANTS					31,780	65,635	33,951	20,239	3,725	12,411	7,200	9,744
LOANS					102,400	102,400	98,000	48,490	3,400	28,218	1,000	11,441
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0208	74	C	---	---	499	428	100	90	100	90
INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH	G	527-0230	81	88	10,900	10,567	9,951	4,100	---	4,000	---	1,200
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	G	527-0269	86	90	---	11,000	---	---	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500

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PROGRAM: PERU

CP 87

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,900	21,567	10,450	4,528	1,800	5,590	1,600	2,790
GRANTS					10,900	21,567	10,450	4,528	1,800	5,590	1,600	2,790
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0167	74	C	---	---	2,740	1,751	1,000	1,789	1,000	1,000
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	L	527-0219	79	85	5,800	5,800	5,800	3,955	---	1,845	---	---
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION	G	527-0221	80	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	411	---	229	---	360
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION	L	527-0221	80	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,908	---	3,454	---	3,638
INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH	L	527-0230	81	81	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,343	---	1,657	---	---
HEALTH SECTOR EFFECT. FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	* G	527-0285	87	91	---	17,500	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,100
PVO NETWORK EDUC OPG	G	527-0294	85	86	700	700	400	---	300	175	---	525
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	527-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	2,100	1,000	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					21,500	39,000	23,940	11,368	3,400	10,149	4,500	7,123
GRANTS					1,700	19,200	4,140	2,162	3,400	3,193	4,500	3,485
LOANS					19,800	19,800	19,800	9,206	---	6,956	---	3,638
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PRE-SCHOOL ED AS A CATALYST FOR COMM DEV	G	527-0161	79	84	1,800	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0168	74	C	---	---	1,234	840	250	470	100	150
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION -OPG	G	527-0266	83	85	360	360	360	230	---	130	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	527-0272	85	89	7,000	7,000	1,489	---	1,750	432	1,000	1,500
NARCOTICS EDUCATION - OPG	G	527-0288	85	C	4,000	4,000	250	---	500	274	---	476

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PROGRAM: PERU

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	527-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,160	13,160	3,333	1,070	2,500	1,306	1,300	2,226
GRANTS					13,160	13,160	3,333	1,070	2,500	1,306	1,300	2,226
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	527-0061	63	C	---	---	1,600	1,529	100	110	100	130
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0169	74	C	---	---	2,445	2,184	1,250	1,200	1,000	1,300
URBAN SMALL ENTERPRISE DEV.	L	527-0241	82	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,600	---	3,400	---	---
MICRO ENTERPRISE PROMOTION - (OPG)	G	527-0274	84	85	714	714	714	167	---	457	---	90
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	L	527-0277	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,506	---	494	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORTS/INVESTMENT	* G	527-0286	87	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
PRIV SECTOR POLICY PLAN AND INST DEV	G	527-0298	85	89	---	6,000	500	212	1,450	1,070	1,800	1,620
SMALL INDUSTRY CREDIT	G	527-0300	86	88	---	1,000	---	---	250	100	500	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,714	26,714	18,259	13,198	3,050	6,831	4,400	3,940
GRANTS					714	13,714	5,259	4,092	3,050	2,937	4,400	3,940
LOANS					13,000	13,000	13,000	9,106	---	3,894	---	---
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	83	85	16,478	16,478	16,697	7,562	---	5,966	---	---
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	L	527-0277	83	85	37,181	37,181	37,181	28,990	---	8,787	---	---
DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	L	527-0278	84	85	---	---	60,000	60,000	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: PERU

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					53,659	53,659	113,878	96,552	---	14,753	---	---
GRANTS					16,478	16,478	16,697	7,562	---	5,966	---	---
LOANS					37,181	37,181	97,181	88,990	---	8,787	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	83	85	6,301	6,301	6,301	5,180	---	900	---	221
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,301	6,301	6,301	5,180	---	900	---	221
GRANTS					6,301	6,301	6,301	5,180	---	900	---	221
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
LOCAL DEV. INST. SUPPORT	G	527-0303	86	86	---	9,570	---	---	9,570	4,500	1,000	5,000
POLICY AND PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT	* G	527-0306	87	87	---	37,000	---	---	---	---	36,000	36,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	46,570	---	---	9,570	4,500	37,000	41,000
GRANTS					---	46,570	---	---	9,570	4,500	37,000	41,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					253,414	375,006	308,112	200,625	27,445	84,658	57,000	78,485
GRANTS					81,033	202,625	80,131	44,833	24,045	36,803	56,000	63,406
LOANS					172,381	172,381	227,981	155,792	3,400	47,855	1,000	15,079

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: SURINAME

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	G	509-0019	82	82	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: URUGUAY

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM	L	528-0104	86	87	---	29,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	29,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	15,000	15,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	29,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	29,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	15,000	15,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	29,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	15,000	15,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	2,906	2,075	800	1,070	300	340
REGIONAL AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	538-0010	77	77	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,210	---	290	---	---
AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION	L	538-0057	80	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,723	---	250	---	300
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION II	G	538-0068	82	89	5,930	11,000	5,930	4,547	1,380	1,100	1,434	1,600
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.	G	538-0080	82	82	225	225	225	61	---	120	---	44
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.	L	538-0080	82	82	4,000	1,250	1,250	539	---	400	---	311
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	538-0084	85	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	---	---	400	---	1,000
CARIBBEAN TRAINING INITIATIVE	G	538-0094	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
E. CARIBBEAN FARM SYSTEMS RESCH AND DEV	G	538-0099	83	88	7,550	7,550	3,550	2,858	1,320	1,250	1,700	1,500
ANTIGUA LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	G	538-0112	84	85	530	530	530	337	---	100	---	93
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION ASSIST.	G	538-0136	85	85	260	260	260	95	---	165	---	---
HIGH IMPACT AGRIC. MARKETING AND PROD.	G	538-0140	86	91	---	40,000	---	---	5,400	1,000	8,000	3,000
INTEGRATED AG OPG	G	538-0147	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	400	---	300
ANTIGUA SPIDER CRAB - OPG	G	538-0151	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	500	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					34,795	80,615	30,951	20,445	10,400	7,545	12,434	9,488
GRANTS					15,995	64,565	14,901	9,973	10,400	6,205	12,434	7,877
LOANS					18,800	16,050	16,050	10,472	---	1,340	---	1,611
POPULATION PLANNING												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	431	393	200	238	100	150
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0039	82	86	3,725	4,577	3,627	2,001	950	1,000	---	700
FAMILY PLANNING IEC - OPG	G	538-0116	84	86	963	963	413	350	550	543	---	70
PRIVATIZATION OF FAMILY PLANNING	* G	538-0143	87	89	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	600	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,688	8,540	4,471	2,744	1,700	1,781	700	1,120
GRANTS					4,688	8,540	4,471	2,744	1,700	1,781	700	1,120
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	814	515	200	210	100	95
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRNG	G	538-0027	79	85	2,585	2,585	2,585	1,949	---	336	---	300
HEALTH SECTOR RESOURCE MGMT.	* G	538-0069	87	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,100	800
CARIBBEAN EYE CARE (OPG)	G	538-0111	83	83	250	250	250	118	---	132	---	---
GRENADA BLINDNESS PREVENTION	G	538-0120	84	84	400	400	400	100	---	200	---	100
REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS MANAGEMENT	G	538-0134	85	86	2,800	3,450	2,800	---	650	600	---	900
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE DEVELOP OPG	G	538-0149	86	86	550	550	---	---	550	500	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,585	9,735	6,849	2,682	1,400	1,978	1,200	2,245
GRANTS					6,585	9,735	6,849	2,682	1,400	1,978	1,200	2,245
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	945	659	100	280	100	90
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEV TRAINING	G	538-0014	79	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,791	---	209	---	---

*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: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CARIBBEAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0029	79	83	9,958	9,958	9,958	9,841	---	117	---	---
REGIONAL YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING	G	538-0073	82	85	4,072	4,072	4,072	1,330	---	1,242	---	1,500
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	538-0087	83	88	5,000	12,000	3,488	1,500	3,000	2,000	3,300	2,000
CARIBBEAN TRAINING INITIATIVE	G	538-0094	86	88	---	12,000	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	2,000
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT TRG PILOT PROJECT	G	538-0148	86	87	---	2,800	---	---	1,000	500	1,800	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					23,030	44,830	22,463	17,121	7,100	4,348	9,700	6,090
GRANTS					23,030	44,830	22,463	17,121	7,100	4,348	9,700	6,090
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	3,057	2,514	420	600	400	470
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	538-0005	75	C	---	---	2,150	1,811	500	600	300	600
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II	G	538-0018	79	83	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,250	---	150	---	---
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II	L	538-0018	79	83	8,400	8,400	8,400	6,570	---	1,105	---	725
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS	G	538-0032	79	84	7,600	6,939	6,939	5,323	---	466	---	1,150
PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ASST PROGRAM	G	538-0043	81	88	3,500	4,000	2,500	2,500	800	500	400	500
NATIONAL DEV FOUNDATION OF DOMINICA OPG	G	538-0079	82	84	417	417	417	340	---	77	---	---
HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTEE ASSISTANCE	G	538-0081	82	96	320	575	275	235	300	170	---	170
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	G	538-0084	83	85	400	400	400	15	---	50	---	50
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	538-0084	83	85	11,035	11,035	11,035	3,420	---	2,000	---	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE SECTOR INDUST INFRASTRUCTURE	L	538-0088	84	87	12,000	17,000	12,000	400	---	2,000	5,000	2,000
CARIBBEAN MARKETING ASSISTANCE (OPG)	G	538-0102	83	85	390	390	390	335	---	55	---	---
INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVEL.	G	538-0119	84	88	8,000	14,000	4,176	2,125	4,000	2,000	2,700	2,500
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0133	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,750	1,000	3,000	2,000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CREDIT UNION DEVEL II	G	538-0135	85	86	530	530	300	60	230	350	---	120
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION ASSIST.	G	538-0136	85	85	260	260	260	95	---	165	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					54,252	75,346	53,699	26,993	9,000	11,288	11,800	13,285
GRANTS					22,817	38,911	22,264	16,603	9,000	6,183	6,800	7,560
LOANS					31,435	36,435	31,435	10,390	---	5,105	5,000	5,725
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	592	362	300	360	300	290
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	538-0005	73	C	---	---	1,049	524	300	400	300	275
ACCELERATED PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	538-0060	82	88	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,010	---	200	400	200
DOMINICA ROAD REHABILITIATION	G	538-0076	82	85	14,900	14,900	14,900	10,100	---	4,800	---	---
PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION	G	538-0082	82	85	14,650	14,650	14,650	12,300	---	2,350	---	---
BANANA INDUSTRY REHABILITATION	G	538-0083	82	82	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,241	---	509	---	---
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	538-0084	83	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,000
INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION	G	538-0089	82	87	800	800	300	---	---	200	500	100
ST. LUCIA SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	G	538-0090	83	83	9,500	9,500	9,500	3,243	---	2,500	---	2,757

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	G	538-0091	84	84	500	500	500	66	---	234	---	200
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	L	538-0091	84	84	7,500	7,500	7,500	638	---	1,700	---	2,500
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT POLICY PLANNING	G	538-0096	85	87	8,000	8,000	3,500	300	1,000	1,500	3,500	2,000
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY	G	538-0098	83	83	3,225	3,225	3,225	1,575	---	1,650	---	---
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY	L	538-0098	83	83	6,625	6,625	6,625	674	---	3,775	---	1,176
ST. VINCENT AGRICULTURAL DEVEL PROGRAM	G	538-0101	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	407	---	407	---	600
BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND	G	538-0103	84	88	12,700	22,700	12,700	842	---	3,000	4,850	3,000
ST. KITTS/NEVIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	538-0108	84	87	2,000	2,150	1,500	1	500	400	150	300
GRENADA INFRASTRUCTURE	G	538-0129	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	2,000	---	3,000
DOMINICA ELECTRIC	G	538-0130	85	85	4,700	4,700	4,700	650	---	2,300	---	1,400
ST. LUCIA GEOTHERMAL	G	538-0137	85	86	3,000	3,000	1,500	---	1,500	1,500	---	1,500
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT. SYSTEMS	G	538-0138	86	91	---	24,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	7,500	5,000
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT. SYSTEMS	L	538-0138	86	91	---	16,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	7,500	5,000
STRUCTURAL REFORM SUPPORT	G	538-0141	86	88	---	25,000	---	---	4,572	1,000	10,000	2,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT GRANT III	G	538-0150	86	86	4,000	4,000	---	---	4,000	4,000	---	---
PROG DEVELOP AND SUPPORT	G	543-0000	84	85	1,596	1,596	1,596	1,020	---	542	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	543-0001	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	543-0002	84	85	966	966	966	195	---	279	---	250
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE	G	543-0003	84	85	3,605	3,605	3,605	1,111	---	170	---	1,000
AGRICULTURE SECTOR REVITALIZATION	G	543-0005	84	84	1,964	1,964	1,964	662	---	320	---	400
POINT SALINES AIRPORT	G	543-0006	84	84	19,000	19,000	19,000	15,335	---	3,665	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION	G	543-0008	84	84	6,400	6,400	6,400	1,840	---	2,000	---	2,000
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	543-0009	84	85	500	500	500	168	---	200	---	132
RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION	G	543-0010	84	85	9,085	9,085	9,085	4,991	---	2,534	---	1,560
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	543-0013	84	84	874	874	874	136	---	256	---	275
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	543-0014	84	85	300	300	300	79	---	130	---	99
ECONOMIC SUPPORT STRUCTURE	G	543-0016	85	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					158,640	239,290	149,281	70,970	25,172	49,881	35,000	39,014
GRANTS					140,515	205,165	131,156	69,658	21,172	41,406	27,500	28,338
LOANS					18,125	34,125	18,125	1,312	4,000	8,475	7,500	10,676
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					281,990	458,356	267,714	140,955	54,772	76,821	70,834	71,242
GRANTS					213,630	371,746	202,104	118,781	50,772	61,901	58,334	53,230
LOANS					68,360	86,610	65,610	22,174	4,000	14,920	12,500	18,012

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PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,314	1,114	500	---
DAIRY PRODUCTION (SEC. 416)	G	597-0009	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,000	---	---	3,314	1,114	500	500
GRANTS					---	2,000	---	---	3,314	1,114	500	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	290	190	---	100
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	597-9999	86	C	---	---	---	---	900	350	---	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	1,190	540	---	500
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	1,190	540	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	306	246	90	110
REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL/IMMUNIZATION	G	597-0005	86	87	---	6,180	---	---	5,132	750	1,048	1,100
TECH DEVELOPMENT/TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G	597-0006	86	86	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	400	---	600
ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MALARIA	G	597-0136	85	88	6,500	6,500	---	---	3,000	1,000	1,500	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,500	14,180	---	---	9,938	2,396	2,638	4,810
GRANTS					6,500	14,180	---	---	9,938	2,396	2,638	4,810
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,365	720	900	750

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.

* For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SHCOLARSHIPS	G	597-0001	85	90	100,000	100,000	27,550	4,488	10,000	19,500	27,500	20,500
REGIONAL TECH AIDS CENTER	G	597-0007	86	87	---	4,000	---	---	800	200	1,000	750
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	597-0008	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,500	900	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					100,000	104,000	27,550	4,488	13,665	21,320	30,900	23,500
GRANTS					100,000	104,000	27,550	4,488	13,665	21,320	30,900	23,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	85	C	---	---	---	---	684	450	500	450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	684	450	500	450
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	684	450	500	450
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	85	C	---	---	---	---	478	350	500	400
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SHCOLARSHIPS	G	597-0001	85	90	41,500	41,500	2,100	520	27,000	2,500	5,500	10,000
REG. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	597-0002	85	88	10,000	25,000	10,000	507	2,500	9,400	4,000	4,500
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY	G	597-0003	85	87	5,000	19,000	4,998	159	2,500	6,000	6,500	6,000
TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM	G	597-0004	85	87	---	85,000	10,000	---	19,000	---	25,000	---
CA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT	* G	597-0010	87	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					56,500	175,500	27,098	1,186	51,478	18,250	46,500	20,900
GRANTS					56,500	175,500	27,098	1,186	51,478	18,250	46,500	20,900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				163,000	295,680	54,648	5,674	80,269	44,070	81,038	50,660
GRANTS				163,000	295,680	54,648	5,674	80,269	44,070	81,038	50,660
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: ROCAP

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	75	C	---	---	8,867	8,847	350	350	225	225
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION SYSTEMS	G	596-0083	79	85	8,155	8,155	8,155	7,871	---	284	---	---
FUELWOOD AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G	596-0089	79	85	8,800	8,800	8,800	7,256	---	1,544	---	---
COFFEE RUST AND PEST CONTROL	G	596-0090	81	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,880	---	1,000	---	258
CENTRAL AMERICAN AG SECRETARIAT	G	596-0094	81	83	850	850	850	317	---	150	---	150
REGIONAL NUTRITION TECH OUTREACH	G	596-0104	81	82	792	792	792	692	---	100	---	---
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	596-0106	83	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUPPORT	G	596-0108	86	89	---	8,000	---	---	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,500
EXPORT PROMOTION FUND	L	596-0109	82	84	11,400	11,400	11,400	8,000	---	---	---	---
PEST MANAGEMENT	G	596-0110	84	88	6,750	6,750	1,700	599	1,550	1,500	2,500	2,000
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	L	596-0114	85	88	9,800	9,800	6,800	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
TREE CROPPING AND FUELWOOD PROD.	G	596-0117	85	89	1,195	9,000	1,195	---	755	1,000	3,000	2,000
EXPORT AGRIBUS DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION	L	596-0123	86	88	---	25,000	---	---	6,200	2,000	8,387	6,000
REG. AGRIC. RESEARCH NETWORKS	G	596-0127	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	960	600	3,000	2,000
REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC	G	596-0129	85	85	200	200	200	---	---	150	---	50
FRAGILE LAND MANAGEMENT	* G	596-0140	87	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
TECH CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING	G	596-0145	86	90	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ROCAP

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					51,442	120,247	52,259	35,462	11,815	12,678	24,112	18,183
GRANTS					30,242	74,047	34,059	27,462	5,615	7,678	15,725	9,183
LOANS					21,200	46,200	18,200	8,000	6,200	5,000	8,387	9,000
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	84	C	---	---	120	28	75	75	75	75
ORT. GROWTH MONITORING AND EDUCATION	G	596-0115	85	85	8,000	8,000	8,000	146	---	3,000	---	3,000
FOOD ASSISTANCE SUPPORT	G	596-0116	85	86	5,600	5,600	3,250	47	2,350	2,000	---	2,000
ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MALARIA	G	596-0136	85	89	7,000	7,000	2,000	---	---	1,000	---	850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,600	20,600	13,370	221	2,425	6,075	75	5,925
GRANTS					20,600	20,600	13,370	221	2,425	6,075	75	5,925
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	85	C	---	---	134	18	---	75	---	41
INCAE EXPANSION	G	596-0113	84	84	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORT MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	596-0124	86	88	---	7,500	---	---	2,400	500	2,125	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,000	11,500	134	18	2,400	575	2,125	2,041
GRANTS					4,000	11,500	134	18	2,400	575	2,125	2,041
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	75	C	---	---	2,152	1,053	750	950	750	950
REGIONAL INDUST ENERGY EFFICIENCY	G	596-0095	82	88	6,000	16,000	3,950	2,266	1,000	1,000	900	900
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	596-0106	83	87	6,000	6,000	3,100	603	1,400	1,300	---	1,000
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	L	596-0114	85	88	5,200	5,200	5,200	---	---	2,000	---	2,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ROCAP

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
IND. TECH, QUALITY CONTROL AND MGT.	* G	596-0128	87	90	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
C.A. SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	* G	596-0143	87	89	---	3,300	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TECH CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING	G	596-0145	86	92	---	6,000	---	---	500	---	2,500	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,200	42,500	14,402	3,922	3,650	5,250	8,150	7,850
GRANTS					12,000	37,300	9,202	3,922	3,650	3,250	8,150	5,350
LOANS					5,200	5,200	5,200	---	---	2,000	---	2,500
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	596-0000	75	C	---	---	1,695	425	200	775	500	650
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	596-0114	85	88	35,000	35,000	35,000	---	---	10,000	---	15,000
EXPORT AGRIBUS DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION	* L	596-0123	87	91	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,000
REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC	G	596-0129	85	92	---	67,400	11,000	---	---	3,200	5,000	5,000
COOPERATIVE HOUSING INITIATIVE	G	596-0131	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	3,000	---	3,500
CENTRAL AMERICA ENERGY RESOURCES	G	596-0134	85	88	10,200	20,200	10,200	1,341	---	3,000	5,000	6,000
BUSINESSWOMEN IN CENTRAL AMERICA	G	596-0137	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,300	---	700
TRAINING FOR DEMOCRACY	G	596-0138	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	---	500	---	300
C.A. SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	* L	596-0143	87	89	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	8,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					58,200	190,600	70,895	1,875	200	21,775	28,500	35,150
GRANTS					58,200	135,600	70,895	1,875	200	21,775	10,500	31,150
LOANS					---	55,000	---	---	---	---	18,000	4,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					151,442	385,447	151,060	41,498	20,490	46,353	62,962	69,149
GRANTS					125,042	279,047	127,660	33,498	14,290	39,353	36,575	53,649
LOANS					26,400	106,400	23,400	8,000	6,200	7,000	26,387	15,500

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	5,386	4,094	2,740	2,900	763	700
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL WOMEN	G	598-0600	79	85	687	687	687	582	---	105	---	---
DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	598-0605	79	C	---	---	2,325	1,583	300	650	300	600
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	330	4	200	400	375	425
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G	598-0622	82	85	5,500	4,860	4,860	3,292	---	1,000	---	500
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	598-0625	83	C	---	---	1,159	820	400	600	400	450
TENURE SECURITY AND LAND MARKET RESEARCH	G	598-0638	86	89	850	850	---	---	150	100	250	250
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	598-0640	85	89	620	620	185	---	---	100	---	85
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,657	7,017	14,932	10,375	3,790	5,855	2,088	3,010
GRANTS					7,657	7,017	14,932	10,375	3,790	5,855	2,088	3,010
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	1,254	477	936	1,600	74	150
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	776	---	1,000	1,500	825	850
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	598-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	300	250	100	125
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	2,030	477	2,236	3,350	999	1,125
GRANTS					---	---	2,030	477	2,236	3,350	999	1,125
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	482	357	638	675	141	150
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	500	---	1,435	1,650	1,635	1,700
TECHNOLOGY DEV AND TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G	598-0632	85	88	6,500	6,500	850	---	500	1,000	900	1,000
LAC ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION	G	598-0643	86	89	---	9,270	---	---	500	350	1,665	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,500	15,770	1,832	357	3,073	3,675	4,341	4,550
GRANTS					6,500	15,770	1,832	357	3,073	3,675	4,341	4,550
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	344	286	782	775	167	175
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	598-0101	62	C	---	---	84,686	78,377	6,156	9,500	6,500	7,000
RURAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G	598-0581	79	83	2,039	2,039	2,039	1,863	---	176	---	---
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	598-0588	79	83	5,075	4,702	4,702	4,329	---	373	---	---
HIGHSCOPE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION - OPG	G	598-0615	78	85	1,257	1,227	1,227	1,001	---	226	---	---
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	499	21	500	700	500	600
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G	598-0622	82	85	10,511	10,511	10,511	7,458	---	2,173	---	880
LAC EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK	G	598-0635	84	88	983	983	200	79	200	300	300	300
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	598-0640	85	89	29,380	31,941	5,565	279	5,186	7,500	5,000	7,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					49,245	51,403	109,773	93,693	12,824	21,723	12,467	16,455
GRANTS					49,245	51,403	109,773	93,693	12,824	21,723	12,467	16,455
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	1,212	734	777	950	330	350
PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)	G	598-0436	65	C	---	---	8,208	7,316	800	1,450	800	975
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFO TRANSFER	G	598-0572	77	86	5,473	3,773	3,373	3,016	400	650	---	107
HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	598-0591	78	C	---	---	6,304	4,756	800	1,500	400	850
DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	598-0605	79	C	---	---	3,257	2,549	480	650	500	675
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	1,297	37	800	1,500	600	975
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES	G	598-0619	82	C	---	---	4,338	2,758	1,178	1,900	1,200	1,295
FLA ASSOC OF VOLAG FOR CAR ACTION-OPG	G	598-0630	83	85	515	355	355	233	75	122	---	---
PVO SECTOR POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN	G	598-0634	85	88	450	450	162	44	70	100	75	100
LAC STATISTICS TRAINING CTR.	G	598-0636	85	89	1,000	1,000	347	---	100	350	300	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,438	5,578	28,853	21,443	5,480	9,172	4,205	5,677
GRANTS					7,438	5,578	28,853	21,443	5,480	9,172	4,205	5,677
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	598-0101	62	C	---	---	5,490	4,000	1,914	2,500	2,000	2,350
SOLIDARIDOS (PVO)	G	598-0587	78	84	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	---	100	---	---
HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	598-0591	78	C	---	---	---	---	400	300	800	850
CARIBBEAN BASIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND	G	598-0626	83	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	4,776	---	2,000	---	724
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	598-0642	86	C	---	---	---	---	4,385	3,000	9,200	9,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,600	8,600	14,090	9,776	6,699	7,900	12,000	13,424
GRANTS					8,600	8,600	14,090	9,776	6,699	7,900	12,000	13,424
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					79,440	88,368	171,510	136,121	34,102	51,675	36,100	44,241
GRANTS					79,440	88,368	171,510	136,121	34,102	51,675	36,100	44,241
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY Actual	FY Estimated	FY Request
589,582	471,688 a/	467,333

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 private development and family planning intermediaries;

-- Provide emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters and other emergencies;

-- Support schools, libraries and hospitals abroad funded or sponsored by private U.S. non-profit organizations.

a/ Excludes $.4 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation under deob/reob authority.

Funding Solutions to Development Problems

Centrally-funded research and development programs concentrate on generic problems that cut across countries and regions, and which 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 technical logistical support services 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 National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) and other cooperative development organizations, and the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) have become invaluable members of the foreign assistance community, both as channels for the effective use of U.S. contributions and as vehicles for bringing substantial private resources to the overall development effort. They have demonstrated a capacity for mounting programs that effectively meet the needs of the poor. A.I.D. provides centrally-funded assistance to the following types of intermediary organizations:

-- Private and Voluntry Organizations (PVOs) have established reputations as concerned and effective contributors to the U.S. development effort. Support of these organizations permits A.I.D. to share with the private voluntary community greater responsibility for implementing the nation's foreign assistance programs. A.I.D. proposes $32.7 million for its centrally-funded PVO program for FY 1987. 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. Activities 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 $85.3 million in FY 1987.

-- 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 $46.3 million is requested in FY 1987 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 increase world food production. A.I.D. is proposing grants of $5.3 million to these institutions in FY 1987.

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 business initiatives and housing and urban development. Emphasis is on small/medium sized indigenous enterprises which have considerable impact on the achievement of basic human needs objectives:

-- PRE serves as a laboratory for innovative and experimental programs that capitalize on available business expertise, and utilize to the maximun extent possible private enterprise, both LDC and U.S., to achieve development objectives.

-- The Bureau works closely with field missions to develop country strategies and bilateral projects designed to utilize private enterprise as the mechanism for delivering assistance.

-- PRE focuses its efforts on removing impediments to private business growth; on financial market development; transfer, adaptation, and commercialization of technology; and divestiture and privatization.

Significant progress has been made in the five 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 Revolving Fund approved in FY 1984 enhances the impact of private sector activities, by providing investment incentives to private financial institutions to fill gaps in developing country capital markets. Several innovative satellite farming projects as well as support for small-scale entrepreneurs were also included in the FY 1985 Revolving Fund portfolio.

FY 1987 Request

In FY 1987 A.I.D. is requesting a total of $467,333 million for the centrally-funded programs.

-- $251.1 million - Science and technology, including $14.3 million for the Science Advisor;

-- $57.4 million - Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance programs, including $10.0 million for ASHA;

-- $42.0 million - Private Enterprise initiatives;

-- $25.0 million - Foreign Disaster Assistance;

-- $13.6 million - Women in development activities, policy development and evaluations and Peace Corps activities; and

-- $78.3 million - support of UNFPA and the International Agricultural Research Centers.

SUMMARY OF FY 1987 CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

	CENTRALLY FUNDED (Except PVOs)	PVOs 1/	TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED
Agriculture, Rural Dev and Nutrition	132.5	12.7	145.2
Population	146.6	-	146.6
Health	43.6	6.5	50.1
Child Survival	10.0	7.5	17.5
Education and Human Resources	9.4	1.0	10.4
Selected Development Activities	34.3	12.5	46.8
Science Advisor	14.3	--	14.3
Economic Support Fund	1.5	--	1.5
American Schools and Hosptials Abroad	10.0	--	10.0
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	25.0	--	25.0
TOTAL	427.2	40.2	467.4

1/ Includes PVC only

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

CP-87

B U R E A U	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY									
1984	223,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	8,994	1,100	---
1985	283,953	79,641	128,050	55,368	1,065	8,082	10,747	1,000	---
1986	224,450	60,545	107,000	30,500	10,625	7,800	6,545	1,435	---
1987	236,850	61,150	114,300	36,500	10,000	8,100	5,300	1,500	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST									
1984	68,298	17,168	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	---	30,000
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	81,360	20,465	---	6,500	7,300	1,400	12,200	---	33,495
1987	57,350	19,400	---	6,450	7,500	1,000	13,000	---	10,000
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION									
1984	92,907	48,464	38,300	69	---	767	5,307	---	---
1985	98,222	47,916	36,206	70	7,500	1,253	5,277	---	---
1986	88,475	49,300	31,000	975	---	1,000	6,200	---	---
1987	91,875	51,650	32,300	1,125	---	1,300	5,500	---	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE									
1984	33,951	6,807	---	500	---	---	14,644	---	12,000
1985	42,257	8,484	---	2,523	---	---	12,750	---	18,500
1986	40,760	7,700	---	---	---	---	17,060	---	16,000
1987	42,000	13,000	---	6,000	---	---	23,000	---	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE									
1984	41,707	---	---	3,652	---	---	---	---	38,055
1985	53,507	13,858	1,999	6,619	---	---	---	---	31,031
1986	21,532	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,532
1987	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR									
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
1986	15,111	---	---	---	---	---	15,111	---	---
1987	14,258	---	---	---	---	---	14,258	---	---

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

CP-87

B U R E A U	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOTAL									
1984	469,933	140,069	148,525	36,967	---	10,343	52,874	1,100	80,055
1985	589,582	172,559	166,255	77,958	13,500	16,807	55,972	7,000	79,531
1986	471,688	138,010	138,000	37,975	17,925	10,200	57,116	1,435	71,027
1987	467,333	145,200	146,600	50,075	17,500	10,400	61,058	1,500	35,000

ITEMS RETRIEVED 680

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

CP-87

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	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD									
1984	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
1985	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	30,000
1986	33,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,495
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
FOOD FOR PEACE									
1984	4,519	4,519	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,969	7,969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,035	9,035	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,650	6,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP									
1984	33,318	12,649	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,468	---	---
1985	55,090	14,691	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	14,614	---	---
1986	38,330	11,430	---	6,500	7,300	1,400	11,700	---	---
1987	40,200	12,750	---	6,450	7,500	1,000	12,500	---	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF									
1984	461	---	---	---	---	---	461	---	---
1985	584	---	---	---	---	---	584	---	---
1986	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1987	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	68,298	17,168	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	---	30,000
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	81,360	20,465	---	6,500	7,300	1,400	12,200	---	33,495
1987	57,350	19,400	---	6,450	7,500	1,000	13,000	---	10,000

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE									
1984	37,483	37,483	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	38,548	38,548	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	33,000	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	36,300	36,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION									
1984	5,109	---	---	---	---	5,109	---	---	---
1985	7,418	1,450	---	---	---	5,968	---	---	---
1986	5,675	---	---	---	---	5,675	---	---	---
1987	5,675	---	---	---	---	5,675	---	---	---
ENERGY									
1984	9,342	1,796	---	---	---	---	6,446	1,100	---
1985	11,399	3,300	---	---	---	---	7,099	1,000	---
1986	6,735	1,300	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,435	---
1987	7,500	2,700	---	---	---	---	3,300	1,500	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES									
1984	3,748	2,873	---	---	---	---	875	---	---
1985	6,049	4,749	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	---
1986	4,500	3,645	---	---	---	---	855	---	---
1987	5,800	4,800	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
HEALTH									
1984	24,113	---	---	24,113	---	---	---	---	---
1985	50,382	---	---	49,317	1,065	---	---	---	---
1986	36,125	---	---	25,500	10,625	---	---	---	---
1987	40,825	---	---	30,825	10,000	---	---	---	---
INTL TRAINING									
1984	1,394	---	---	---	---	1,394	---	---	---
1985	1,439	---	---	---	---	1,439	---	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1987	2,200	---	---	---	---	2,200	---	---	---
NUTRITION									
1984	7,502	6,502	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
1985	13,645	11,718	---	1,927	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,375	8,375	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
1987	5,375	2,700	---	2,675	---	---	---	---	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
POPULATION									
1984	112,825	---	110,225	2,600	---	---	---	---	---
1985	128,050	---	128,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	107,000	---	107,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	114,300	---	114,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
1984	12,302	10,342	---	---	---	905	1,055	---	---
1985	12,769	11,199	---	---	---	675	895	---	---
1986	8,365	7,465	---	---	---	125	775	---	---
1987	8,275	7,450	---	---	---	225	600	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE									
1984	1,576	1,183	---	---	---	---	393	---	---
1985	4,069	1,353	---	1,563	---	---	1,153	---	---
1986	2,275	1,500	---	---	---	---	775	---	---
1987	2,100	1,700	---	---	---	---	400	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS									
1984	7,676	7,451	---	---	---	---	225	---	---
1985	10,185	7,324	---	2,561	---	---	300	---	---
1986	8,400	5,260	---	3,000	---	---	140	---	---
1987	8,500	5,500	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	223,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	8,994	1,100	---
1985	283,953	79,641	128,050	55,368	1,065	8,082	10,747	1,000	---
1986	224,450	60,545	107,000	30,500	10,625	7,800	6,545	1,435	---
1987	236,850	61,150	114,300	36,500	10,000	8,100	5,300	1,500	---

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS									
1984	3,557	3,557	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	5,916	5,916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT									
1984	2,902	---	---	---	---	---	2,902	---	---
1985	4,255	---	---	---	---	---	4,255	---	---
1986	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	---	---
1987	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
INVESTMENT									
1984	16,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	12,000
1985	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,500
1986	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000
1987	13,500	5,500	---	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW									
1984	10,992	1,250	---	500	---	---	9,242	---	---
1985	13,586	2,568	---	2,523	---	---	8,495	---	---
1986	13,260	1,700	---	---	---	---	11,560	---	---
1987	16,000	1,500	---	---	---	---	14,500	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	33,951	6,807	---	500	---	---	14,644	---	12,000
1985	42,257	8,484	---	2,523	---	---	12,750	---	18,500
1986	40,760	7,700	---	---	---	---	17,060	---	16,000
1987	42,000	13,000	---	6,000	---	---	23,000	---	---

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE												
INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G	931-0054	75	C	---	---	48,700	45,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	G	931-0060	77	C	---	---	5,460	4,547	---	465	---	---
SEED PROGRAM AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-0203	58	84	4,145	4,134	4,134	4,059	---	75	---	---
FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.	G	931-0242	76	C	---	---	2,107	1,947	190	190	240	190
BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS	G	931-0610	76	88	7,000	11,200	5,250	4,600	320	320	320	300
N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G	931-0613	75	88	11,300	11,300	8,080	7,505	650	650	1,000	800
SPRING X WINTER WHEAT	G	931-0621	76	88	3,645	5,112	3,645	3,384	400	400	400	400
ICLARM-FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1050	79	C	---	---	1,740	1,740	---	---	---	---
SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE.	G	931-1229	79	C	---	---	5,967	5,192	1,000	1,000	900	1,000
CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	G	931-1254	79	C	---	---	22,487	18,152	2,220	3,000	2,800	3,050
CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	G	931-1310	80	C	---	---	16,700	13,316	2,600	2,950	2,800	3,000
CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT	G	931-1311	81	C	---	---	10,450	7,898	2,600	2,280	2,500	2,400
AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1314	78	C	---	---	2,976	2,842	310	270	345	300
STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS	G	931-1323	80	90	5,415	5,610	2,265	2,000	400	360	400	360
CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	G	931-1328	78	C	---	---	25,932	21,110	2,580	3,100	2,500	3,200
TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT	G	936-4021	81	C	---	---	1,785	1,300	700	700	600	650

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C Level of effort activity

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS	G	936-4023	82	C	---	---	3,250	2,126	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-4024	82	C	---	---	885	735	300	300	300	240
CRSP - PEANUTS	G	936-4048	82	C	---	---	4,379	3,379	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK	G	936-4054	82	90	9,930	9,930	3,500	1,850	400	1,000	815	1,000
HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.	G	936-4083	83	88	1,450	1,450	850	580	300	300	300	300
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSI	G	936-4084	83	88	9,200	7,370	2,995	2,995	1,400	1,050	920	1,250
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	936-4099	82	87	9,953	7,888	5,042	3,017	720	1,445	540	550
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN	G	936-4109	81	C	---	---	4,109	2,968	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,600
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	936-4111	68	C	---	---	3,286	709	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL	G	936-4120	83	92	12,805	4,215	1,624	1,455	---	169	---	---
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	86	20,000	12,500	10,191	7,946	800	2,000	1,500	1,200
SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH	G	936-4132	85	89	5,950	5,950	850	75	695	500	695	500
SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH	G	936-4136	85	89	4,200	4,200	316	26	700	900	700	750
BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE	G	936-4137	84	C	---	---	2,184	516	300	1,000	990	800
IPM AND ENVIRON PROT INCL BIO-CONTROL	G	936-4142	85	89	5,800	6,000	950	---	---	775	635	775
R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS	G	936-4143	86	92	3,420	4,000	---	---	360	300	270	300
POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYS/AGRIBUSINESS R+D	G	936-4144	85	89	3,245	5,500	600	---	---	600	500	500
CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH	G	936-4146	85	C	---	---	500	100	800	750	800	800

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CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 87-02

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TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC	G	936-4148	84	88	1,732	1,732	768	410	25	240	---	143
CROP NEMATODE RESEARCH AND CONTROL	G	936-4149	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	506	---	330	---	164
REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	G	936-4161	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	444	---	625	---	181
VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS R&D	G	936-4173	86	90	2,445	2,445	---	---	340	340	340	300
IMP PLANT/ANIMAL TOLERANCE TO STRESS	G	936-4176	86	95	---	39,800	---	---	1,300	500	1,300	1,850
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					123,885	152,586	216,207	175,129	33,000	39,274	36,300	38,243
GRANTS					123,885	152,586	216,207	175,129	33,000	39,274	36,300	38,243
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	89	9,965	12,836	7,837	4,361	5,000	3,250	---	5,000
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227	76	89	3,933	4,600	2,382	2,215	---	167	---	---
NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT	G	931-0262	76	C	---	---	4,484	3,692	683	960	800	1,006
NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G	931-0831	69	C	---	---	9,381	9,130	500	670	550	600
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010	79	88	5,750	5,750	4,601	2,879	---	785	---	937
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	87	6,885	6,885	4,433	3,584	---	849	---	---
NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	931-1065	79	85	2,191	3,138	2,188	1,970	450	375	225	285
NUT:CONSUMPTION ANALY OF AG POL.	G	931-1171	77	C	---	---	3,389	2,872	500	748	675	889
NUTRITION: CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AG POL	G	931-1274	80	85	2,800	2,055	2,043	1,916	---	127	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

CP 87-02

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FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP	G	931-1309	81	87	11,800	12,450	10,285	7,850	1,242	1,600	450	273
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					43,324	47,714	51,023	40,469	8,375	9,531	2,700	8,990
GRANTS					43,324	47,714	51,023	40,469	8,375	9,531	2,700	8,990
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	93	1,400	1,400	1,200	50	---	210	---	500
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G	936-5826	85	85	250	250	250	---	---	250	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,650	1,650	1,450	50	---	460	---	500
GRANTS					1,650	1,650	1,450	50	---	460	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G	931-1090	78	90	1,475	1,475	---	---	390	250	295	250
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	---	---	6,317	5,827	595	500	500	400
AGROINDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1121	79	85	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,010	---	85	---	---
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY	G	931-1135	78	88	5,344	5,475	4,625	3,625	450	780	400	780
FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA	G	931-1190	77	87	3,615	3,587	3,587	2,287	---	600	---	700
MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY ACCESS	G	936-4053	83	88	2,375	4,220	1,350	800	540	700	450	650
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	87	2,600	2,733	1,200	645	335	700	350	500
RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES	G	936-5301	79	88	5,290	5,370	4,396	3,608	444	694	530	600
LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION & ADMINISTRATIO	G	936-5303.01	79	87	3,415	7,285	2,735	2,635	100	150	370	222

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

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PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SMALL FARMER MARKETING ACCESS	G	936-5313	81	89	2,460	4,227	1,487	1,450	220	90	350	300
RSCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP ID AND DEVELOPM	G	936-5314	83	85	950	891	891	689	---	202	---	---
EXP. APPROACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS	G	936-5315	82	87	2,116	2,310	1,855	1,150	150	140	305	300
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	936-5317	82	88	2,343	2,843	1,496	622	316	600	618	500
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G	936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,250	171	171	355	150	205	250
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II	G	936-5428	83	88	18,000	24,000	13,329	7,427	2,280	4,193	2,070	4,000
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INITIATIVE	G	936-5433	84	88	1,100	642	385	242	---	143	---	---
DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS	G	936-5438	86	95	---	6,100	---	---	420	250	500	400
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	G	936-5547.01	85	91	2,800	2,800	---	---	560	400	300	300
COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC	G	936-5826.50	85	85	272	750	272	---	310	200	207	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					57,000	77,053	45,191	32,188	7,465	10,827	7,450	10,352
GRANTS					57,000	77,053	45,191	32,188	7,465	10,827	7,450	10,352
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	G	936-5701	79	85	4,325	4,886	3,925	3,650	---	275	---	---
BIO ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G	936-5709 01	79	86	8,100	8,196	6,222	5,191	900	1,680	1,100	1,250
SMALL DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER (PVO)	G	936-5715	80	86	5,500	4,446	4,451	3,944	---	502	---	---
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	936-5728	82	87	400	2,000	400	400	---	---	600	285

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

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RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING	G	936-5730	85	90	8,200	11,000	1,074	---	400	1,250	600	700
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G	936-9997	81	86	---	650	---	---	---	---	400	275
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					26,525	31,178	16,072	13,185	1,300	3,707	2,700	2,510
GRANTS					26,525	31,178	16,072	13,185	1,300	3,707	2,700	2,510
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-5517	82	90	550	600	500	250	---	---	100	75
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5518	83	89	8,000	8,000	1,706	325	650	750	850	900
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5519	80	89	19,800	30,000	6,782	6,097	975	1,524	1,300	1,435
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.	G	936-5547	85	94	30,000	30,000	1,742	25	1,770	2,500	2,000	2,500
NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING	G	936-5550	86	87	---	800	---	---	250	200	550	350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					58,350	69,400	10,730	6,697	3,645	4,974	4,800	5,260
GRANTS					58,350	69,400	10,730	6,697	3,645	4,974	4,800	5,260
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANTS	G	931-1282	79	C	---	---	36,558	30,428	5,065	4,812	4,800	4,560
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G	936-5053	84	C	---	---	1,809	819	95	90	450	427
TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-5055	85	89	2,133	2,133	796	---	100	95	250	238
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,133	2,133	39,163	31,247	5,260	4,997	5,500	5,225
GRANTS					2,133	2,133	39,163	31,247	5,260	4,997	5,500	5,225
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												

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

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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1406	72	C	---	---	3,081	2,480	700	700	1,000	700
INFORMATION TRANSFER	G	936-5054	85	89	3,300	3,300	700	---	800	700	700	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,300	3,300	3,781	2,480	1,500	1,400	1,700	1,300
GRANTS					3,300	3,300	3,781	2,480	1,500	1,400	1,700	1,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					316,167	385,014	383,617	301,445	60,545	75,170	61,150	72,380
GRANTS					316,167	385,014	383,617	301,445	60,545	75,170	61,150	72,380
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G	938-0701	85	87	---	5,600	1,821	---	---	---	---	---
AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G	938-0702	85	88	---	4,500	1,302	57	---	---	---	---
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	938-0703	85	C	---	---	4,460	831	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	10,100	7,583	888	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	10,100	7,583	888	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FOOD FOR PEACE												
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	904-0006	78	84	20,172	20,172	20,172	18,747	---	1,425	---	---
SURPLUS DAIRY PROGRAM	G	938-X7X1	86	86	---	2,785	---	---	2,785	500	---	1,000
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G	938-0700	80	C	---	2,753	2,239	1,905	350	360	350	400
TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G	938-0701	85	87	5,600	4,521	---	---	1,400	1,700	1,400	2,000
AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G	938-0702	85	88	4,500	4,500	---	---	---	1,000	400	300
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	938-0703	85	86	8,728	9,460	---	---	4,500	4,700	---	2,774
TITLE II OUTREACH	G	938-0704	87	C	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	4,500	1,000

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CP 87-02

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TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					39,000	59,191	22,411	20,652	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
GRANTS					39,000	59,191	22,411	20,652	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					39,000	69,291	29,994	21,540	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
GRANTS					39,000	69,291	29,994	21,540	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	80	C	---	---	2,519	1,716	710	505	1,175	800
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	3,700	3,023	300	300	1,200	900
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	930-0232	76	C	---	---	1,200	770	1,360	1,537	1,570	1,200
AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES	G	930-0264	74	C	---	---	5,222	5,212	240	205	255	200
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	440	400	1,200	1,000
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	936-4111.	68	C	---	---	343,038	332,748	46,250	46,250	46,250	46,250
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
GRANTS					---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
GRANTS					---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					355,167	454,305	769,290	666,454	118,880	134,052	119,450	130,204
GRANTS					355,167	454,305	769,290	666,454	118,880	134,052	119,450	130,204
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 87-02

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BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G	932-0502	68	C	---	---	14,776	14,595	1,981	2,000	1,800	1,800
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL(FHI)	G	932-0537	71	84	54,838	52,252	52,252	51,140	---	1,112	---	---
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G	932-0546	72	85	27,378	19,765	19,765	16,534	---	3,231	---	---
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	932-0604	73	86	66,241	96,898	59,867	52,131	5,000	5,600	5,300	6,000
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G	932-0632	72	84	39,747	27,753	27,858	26,646	---	1,107	---	---
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G	932-0643	79	87	12,665	9,885	9,565	7,999	320	1,150	---	736
FP WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND	G	932-0651	72	C	---	---	5,042	4,974	350	300	300	310
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER	G	932-0807	68	84	77,344	77,343	77,343	74,040	---	3,000	---	303
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	932-0955	71	87	191,500	220,000	160,026	143,621	12,800	13,400	14,000	14,720
PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G	932-0968	72	86	133,006	200,000	89,178	80,030	10,200	12,000	9,500	11,000
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	936-3000	82	86	7,500	14,300	5,860	5,079	1,782	2,200	1,982	2,000
POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G	936-3004	82	87	9,995	45,000	8,082	4,857	3,100	3,200	3,000	3,500
POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM	G	936-3005	78	87	36,287	38,036	22,922	16,294	4,700	5,000	4,100	5,000
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (II)	G	936-3017	83	87	9,800	16,000	4,708	3,825	1,800	2,000	1,700	2,000
CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT	G	936-3018	81	C	---	---	46,215	41,925	6,000	7,000	6,200	7,500
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	93	24,675	40,250	9,050	1,645	2,700	5,200	3,418	5,300

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	936-3024	84	86	3,120	11,750	2,224	1,385	1,000	1,163	1,250	1,300
INTEGRATED POP DEV PLANNING II	G	936-3027	84	86	8,548	34,808	2,034	1,531	1,600	1,325	2,000	2,000
CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING	G	936-3028	84	88	25,000	25,000	6,600	2,010	3,000	3,500	4,750	4,600
NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING/EDUCATION/TRAINI	G	936-3029	84	85	1,950	1,857	1,857	1,017	---	500	---	340
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	936-3030	84	87	36,842	73,200	12,887	3,849	7,800	8,650	7,900	9,000
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II	G	936-3031	84	88	28,026	74,888	11,181	4,976	6,000	6,100	2,700	6,000
POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III	G	936-3032	84	86	8,000	34,000	5,530	2,480	2,200	3,000	3,000	3,200
UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM	G	936-3033	84	88	3,700	3,700	1,100	411	419	800	700	800
FP ENTERPRISE	G	936-3034	85	89	39,321	39,321	5,007	---	2,500	3,500	4,400	4,400
POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES	G	936-3035	85	89	29,703	73,363	2,806	233	3,167	2,500	4,000	5,000
EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS	G	936-3037	85	89	7,300	14,500	800	53	600	800	1,000	1,000
FP LOGISTICS AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-3038	86	90	---	7,000	---	---	1,000	250	700	900
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	936-3039	85	89	17,679	17,679	3,495	---	1,131	2,000	3,000	3,500
NATURAL FP	G	936-3040	85	89	20,000	20,000	2,300	145	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,500
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL	G	936-3041	85	89	58,500	58,500	8,700	725	7,350	7,000	8,700	8,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATH FINDER	G	936-3042	85	89	60,000	60,000	12,000	850	9,000	9,000	9,500	10,000
EXPANSION/IMPROV. FP PROGRAMS	G	936-3043	85	86	12,000	32,000	5,000	45	4,000	5,500	4,000	6,000
CONTRACEPTIVE DEV. & RESEARCH - CONRAD	G	936-3044	86	90	31,760	80,680	---	---	3,500	500	3,000	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
GRANTS					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
GRANTS					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	78	C	---	---	2,071	1,986	490	400	100	100
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	403	395	510	225	100	100
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G	932-0662	68	C	---	---	413,291	413,291	30,000	30,000	32,000	32,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
GRANTS					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
GRANTS					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,082,425	1,519,728	1,111,795	980,717	138,000	156,213	146,600	164,009
GRANTS					1,082,425	1,519,728	1,111,795	980,717	138,000	156,213	146,600	164,009
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	89	5,697	3,682	350	100	---	250	---	---
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227.	76	89	275	2,300	475	300	200	200	100	100
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010.	79	88	14,227	14,227	6,081	4,962	950	800	1,575	1,350
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	87	---	925	---	---	525	300	400	585
NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	931-1065	79	85	---	800	---	---	---	---	275	260
NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	931-1198	77	C	---	---	790	615	325	375	325	325
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					20,199	21,934	7,696	5,977	2,000	1,925	2,675	2,620
GRANTS					20,199	21,934	7,696	5,977	2,000	1,925	2,675	2,620
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	G	931-0453	75	89	75,112	75,112	50,388	35,296	7,500	11,000	9,000	12,000
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	90	---	15,000	---	---	200	150	---	50
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	931-1126	78	90	22,300	40,300	22,300	20,800	1,500	1,500	2,500	1,500
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	88	5,250	2,625	600	---	400	600	500	500
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	936-5901	81	86	5,250	4,922	4,822	3,752	100	400	---	770
OPERATIONS RESEARCH-HEALTH	G	936-5920	81	89	19,553	19,553	9,240	6,169	1,500	2,400	2,000	2,000
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC	G	936-5927	83	89	40,000	40,000	10,814	4,260	4,300	7,749	---	1,800
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5928	84	89	14,025	14,025	4,675	2,555	2,900	3,700	5,500	4,900

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT	G	936-5929	84	C	---	---	300	100	200	220	200	250
MEDEX SUPPORT	G	936-5932	83	87	4,600	4,600	2,482	1,624	500	1,000	1,000	1,100
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	936-5935	85	91	10,000	10,000	500	---	725	800	1,500	700
ORT-HELP	G	936-5939	84	88	4,800	7,300	4,232	2,250	900	900	1,025	1,500
PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE	G	936-5940	84	87	3,000	3,000	1,998	1,248	800	800	---	650
WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II	G	936-5942	84	89	19,700	19,700	3,930	2,721	2,400	2,703	2,500	3,100
VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH	G	936-5947	84	88	6,000	6,000	5,430	629	---	2,000	1,200	2,800
VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL	G	936-5948	85	94	19,880	19,880	2,250	120	600	1,700	2,000	2,200
ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG	G	936-5950	85	85	2,280	2,200	2,200	372	---	450	---	450
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	936-5951	85	87	8,000	8,000	281	35	---	200	400	350
APPLIES DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5952	85	90	12,500	12,500	652	---	550	1,000	1,500	600
MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	G	936-5954	85	85	897	897	897	50	---	300	---	547
AMERICARES	G	936-5957	85	85	800	800	800	25	---	250	---	450
MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER	G	936-5958	86	86	---	425	---	---	425	80	---	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					273,947	306,839	128,791	82,006	25,500	39,902	30,825	38,517
GRANTS					273,947	306,839	128,791	82,006	25,500	39,902	30,825	38,517
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	932-0604.02	73	86	7,650	7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	936-3030	84	88	2,812	9,372	700	---	---	350	---	350

•Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II	G	936-3031	84	88	6,152	16,439	350	350	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					16,614	33,461	5,400	3,350	---	1,700	---	350
GRANTS					16,614	33,461	5,400	3,350	---	1,700	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	83	---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G	936-5053	84	C	---	---	1,056	264	1,360	1,275	1,353	1,286
TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-5055	85	89	1,164	1,164	465	---	600	722	375	356
JOINT MOUS-HEALTH	G	936-5057	85	C	---	---	1,040	75	1,040	988	1,272	1,208
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,164	1,164	2,561	339	3,000	2,985	3,000	2,850
GRANTS					1,164	1,164	2,561	339	3,000	2,985	3,000	2,850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1406	72	C	---	---	63	---	---	50	---	13
AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST	G	936-1421	85	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	750	---	750
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,500	1,500	1,563	---	---	800	---	763
GRANTS					1,500	1,500	1,563	---	---	800	---	763
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					313,424	364,898	148,829	94,491	30,500	47,312	36,500	45,100
GRANTS					313,424	364,898	148,829	94,491	30,500	47,312	36,500	45,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	79	C	---	---	1,118	1,031	475	300	625	400
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
GRANTS					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
GRANTS					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					313,424	364,898	149,947	95,522	31,475	48,112	37,625	46,000
GRANTS					313,424	364,898	149,947	95,522	31,475	48,112	37,625	46,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	87	---	3,000	---	---	1,500	450	1,400	1,200
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	931-1126	78	86	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	450
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	88	---	100	---	---	100	---	---	100
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC	G	936-5927	83	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,700	860	7,000	3,800
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5928	84	89	---	2,500	---	---	2,100	380	---	900
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	936-5935	85	91	---	800	---	---	775	---	---	550
VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH	G	936-5947	84	88	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	325
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	936-5951	85	87	3,000	3,665	1,065	30	1,000	900	1,600	1,000
APPLIES DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5952	85	90	---	1,000	---	---	950	---	---	650
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
GRANTS					3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
GRANTS					3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
UN CHILDRENS FUND	G	930-0700	85	C	---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
GRANTS					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
GRANTS					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	22,565	8,565	30	10,625	5,090	10,000	13,975
GRANTS					3,000	22,565	8,565	30	10,625	5,090	10,000	13,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
RADIO LANGUAGE ARTS	G	931-1017	79	85	4,171	4,161	4,161	4,013	---	148	---	---
STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	G	931-1054	79	86	7,700	5,790	5,740	5,454	50	336	---	---
EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS	G	931-1109	77	89	8,601	8,601	5,330	4,728	400	600	500	600
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE	G	931-1231	80	89	2,760	2,760	1,749	1,625	250	275	250	275
LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION AND ADMINISTRAT	G	936-5303	79	87	630	880	630	630	---	---	250	50
RADIO COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION	G	936-5807	81	86	4,268	3,910	3,910	3,309	---	601	---	---
RURAL SATELLITE PROGRAM	G	936-5811	79	89	22,000	8,918	8,212	7,781	350	500	---	281
RADIO SCIENCE	G	936-5818	84	90	8,020	8,020	1,228	366	1,520	1,000	1,175	1,450
IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II	G	936-5823	84	94	17,000	17,000	3,200	1,500	2,400	2,325	2,400	2,500
RESEARCH IN EDUCATION PROGRAM	G	936-5824	85	89	7,000	7,000	868	---	455	950	900	1,000
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G	936-5826	85	90	7,295	7,295	200	---	250	200	200	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					89,445	74,335	35,228	29,406	5,675	6,935	5,675	6,356
GRANTS					89,445	74,335	35,228	29,406	5,675	6,935	5,675	6,356
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	714	714	714	714	---	---	---	---
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	936-5317 01	82	88	2,843	2,894	2,544	2,210	125	430	225	200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,557	3,608	3,258	2,924	125	430	225	200
GRANTS					3,557	3,608	3,258	2,924	125	430	225	200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING												
TRAINING EVAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES	G	926-0071.01	77	C	---	---	5,454	5,028	800	800	900	900
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING PROJECT	G	936-2005	86	88	---	1,700	---	---	500	500	600	600
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G	938-0601	81	86	3,605	7,709	3,080	3,080	700	700	700	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,605	9,409	8,534	8,108	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
GRANTS					3,605	9,409	8,534	8,108	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					96,607	87,352	47,020	40,438	7,800	9,365	8,100	8,756
GRANTS					96,607	87,352	47,020	40,438	7,800	9,365	8,100	8,756
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	77	C	---	---	1,166	434	300	150	300	200
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	2,729	2,119	700	700	800	500
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
GRANTS					---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
GRANTS					---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					96,607	87,352	50,915	42,991	8,800	10,215	9,400	9,456
GRANTS					96,607	87,352	50,915	42,991	8,800	10,215	9,400	9,456
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G	931-1090	78	90	4,009	4,009	2,808	2,482	300	400	305	400
MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES	G	936-5402	82	86	1,530	1,650	1,477	1,271	150	172	---	207
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G	936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,696	1,076	125	325	500	295	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					6,789	7,355	5,361	3,878	775	1,072	600	1,107
GRANTS					6,789	7,355	5,361	3,878	775	1,072	600	1,107
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G	936-5702	78	C	---	---	1,782	1,712	150	170	100	125
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G	936-5724	80	87	15,250	15,250	10,805	8,722	950	2,334	1,000	1,300
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	936-5728	82	87	7,600	14,100	6,138	4,786	1,300	2,148	1,100	1,300
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G	936-9997	81	86	14,000	16,525	11,079	9,086	1,600	2,493	1,100	1,900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					36,850	45,875	29,804	24,306	4,000	7,145	3,300	4,625
GRANTS					36,850	45,875	29,804	24,306	4,000	7,145	3,300	4,625
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
ENVR NATURAL RESOURCES EXP INFO BASE	G	931-1209	79	85	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,727	---	373	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-5517	82	88	6,115	6,115	2,513	1,584	855	850	1,000	850
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5519	80	89	---	---	1,670	1,644	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					9,215	9,215	7,283	5,955	855	1,223	1,000	850
GRANTS					9,215	9,215	7,283	5,955	855	1,223	1,000	850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
PROJECT REVIEW	G	936-5052	84	C	---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
GRANTS					---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1406	72	C	---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
GRANTS					---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					52,854	62,445	46,626	36,681	6,545	10,290	5,300	7,332
GRANTS					52,854	62,445	46,626	36,681	6,545	10,290	5,300	7,332
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM POLICY AND EVALUATION												
FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION	G	938-0800	82	C	---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
GRANTS					---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
GRANTS					---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	80	C	---	---	3,475	2,484	1,750	1,220	1,425	1,270
TITLE IX PROGRAM	G	930-0023	78	C	---	---	1,313	867	400	300	400	300
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	930-0085	80	C	---	---	4,852	4,076	1,185	1,098	1,200	800
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	6,091	5,049	490	350	400	200
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	930-0232	76	C	---	---	5,183	4,155	1,815	1,605	1,575	1,200
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	560	450	500	450
SURVEYS AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	G	930-2256	81	C	---	---	1,477	1,477	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
GRANTS					---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
GRANTS					---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					52,854	62,445	70,642	55,958	13,245	15,938	11,300	12,152
GRANTS					52,854	62,445	70,642	55,958	13,245	15,938	11,300	12,152
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G	936-5724	80	87	2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
GRANTS					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
GRANTS					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER	G	938-1335	85	85	12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
GRANTS					12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
GRANTS					12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,600	17,100	8,600	2,413	1,435	6,794	1,500	1,689
GRANTS					14,600	17,100	8,600	2,413	1,435	6,794	1,500	1,689
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 37-02

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
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	1,756	---	---	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G	938-XXX3	86	90	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
TECHNOSERV (TNS)	G	938-XXX4	86	90	---	335	---	---	---	---	335	105
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	938-XX25	87	89	---	2,100	---	---	---	---	700	125
WINROCK INTL LIVESTOCK CENTER (WI)	G	938-XX26	87	89	---	600	---	---	---	---	200	100
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	938-XX30	87	89	---	2,300	---	---	---	---	740	240
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	938-0176	83	85	2,400	2,400	2,300	1,397	---	903	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDF)	G	938-0200	83	85	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,302	---	762	---	436
TECHNOSERVE, INC (TNS)	G	938-0201	83	86	2,800	2,800	2,380	2,192	420	608	---	---
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)	G	938-0203	82	85	---	---	860	860	---	---	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	938-0248	84	86	2,375	2,375	1,575	1,330	400	300	---	345
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	938-0251	84	86	3,243	3,242	1,300	800	1,500	2,000	---	442
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	G	938-0258	85	87	1,350	2,700	450	---	425	450	450	400
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G	938-0259	85	89	2,000	1,800	500	95	---	400	---	---
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	G	938-0260	85	87	2,400	2,400	800	145	700	700	800	800
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G	938-0261	85	87	2,900	2,900	2,100	78	800	700	---	750
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)	G	938-0265	85	87	1,000	1,970	335	78	300	300	335	300
AFRICARE	G	938-0266	85	87	690	690	230	36	230	250	230	300

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	938-0267	85	89	2,009	2,100	1,009	398	---	100	750	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					29,667	40,212	20,339	12,467	4,775	7,473	6,540	5,843
GRANTS					29,667	40,212	20,339	12,467	4,775	7,473	6,540	5,843
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	938-XXX1	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	100
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)	G	938-XX63	87	89	---	600	---	---	---	---	400	200
WORLD VISION RELIEF AGENCY (WVRO)	G	938-XX64	87	89	---	2,850	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G	938-0202	84	87	2,200	2,200	1,222	722	850	900	---	700
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)	G	938-0205	83	85	975	975	975	865	---	110	---	---
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	938-0233	83	85	1,400	1,370	1,370	771	---	599	---	---
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)	G	938-0240	84	86	888	887	587	240	155	150	---	100
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)	G	938-0262	86	88	220	670	220	---	275	110	275	385
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0263	85	87	1,400	1,400	400	140	515	400	500	500
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	2,700	2,330	1,270	157	560	800	1,035	900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					9,783	14,782	6,044	2,895	2,355	3,069	3,710	3,185
GRANTS					9,783	14,782	6,044	2,895	2,355	3,069	3,710	3,185
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
VITAMIN A												
VITAMIN A	G	938-XX33	86	87	---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION												
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	G	938-0230	81	C	11,539	11,539	6,139	3,930	2,500	3,300	2,500	3,200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					11,539	11,539	6,139	3,930	2,500	3,300	2,500	3,200
GRANTS					11,539	11,539	6,139	3,930	2,500	3,300	2,500	3,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
GRANTS					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
GRANTS					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G	938-0271	85	87	1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
GRANTS					1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
PROJECT CONCERN INTL (PCI)	G	938-XXX5	86	88	---	1,200	---	---	400	250	800	550
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-XX23	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	750	200
AFR MED AND RESEARCH FDN (AMREF)	G	938-XX31	86	88	---	600	---	---	200	100	400	300
PROJECT HOPE (HOPE)	G	938-XX66	87	89	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)	G	938-0135	83	86	1,250	1,250	800	497	400	470	---	233
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	938-0193	83	86	1,350	1,350	1,200	1,130	150	270	---	---
PGM INTRO ADAPT CONTRACEPT TECH (PIACT)	G	938-0242	83	85	350	350	350	266	---	84	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-0249	84	86	2,150	2,150	1,550	950	600	780	---	420
PROJECT HOPE	G	938-0252	84	86	3,300	3,602	---	---	500	1,500	---	1,771
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	938-0267	85	89	3,500	3,500	---	---	1,500	200	750	700
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	938-0269	85	87	1,950	1,950	---	---	600	700	650	800
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	938-0270	85	87	825	825	---	---	250	300	275	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	G	938-0273	85	87	1,035	1,035	365	34	335	400	435	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					15,710	22,312	4,265	2,877	4,935	5,054	5,060	6,174
GRANTS					15,710	22,312	4,265	2,877	4,935	5,054	5,060	6,174
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	1,351	1,351	1,351	911	---	440	---	---
PROJECT HOPE	G	938-0252	84	86	---	---	2,502	1,331	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,390	390	1,190	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,351	3,351	3,853	2,242	1,390	830	1,190	1,000
GRANTS					3,351	3,351	3,853	2,242	1,390	830	1,190	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL												
TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL	G	938-0500	85	86	600	476	476	142	---	325	---	---
COOP FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CAR	G	938-0503	85	85	2,340	2,164	2,164	---	---	750	---	800
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G	938-0505	85	85	690	690	690	34	---	200	---	200
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	938-0506	85	85	1,325	1,325	1,325	---	---	300	---	500
ADVENTIST DEV RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)	G	938-0508	85	85	888	888	888	26	---	250	---	250
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-0509	85	85	1,531	1,531	1,530	85	---	500	---	500
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	938-0510	85	85	1,026	1,025	1,025	29	---	300	---	300
MINNESOTA INTO HEALTH VOLUNTEERS (MIHV)	G	938-0513	85	85	419	344	344	11	---	150	---	150

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	938-0514	85	85	474	474	474	14	---	150	---	150
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	G	938-0515	85	85	---	---	47	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					9,293	8,917	8,963	341	---	2,925	---	2,850
GRANTS					9,293	8,917	8,963	341	---	2,925	---	2,850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450	10,424
GRANTS					30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450	10,424
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450	10,424
GRANTS					30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450	10,424
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
CHILD SURVIVAL												
CHILD SURVIVAL	G	938-XX32	86	87	---	14,800	---	---	7,300	1,300	7,500	3,000
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	938-0501	85	85	443	442	442	---	---	341	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G	938-0502	85	85	3,000	2,870	2,870	80	---	1,000	---	1,000
INTERNATIONAL CHILD CARE (ICC)	G	938-0504	85	85	408	408	408	12	---	150	---	150
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	938-0506	85	85	200	200	200	81	---	75	---	44
PROJECT HOPE (HOPE)	G	938-0507	85	85	700	700	700	18	---	300	---	250
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	G	938-0515	85	85	315	315	315	---	---	200	---	115
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
GRANTS					5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
GRANTS					5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
GRANTS					5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)	G	938-0244	84	86	16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
GRANTS					16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	938-XX19	86	88	---	375	---	---	250	50	125	150
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-XX23	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	250	200
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	938-0239	83	86	376	376	360	300	---	60	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	938-0248	84	86	---	300	---	---	300	100	---	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					376	2,551	360	300	550	210	375	550
GRANTS					376	2,551	360	300	550	210	375	550
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	938-XX22	87	88	---	975	---	---	---	---	350	100
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	938-0253	84	86	955	1,965	630	385	300	250	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	1,535	1,535	315	---	550	305	275	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,490	4,475	945	385	850	555	625	400
GRANTS					2,490	4,475	945	385	850	555	625	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

• Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
GRANTS					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
GRANTS					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	G	938-0250	84	C	---	3,423	1,155	648	1,150	1,250	1,200	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	3,423	1,155	648	1,150	1,250	1,200	700
GRANTS					---	3,423	1,155	648	1,150	1,250	1,200	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G	938-XXX3	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	400	---	600
TECHNOSERV (TNS)	G	938-XXX4	86	90	---	3,000	---	---	790	200	865	600
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G	938-XXX7	86	88	---	1,065	---	---	200	50	200	150
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G	938-XXX8	86	88	---	1,500	---	---	500	150	750	850
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	938-XX62	87	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G	938-0177	83	85	2,300	2,200	2,200	1,350	---	540	---	310
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G	938-0211	83	85	650	650	650	557	---	93	---	---
PAN AMERICAN DEV FOUNDATION (PADF)	G	938-0231	83	85	---	---	350	305	---	---	---	---
CENTER EDUC DEV POP ACTIVITIES (CEDPA)	G	938-0241	83	85	350	350	350	253	---	97	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-0249	84	86	1,350	1,350	750	461	500	500	---	389
NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G	938-0256	84	86	300	300	---	---	100	110	---	---
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G	938-0259	85	89	1,800	---	---	---	450	150	500	500
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	938-0267	85	88	5,675	13,675	2,209	---	---	1,750	---	500

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)	G	938-0268	85	87	1,005	2,000	335	---	300	375	335	300
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	G	938-0273	85	87	270	270	70	70	65	60	---	5
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					13,700	32,360	6,914	2,996	3,905	4,475	3,650	4,504
GRANTS					13,700	32,360	6,914	2,996	3,905	4,475	3,650	4,504
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
EPISCOPAL CHURCH USA (ECUSA)	G	938-XX67	87	89	---	900	---	---	---	---	300	100
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G	938-0212	83	85	749	749	749	561	---	188	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	8,768	8,768	8,768	7,127	---	1,641	---	---
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE USA (ECUSA)	G	938-0254	84	86	500	485	325	155	160	230	---	100
FUND FOR MULTNATL MGT EDUCATION (FMME)	G	938-0255	84	84	250	250	250	180	---	70	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0263	85	87	900	1,950	350	---	185	400	250	5
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	---	2,850	915	---	---	900	---	800
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G	938-0272	85	87	1,800	3,600	600	100	550	500	600	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					12,967	19,552	11,957	8,123	895	3,929	1,150	1,405
GRANTS					12,967	19,552	11,957	8,123	895	3,929	1,150	1,405
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
OCEAN FREIGHT	G	932-0106	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	9,450	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G	938-0238	83	C	---	36,195	22,089	---	5,750	8,000	6,500	8,000

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C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					126,858	163,053	148,947	117,408	5,750	17,450	6,500	8,000
GRANTS					126,858	163,053	148,947	117,408	5,750	17,450	6,500	8,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
GRANTS					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
GRANTS					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
COOPERATIVE TO COOPERATIVE GRANTS	G	940-0209	82	C	---	---	776	146	738	490	1,005	500
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)	G	940-0219	85	85	910	910	910	591	---	319	---	---
WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS (WOCCU)	G	940-0220	85	85	950	950	950	380	---	570	---	---
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)	G	940-0221	85	87	1,375	1,375	450	---	450	470	475	470
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	940-0222	85	85	710	710	710	---	---	710	---	---
VOLUNTEERS FOR COOP ASST (VOCA)	G	940-0223	85	85	740	740	740	417	---	323	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	940-0225	85	85	780	780	780	390	---	390	---	---
INTL. TRADE DEV. PROGRAM (NCBA)	G	940-0257	85	87	1,947	2,030	600	235	830	600	600	700
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	940-0330	86	89	2,145	2,145	---	---	741	700	718	741
NATIONAL COOP BUSINESS ASSOC (NCBA)	G	940-0331	86	89	2,556	2,556	---	---	884	800	856	850
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOC. (CUNA)	G	940-0332	86	89	2,612	2,612	---	---	902	850	874	850
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	940-0333	86	89	1,952	1,952	---	---	675	600	653	600
VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS COOP ASST (VOCA)	G	940-0334	86	89	2,300	2,300	---	---	780	650	819	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
GRANTS					18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE					18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
GRANTS					18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 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 DEVELOPMENT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP	G	912-0007	78	83	10,272	10,272	10,272	9,945	---	327	---	---
HOUSING THE URBAN POOR	G	940-1001	84	88	12,503	12,503	3,678	2,787	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	940-1002	84	87	11,070	11,070	2,359	1,471	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-1005	83	C	---	---	2,101	1,453	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	940-1006	86	90	---	11,250	---	---	1,000	500	1,500	1,500
SECONDARY CITIES	G	940-1007	86	90	---	7,500	---	---	500	200	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					33,845	52,595	18,410	15,656	5,500	5,027	6,500	6,500
GRANTS					33,845	52,595	18,410	15,656	5,500	5,027	6,500	6,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE					33,845	52,595	18,410	15,656	5,500	5,027	6,500	6,500
GRANTS					33,845	52,595	18,410	15,656	5,500	5,027	6,500	6,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	11,950	7,130	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	11,950	7,130	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	11,950	7,130	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
HEALTH												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	7,500	350	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	7,500	350	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	7,500	350	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR OFFICE					---	---	49,950	10,586	16,000	7,000	13,500	10,820
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	49,950	10,586	16,000	7,000	13,500	10,820

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-0001	82	C	---	---	70	---	---	70	---	---
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	84	800	800	800	502	---	298	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	5,600	5,600	2,600	350	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
JOINT AGRICULTURE CONSULTATIVE CORPORATI	G	940-0005	82	85	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,064	---	482	---	---
DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	940-0008	85	C	---	---	203	---	---	203	---	---
INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	940-2002	85	C	---	---	110	---	200	250	---	60
FINANCIAL MARKETS	G	940-2005	85	85	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	940-2028	85	C	---	---	378	---	---	300	---	78
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,946	7,946	5,717	1,916	1,700	3,103	1,500	1,638
GRANTS					7,946	7,946	5,717	1,916	1,700	3,103	1,500	1,638
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	500	250	---	---	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	84	87	300	300	300	---	---	300	---	---
ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS	G	940-0009	85	85	1,973	1,973	1,973	---	---	1,500	---	473
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,273	2,273	2,773	250	---	1,800	---	473
GRANTS					2,273	2,273	2,773	250	---	1,800	---	473
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-0001	82	C	---	---	6,332	5,299	1,500	1,300	2,500	2,000
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	4,302	3,259	650	1,500	---	244

*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, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	52,395	52,395	43,875	38,792	4,260	4,200	4,260	4,200
DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	940-0008	85	C	---	---	797	---	2,500	700	3,500	1,500
INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	940-2002	85	C	---	---	190	---	500	300	900	500
FINANCIAL MARKETS	G	940-2005	85	C	---	---	610	---	400	500	840	600
INVESTMENT PROMOTION/FEASABILITY STUDIES	G	940-2006	85	C	---	---	181	---	---	181	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	940-2028	85	C	---	---	122	---	500	400	500	500
COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY	G	940-2029	85	C	---	---	159	23	1,250	314	1,500	1,000
TRAINING ENTREPRENEURSHIP	G	940-2038	85	C	---	---	106	---	---	106	500	200
PRIVATIZATION CONFERENCE	G	940-2039	85	85	250	250	248	---	---	248	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					52,645	52,645	56,922	47,373	11,560	9,749	14,500	10,744
GRANTS					52,645	52,645	56,922	47,373	11,560	9,749	14,500	10,744
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE					62,864	62,864	65,412	49,539	13,260	14,652	16,000	12,855
GRANTS					62,864	62,364	65,412	49,539	13,260	14,652	16,000	12,855
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ITEMS RETRIEVED 80

*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, 1985 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 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR												
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I	G	936-5538	81	87	36,000	36,000	25,209	19,845	4,000	6,500	4,000	5,500
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	G	936-5542	81	C	---	---	24,176	14,701	6,026	5,000	5,173	5,100
STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY	G	936-5543	81	C	---	---	2,288	1,892	300	300	300	300
US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH	G	936-5544	85	C	---	---	2,000	56	4,785	1,500	4,785	2,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- 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	35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
GRANTS				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
GRANTS				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
GRANTS				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
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Success Stories

Africa

Chad - In FY 1985, the timely provision of 75,000 tons of P.L. 480 Title II regular and emergency food valued at $47.5 million (including freight) and $4 million in disaster assistance helped avert famine and the worst effects of the drought. U.S. and donor resources were effectively used in easing the plight of approximately 1.5 million persons considered to be "at-risk," of whom over 200,000 were displaced within Chad. The Government of Chad established a Food Aid Action Committee comprising donors and relief agencies which devised and carried out a resettlement policy benefiting over 60,000 persons, thus avoiding large concentrations of drought victims in makeshift shelters. During the dry season, displaced persons were provided with means to become involved in small-scale irrigated agriculture on agriculturally viable lands. When this year's rains began to fall, they received the necessary seed from the donor community to obtain a good cereals harvest, enabling them to resume their normal livelihoods.

Ghana - A.I.D. and the Government of Ghana teamed up in 1985 to provide food aid to neighbors through an innovative use of P.L. 480. In early 1985, Burkina Faso and Mali were recovering from the shock of the devastating drought that affected the Sahel and neighboring countries. Ghana, also a victim of the drought, began a steady recovery of good production late in 1984 with the advent of near normal rainfall. By early 1985, it became increasingly clear that Ghana would have a surplus of maize in its storage facilities.

The United States offered to provide rice to Ghana in return for an equivalent value in maize for Burkina Faso and Mali. An agreement was worked out to ship 10,000 metric tons of maize to Mali and 5,000 metric tons to Burkina Faso in exchange for 9,200 MT of U.S. medium grain rice under P.L. 480 Title II. The United States provided a grant to finance the transport of the maize, largely through Ghanaian private sector transporters. All deliveries have been completed. The barter arrangement alleviated food shortages in neighbouring Mali and Burkina Faso at a time when normal drought assistance food levels were running low and the new harvest had not yet started. The proximity of Ghana to the effected countries resulted in the timely delivery of the food.

Kenya - The Agricultural Development Loan (615-0230), begun in September 1984, is underwriting a system to expand private sector fertilizer distribution in Kenya. The $13 million program financed the procurement of approximately 50,000 MT of fertilizer over a two-year period.

Prior to 1983, the fertilizer sector was in complete disarray, characterized by insufficient amounts of fertilizer arriving

too late due to poor planning, and limited fertilizer distribution controlled by three major firms, the largest being the Government-controlled Kenya Farmers Association (KFA). The other two were private importers who sold fertilizer mainly to large estates or other distributors. A.I.D., in agreement with the Government of Kenya (GOK), improved the operation of the sector by requiring the government to produce a fertilizer import plan, announce retail prices, focus on the deficiencies of the current pricing firms, require payment through a number of private sector firms, and require payment with bank guarantees. A total of 16 private sector firms participated in the distribution of the initial tranche of 21,000 tons of fertilizer imported in March/April 1985. As a sign of success, the GOK is now requesting all donors to agree to distribute their fertilizer through private firms. The World Bank, the second largest donor of fertilizer to Kenya in 1985, has also reached agreement with the GOK to allow private sector firms to import World Bank-financed fertilizer directly.

Mali - A.I.D. has financed the work of an international agricultural research center, the International Center for Research on Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), under the Semi-Arid Crops Research II project (688-0226) in Mali since 1981 at a cost of $3.75 million, with a scheduled completion date in mid-1986. These funds have resulted in two major technology and institutional development achievements that are important to the solution of Mali's food problems. First, high quality scientific research has been carried out which is just now resulting in improved seed varieties expected to raise drought tolerance, insect-disease resistance and food quality. There have also been agronomic advances in maize-millet and cereal-legume intercropping, as well as the introduction of pigeon peas as a protein source and elusine as a cereal extender. Second, ICRISAT's work has resulted in significant institutional development. Six Malian scientists have earned graduate degrees, 45 have received advanced technical training, a research station has been constructed, Malian agriculturalists have been plugged into international scientific exchange networks, and the research establishment has improved its cooperation with the extention system and directly with farmers.

Mauritius - The FY 1984 Commodity Import Program (642-K-603), funded at $4.0 million, was used to import U.S. commodities for a private sector firm which then deposited the local currency equivalent to the dollar purchase into a special interest-bearing account at a U.S. bank with an office in Mauritius. The equivalent of $3.5 million in local currency has been used to construct seven rural industrial buildings (350,000 sq. ft.) in high unemployment areas in the country. The additional industrial area has much relieved the serious space constraint limiting the expansion of the private sector. All of the space has been rented and plans are progressing to build additional buildings, possibly funded by a bond issue. The rural building program is providing space for approximately

5,000 new jobs in districts throughout Mauritius where unemployment is highest. From just an idea in May 1984, today Mauritius has completed a successful rural industrial building development program that is significantly contributing to the growth of the private sector and employment.

Rwanda - The Communal Afforestation Project (698-0424.01), a sub-activity of a regional project, is establishing a forestry service in a three-commune area and involves a total cost of $500,000 from 1983 to 1987. It has put into operation 33 nurseries and has engaged and trained 25 extension agents since April 1984. The Peace Corps has provided excellent volunteers as technical advisors. To date the project has moved forward on two fronts: planting communal forests and working with farmers to promote on-farm tree planting. Farmers most regularly reached by the extension service have planted appropriate tree species in crop fields. As a result, yields of food crops have increased significantly. This agroforestry practice is also seen as a potential solution to Rwanda's fuelwood crisis. By inter-planting trees and food crops the project hopes not only to create an on-farm source of fuelwood, but to improve soil fertility, check erosion, and provide fodder for livestock and food for people as well.

Swaziland - Diarrhea is a major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in Swaziland. During 1984-85, as part of a worldwide effort, the Mass Media for Health project (931-1018), a centrally funded activity, conducted in Swaziland a multi-media intervention campaign to promote widespread utilization of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) in the treatment of children's diarrheal diseases. Also developed was an educational methodology for the use of mass communications by Ministry of Health professionals. For a relatively small investment of $300,000, the Swaziland component has had a major impact on disseminating ORT techniques.

The number of mothers using ORT homemade sugar and salt solution (SSS) increased from 40% to 76%, and the number who knew that SSS should be prepared fresh daily rose from 17% to 31%. The number of health care providers using oral rehydration solution (ORS) packets in the clinics rose by 25%. As a result of the successes of the Swaziland ORT program, Lesotho and Malawi have decided to implement a public health communications campaign for ORT. The public health communication methodology used in the ORT program has now been adopted for Swaziland's expanded program of immunization against childhood diseases.

Zaire - In 1978, A.I.D. initiated the Cassava Outreach Project (669-0077) to continue agricultural research on cassava, Zaire's most important food crop, with technical assistance to be provided by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). The project ran through 1985, with a life-of-project cost of $4.5 million.

Project objectives were to develop the institutional capacity of the National Cassava Research Program (PRONAM) in Zaire to conduct adaptive research on cassava and to make cassava technology available to rural farmers. PRONAM has established three regional centers in Bas-Zaire, Bandundu and Kasai Oriental regions. In training of Zairian staff to assume responsibility for research and extension activities, 11 persons received Masters level training, three persons were in PhD programs, and 25 participated in short-term training courses at IITA, as well as training by PRONAM for approximately 125 field staff. In the area of research, two varieties have been released which have a high yield potential, resistance to cassava bacterial blight and good consumer acceptability. Also, a clone of cassava was identified which has the highest level of resistance to cassava mealybug yet found by agricultural researchers. In addition, the project has identified varieties with resistance to cassava green spider mite.

Zambia - The goal of the Agricultural Development, Research and Extension Project (611-0201) is to help increase the incomes of small farmers and raise national food production through the development and adaptation of relevant technology. The project, with a total cost of $12.5 million, was started in 1980 and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1986. It is helping to strengthen the research capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and to increase the effectiveness of the Zambian extension service in transferring relevant agricultural technology, with special emphasis on small-scale farmers.

The project's primary focus has been on breeding of maize, soybean, and sunflower to develop and identify varieties that are higher yielding, resistant to drought, disease and insects, and to identify, through on-farm research, those varieties that show the most promise on small-scale farmers' lands and in their farming systems. Those varieties identified are then introduced to small-scale farmers through the use of on-farm crop trials, demonstrations, and farmer training by the extension service agents. Already two maize varieties have been released that double the yield over local varieties. Two varieties of soybeans that are free-nodulating (nitrogen fixing) have also been identified and released. Both are popular among small-scale farmers because of a 15% increase in yield.

Zimbabwe - In 1982, A.I.D. began a $6.5 million project with the Government of Zimbabwe parastatal, the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC), to assist in implementing its family planning program . The Zimbabwe Family Planning Project (613-0219, formerly the Child Spacing and Fertility project), provides support for each of the seven units of the council: community-based distribution; youth advisory services;

training; medical/clinical services; management and administration; information, education and commucation; and evaluation and research. This is an institution building project designed to strengthen and expand the capacity of ZNFPC to provide information, services and commodities to peri-urban and rural Zimbabweans.

ZNFPC has become one of the most effective family planning operations on the African sub-continent. Strong policy and financial support from the GOZ coupled with A.I.D. resources have led to a dramatic increase in the number of new family planning users -- an increase of contraceptive users from 50,000 in 1982 to 275,000 in 1984. While hard data is not yet available, projections indicate that there may have been 400,000 users in 1985. Data from the 1984 Zimbabwe Reproductive Health Survey suggest that 39% of married women are presently being protected by modern (27%) or traditional (12%) methods. This makes Zimbabwe's contraceptive prevalence one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. The project promises to bring the country's population growth rate of 3.8% more in balance with its resources.

Success Stories

Bureau for Asia and the Near East

BANGLADESH

Over the last 10 years, P.L. 480 Title II Food-For-Work (FFW) programs have been widely recognized as one of the most effective ways to meet Bangladesh's need for relief, employment, and rural infrastructure. The FFW program (388-0061) administered by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), successfully addresses three A.I.D. mandates:

-- Humanitarian relief. Each year up to 120,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 wheat are disbursed as wages to 833,000 workers, or 8%-13% of the unemployed labor force. Recent studies have shown that the average worker and his family received only 68% of the recommended daily allowance of calories. Without FFW, this would have been lower.

-- Rural infrastructure. Since 1976, more than 38,000 miles of rural roads have been built and/or maintained by the A.I.D. FFW program. These roads have improved the access of some of the poorest areas of Bangladesh to agricultural extension, credit, rural electrification, and family planning programs.

-- Local institution building. In 1985, CARE trained 3,200 local private contractors and government officials in 160 of Bangladesh's 460 sub-districts in sub-project design and implementation. In 1986, CARE plans to provide the same training to 4,725 participants in 315 sub-districts.

BURMA

Since its inception in late 1981, the A.I.D.-financed Maize And Oilseeds Production Project (482-0005) has been responsible for dramatic increases in both plantings and yields of maize and oilseeds in Burma. A mid-term evaluation of the project completed in early 1985 confirmed that the project had resulted in increases over a three-year period totaling 116,850 MT of maize, 64,255 MT of groundnuts, 20,635 MT of sesame, and 27,001 MT of sunflower. These increased yields have resulted in increased incomes for some 200,000 farm families participating in the oilseed program and increased employment in the 28-community project area. Yield increases to date have been achieved in steady annual increments, and there is every indication that further increases in yields and plantings will be achieved.

EGYPT

1. In Alexandria governorate, infant mortality during the diarrhea season (May-August) dropped 25% between 1983 and 1985. This dramatic reduction is a direct outcome of a national campaign to reduce infant/child mortality from diarrheal dehydration funded under the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (COD) Project (263-0137). In less than three years, the project has established 30 oral rehydration therapy (ORT) training centers for health personnel and 2,471 ORT service units in health facilities in all governorates, and implemented a national television promotional campaign. Local production of oral rehydration salts (ORS) has increased from 16.5 million liters in 1983 to 90 million in 1985, 60% of which is sold through private pharmacies at affordable prices, set with a high enough profit margin to pharmacists to encourage their sale. Sample surveys indicate 94% of mothers know about ORS and 63% had used ORS by June 1985. More importantly, survey data from eight governorates indicate a decline in infant death rates during peak diarrhea months.

2. The Basic Education Project (263-0139) demonstrates the importance of access to schools in the rural areas, especially for girls. The project supports principally primary and preparatory (grades 1-9) school construction in rural areas where school facilities are scarce and enrollments low. In the two years since the first project schools became operational, the following facts were noted:

-- Enrollment of 6-year-olds increased 13%, 11% for boys and 16% for girls. This is one percentage higher overall than projected by project planners. In a sampling of villages studied thoroughly, the enrollment rate for girls in grade one increased dramatically, from 49% to 95%.

-- The dropout rate in grades 2-6 decreased in both years. Analysis shows that once children enrolled, chances are greater that a higher number of them will continue until functional literacy is achieved.

3. A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to encourage private enterprise development in Egypt through projects providing credit and business services. The Private Investment Encouragement Fund, or PIE Fund (263-0097), offers medium- to long-term credit to private enterprises for start-up or improvement of facilities by co-financing with participating banks which provide local currency financing and manage fund investments.

The first use of fund resources was a $5 million six-year loan to General Motors Egypt (GME) for construction, equipment, and technical services needed to manufacture light- and medium-duty trucks and buses. Local banks co-financed a local currency

loan equivalent to $30 million. This loan is the largest syndicated term loan ever made to a 100% percent private Egyptian firm. President Mubarak dedicated the plant in October 1985. GME expects to produce or procure 40% of componentry within three years and 60% within five, for vehicles both for domestic use and for export. Thanks to an extensive training program, when the plant reaches full production capacity, GME will produce 18,000 vehicles per year and employ 1,400 Egyptians at management, technical and blue-collar levels.

INDIA

The Integrated Child Development Services project (386-0476) is part of a national program begun in 1976, now to be expanded further under the seventh five-year plan. The objectives of this program are (a) to reduce mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition; (b) to promote proper psychological and social development and prevent school dropouts; and (c) to enhance the capability of tne mother to understand proper nutrition and health education. Program services include: supplementary feeding, immunization, health check-up and referral, nutrition and health education, and non-formal preschool education. Beneficiaries are children 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and mothers of preschool children.

Under this program, in 1983 A.I.D. began a project to establish about 4,000 village child-care centers in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The project is an innovative blending of bilateral development assistance and P.L. 480 Title II food resources for nutritional enhancement. To date, the project has been quite successful: almost 80% of the child-care centers have begun operations, and 75% of these centers' specially recruited child-care workers have been trained.

INDONESIA

Family Planning and Development Services (497-0270) and associated A.I.D. efforts have frequently been cited for significant contributions to the development of a highly effective Indonesian family planning program. In the past, the primary indices for measuring the success of the program have focused on changes in the crude birth rate (from 41 in 1970 to 28 in 1985), the total fertility rate (5.5 in 1970 to 3.00 in 1984), and the contraceptive prevalence rate (4% in 1972 to 61% in 1984). To achieve these impressive results, the budget of the Indonesian Family Planning Board increased from $56.2 million in 1970 to a high of $119.8 million in 1982. These increased budget levels have become an important concern of the Government of Indonesia in the past few years. Projections of steady cost increases over the next decade have added to this concern. In response, A.I.D. conducted an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the family planning program. The results

once again demonstrate the major contribution which the family planning program has made toward the overall development of Indonesian society.

The examination of the impact of Indonesia's family planning program in two areas of public expenditure, education and health, found that through its impact on population size, it saves the government more than it costs. The projected net savings in 1984 alone amount to over $700 million. A.I.D. estimates these savings to total over $2 billion by the year 2000. In economic terms these gains translate into a high internal rate of return, close to 40%, and a benefit-cost ratio of 12.5 to 1. Clearly, its contribution to Indonesia's development justifies the level of investment in the family planning program.

JORDAN

Following an outbreak of cholera in 1981, the Government of Jordan adopted plans to provide clean piped water to all settlements of 500 or more people by 1985. A.I.D.'s Water Systems and Services Management (278-0259) project has contributed $4 million in grant and $17 million in loan funds to this $28.5 million effort to improve and revitalize the effective management, conservation, protection and full utilization of Jordan's scarce water resources.

The project is enhancing the technical and managerial capabilities of Jordan's private sector, and providing vital technical assistance for institutional and human resources development. It has provided design services and construction supervision for 10 secondary cities and partial funding of construction for water and wastewater facilities at two cities.

During project design it was recognized that Jordanian contractors and consultants need upgrading to compete more effectively with foreign contractors in Jordan and the region. In order to transfer appropriate technical skills to the Jordanian construction firms, it was specified that they would engage U.S. sub-contractors to work with them in design and construction supervision for the 10 cities. Design work has been completed and contracts for construction have been let.

At this stage of implementation, the projects interim evaluation revealed that all three of the Jordanian consulting firms providing design services show evidence of technology transfer by their U.S. sub-consultants and increased capabilities in the field of designing water and wastewater facilities.

The same Jordanian/U.S. firms having prime/sub-relationships will provide construction supervision for the 10 cities. Contracts for the construction of facilities at the two cities

have been awarded to four Jordanian firms having U.S. firms as sub-contractors. It is anticipated that the U.S. sub-contractors will also provide transfers of technology to the Jordanian prime contractors in the area of construction supervision.

As a result of the overall effort of which this project is a part, 90% of all Jordanian households now either have piped water or are in the process of being connected to water mains, and an additional 9% are expected to have connections by 1990.

MOROCCO

The Family Planning project III (608-0171), an $18 million effort, has continued to build on the successful foundation established during earlier phases of this project. Training programs for an additional 1,700 paramedical fieldworkers and 700 physicians with program management and supervision responsibilities are currently under way. These activities are in preparation for an FY 1986 expansion of the highly successful outreach program developed under Phase II of the project. The expanded program will provide household delivery of contraceptives and other basic health services (oral rehydration salts, immunization referrals, breast feeding promotion and weaning foods) to more than 70% of Moroccan women and young children. Also, the Ministry of Public Health in the past year has established surgical contraception services in 30 provincial hospitals. On the policy side, the government has recorded similar success, having recently completed its first national inter-ministerial population seminar to assess the impact of rapid demographic growth on the achievement of developmental objectives in other sectors. Finally, to increase commercial distribution of contraceptive commodities, A.I.D. and the Private Sector Moroccan Family Planning Association have begun a series of data collection and technical assistance activities.

NEPAL

The $1.5 million Radio Education Teacher Training Project II (RETT II, 367-0146) continues a long-term effort to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Nepal to use radio and long distance learning technologies to improve the teaching skills and subject knowledge of the country's primary school teachers.

An earlier phase of the project was successful in designing a cost-effective daily radio program for non-high school pass primary teachers, aimed specifically at improving pedagogical skills. This program, now in its fourth year, is being carried on by the Ministry of Education and Culture. So far, approximately 5,000 teachers have been trained via this program, which continues to instruct by radio an estimated 1,500 annually. An evaluation indicated that the program had

clearly broadened teachers' knowledge of instructional methodologies, and that such radio-based training was being provided at approximately one-tenth the cost of similar campus-based training.

The new project phase complements methodology training with skills upgrading in three specific subject areas (English, mathematics and science). This project also strengthens the capacity of the government to design and conduct other education and training programs which take advantage of the medium of radio to reach, in a sustainable and cost-effective manner, learners located throughout the diverse and remote regions of the country.

OMAN

The Wadi al-Khawd Recharge Dam project was the first project of the Oman-American Joint Commission (272-0101). The purpose of this technology transfer project was to conserve rain water for productive purposes, one of Oman's most important priorities for development. Hitherto rain water, coming infrequently but torrentially, had simply run into the sea and was lost to any productive use. This dam, the first of its kind in Oman, is intended to demonstrate the use of such a dam in slowing the runoff of rain water to allow the water to percolate into the soil to replenish the aquifer. This replenishment replaces water that is increasingly being pumped for drinking and for agriculture and helps to slow salt water intrusion caused by insufficient recharge and continued pumping.

The dam is five kilometers long and reaches a maximum height of eight meters. Its capacity is about 4.5 million cubic meters of water, about 20% of the current annual water use of the capital area. (The dam is located about 40 kilometers from the capital.) A.I.D. contributed $8.2 million, the Government of Oman, $10.6 million. The dam was completed in March 1985, under budget and ahead of schedule.

PAKISTAN

The Gudu component of the Rural Electrification Project (391-0473) consists of constructing a 450 megawatt combined cycle gas turbine generation plant at Gudu, Pakistan. This plant combines heavy duty gas turbines with waste heat recovery boilers, which increases efficiency at least 44% -- a much higher level than traditional steam plants can achieve. Not only has this project transferred a new technology to Pakistan, but it will be fueled by a gas supply that is unsuitable for normal industrial and residential uses and therefore flared off as waste. The design and installation time of the plant is only half that of a normal steam facility. This latter factor is extremely important as Pakistan suffers from power shortages that cripple agricultural and industrial production during six

months of the year when hydroelectric power output is reduced due to priority irrigation requirements. The Gudu plant will increase thermal generating capacity in the Government of Pakistan (GOP) system by about 25%. The project has been successful in attracting funds from the Asian Development Bank that are double those of A.I.D. The GOP will add waste heat recovery boilers to a number of existing power plants as a result of this project.

PHILIPPINES

1. Under the $3.5 million Bicol Integrated Area Development III Project (492-0289), roughly 1,600 small farmers in the lower two-thirds of the project area (2,000 hectares) began receiving water on a regular basis with the March 1985 completion of the last major irrigation structure. In the following cropping season, rice yields increased from the old rainfed average of 1.75 metric tons per hectare to 3.5 tons. Cost to the farmer for irrigation water was equivalent to only 150 kilograms of increased per hectare production. Additionally, farmers now are assured of a second annual crop rather than having to depend upon unpredictable rainfed conditions.

The project received an award which is presented annually to the national irrigation system that combines highest productivity with best financial operating results. Based on operations in the upper one-third of the project (1,000 hectares), operating income in 1984 exceeded operating expenses by 78%, while rice yields averaged four tons per hectare.

2. Meeting the need for school classrooms and rural roads is a serious problem in the Philippines. Many schools are forced to operate two or three shifts to accommodate the rapidly increasing school-age population while residents in remote rural areas find it difficult to obtain services and market their produce in urban centers. Responding to this need, the $50 million ESF-funded Schools and Roads Component of the Regional Development Fund Project (492-0374) finances needed infrastructure proposed by local government units in participating provinces and chartered cities. Localities are responsible for subproject selection and concomitant administrative requirements to initiate subprojects. In most cases, contracting, management of the implementation process and payments are all the responsibility of the local government units, thus contributing to institutional development.

As of September 1985, localities have constructed over 700 three-classroom schools and 650 local roads nationwide. An addition 650 subprojects are under construction.

The school buildings constructed by the ESF program also provided unexpected benefits after recent severe typhoons hit

the country. In badly damaged areas of the central and southern Philippines, the school buildings were among the only surviving structures, and these often were used as disaster assistance centers and temporary shelter for families whose homes were destroyed.

SOUTH PACIFIC

Under the PVO Cofinancing project (879-0001) the U.S.-based Save the Children Federation in 1983 began implementation of a project to reintroduce fuel saving workboats in Tuvalu. Under the expert guidance of U.S. professional boat designers, builders and sailmakers, Tuvaluan craftsmen have been trained in constructing boats of laminated wood, fiberglass and epoxy, and in sailmaking. With managerial and financial assistance from Save the Children over the first two years of project activity, the enterprise has been completely privatized under local national ownership, with no financial assistance needed at this time. The business is providing employment and training for a number of young islanders and is producing boats for fishing, inter-island passenger transportation and freight movement.

THAILAND

Thailand has long lacked a source of high quality seed necessary to increase yields. The Seed Development II project (493-0326) was initiated in FY 1982 to help remedy this problem. A.I.D. resources are being used to institutionalize a comprehensive and efficient seed program within the Royal Thai Government (RTG) that increases farmer use of high quality seed while steadily increasing the role of the private sector to supply such seed. The project consists of a management component; participant training in the United States and short-term technical training in Thailand; seed promotion and marketing; and assistance for private seed sector development. The project has provided technical assistance from a U.S. land grant university and capital assistance to help finance six seed centers nationwide. These centers process improved seeds of various species which are primarily distributed through government programs. The centers also serve as tech- nology demonstration and training sites for private sector seed producers. There are more than 25 private seed firms now producing seeds in Thailand. Before the project was begun, there were only three. In 1984, the RTG Seed Division produced 8,500 tons of improved seed. Output in 1985 is expected to have increased to 11,525 tons. It is expected that the planting of this high quality seed of improved varieties, without other inputs, will increase crop yields 15%-20%.

TUNISIA

Successful A.I.D.-Government of Tunisia policy dialogue is made possible with leverage provided by the multi-year P.L. 480 Title I Program. A.I.D. in its continuing discussions with the Government of Tunisia encouraged the distribution of fertilizers by private agricultural input dealers. Traditionally, fertilizer was sold by parastatals which often proved to be inefficient. Unfortunately, due to the narrow margins on fertilizer sales by private businesses, there was little private involvement. As a result of successful dialogue as part of the P.L. 480 Title I self-help agreement, in 1982 the government increased the margin allowed by fourfold. Thirty-eight private dealer began selling fertilizer in 1983, and by 1984 there were approximately 168 private enterprises in the business. Some of the recent increases in agricultural production, including the 1984/85 record cereal harvests, can be traced directly to farmers now having fertilizer on time.

ASIA and NEAR EAST REGIONAL

Under the regionally funded program of assistance to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in September 1980 A.I.D. signed a $5.4 million grant agreement with the Malyasian Government for the establishment and development of an ASEAN Plant Quarantine Center and Training Institute (PLANTI). Its regional mandate was to assist ASEAN member countries with post-entry quarantine and the formulation of standardized legislative measures, appropriate training in plant quarantine, export of primary agricultural production, information dissemination for plant protection, applied research on plant pests, and consultancies on specialized quarantine topics.

An evaluation of this A.I.D.-assisted project was conducted in early 1985. It found that PLANTI has developed quickly and effectively to pursue its regional purposes. Construction of the institute's facilities was completed in 1983. In its five-year history, PLANTI has provided short- to medium-term training to more than 500 trainees in the plant protection and quarantine sector. (Trainees from non-ASEAN countries have also come to PLANTI at their countries' expense, showing the wide regional appeal of this service.) Regular technical meetings have been conducted to reach consensus on issues such as pest risk analysis, inspection and treatment procedures and standardization/upgrading of plant quarantine action efforts. Further, applied research at PLANTI has generated methodologies for plant quarantine treatments, procedures for the safe movement of germplasm and other actions required during the import and export of agricultural produce. Taken together, these and associated activities, such as technical consultancies, are showing PLANTI to be a valuable new asset in the ASEAN region.

The Malaysian Government has actively and fully supported PLANTI since its inception, even surpassing its contractual commitment to do so. This, plus strong and capable leadership at the institute, has made the U.S. assistance especially effective in this project. PLANTI is a fine, new case of technical institutional development supported by A.I.D.

Success Stories
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize - Rural Access Roads and Bridges project (505-0007). This $6.1 million project got off to a very good start with contractor personnel, equipment and supplies arriving in country ahead of schedule. Notwithstanding a record rainy season, the first year's activity has met all major targets. Some 85 miles of roads have been up-graded with a properly constructed foundation. A central office of planning and budget has been established, and a management plan has been drafted. District maintenance shops have received improved tools and equipment maintenance training. Each district now has its full complement of road maintenance equipment. Baseline data has been gathered and roads to be rehabilitated have been selected and prioritized in each district. Bridge locations have been identified and all bridge materials are in-country.

In remote villages the project has improved the quality of life by providing improved access to schools, hospitals, markets, and agricultural inputs. In addition, the economic benefits are apparent, especially along the Cristo Rey Road in the Cayo District where all-weather access to markets has improved employment and income of this hitherto isolated area. The village of Bomba in the Belize District, previously accessible by water only, can now be reached by road. In total this adds up to a highly successful first year for this project.

Belize - Accelerated Cocoa Production project (505-0023). The project has been successful in joining the efforts of the Government of Belize (GOB) with two private and voluntary organizations (the Pan American Development Foundation and Volunteers in Technical Assistance) and a prominent multi-national firm (Hershey Foods) to contribute to the development of Belize. The project's goal is to create a pilot program which will demonstrate the effective transfer of technology from a large commercial cocoa operation to small farmers. These farmers will then be able to produce high quality cocoa as a cash crop to supplement their own subsistence farming.

Thus far, the project has succeeded in clearing some 325 acres. Thirteen farmers have planted 2,500 seedlings and have begun building homes on their land. The participants are employees of Hummingbird Hershey. The project has also extended activities to the Valley of Peace, helping with the establishment of a nursery, and providing technical assistance in cocoa production to 36 Salvadoran refugee families as well as Belizean families living in the area.

Bolivia - Policy Reform project (511-0571). The purpose of the project is to develop a permanent capability within the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to conduct policy analysis and to address macro-economic and sectoral development constraints. The mechanism for these activities is the Policy Reform Unit which was established within the Ministry of Planning. The project began in April 1983, with A.I.D. providing $1.2 million and the

Government of Bolivia supplying $750,000. Since the beginning of the project, the Unit has become increasingly influential in providing technical expertise for the design of the country's macro-economic policies. During the period between the presidential election and the inauguration of the President on August 6, 1985 (no candidate won a majority so the president was selected by the Congress), the Unit worked closely with the economic teams of the two parties of the two leading candidates. Policy Unit experts helped each party to design economic reform programs. The Unit is now playing a critical role in assisting the GOB to reschedule its international debt.

A 1985 evaluation showed that the project has been more successful than anticipated. The project was to have completed 25 major studies during its life. More than 50 have already been completed with several months remaining in the activity. The organization is on firm footing and its importance in policy analysis is recognized. Based on the positive results of this project and its important role in providing the technical expertise to address the nation's macro-economic and policy constraints, A.I.D. will amend the project in early FY 1986 and extend it for two additional years.

Bolivia - Community Revolving Fund. The Community Revolving Fund, a component of the Disaster Recovery project (511-0581), began on July 1, 1984 with local currency associated with the sale of P.L. 480 disaster commodities. The program is managed by a Bolivian non-profit organization called Fomento Integral Campesino (FINCA/Bolivia). The purpose of the program is to create a locally-controlled system of rural community credit to finance self-help development activities. The program was designed to respond to the worst aspect of the El Nino disaster-- the decapitalization of small farmers in the altiplano.

Over 430 rural villages representing more than 24,000 peasant families have already been assisted under the program. They have been selected from 31 provinces located in the areas most seriously affected by the 1983/1984 drought. Each community has received a loan in Bolivian pesos equal to about $50 per household. The loans are to be repaid within five years by agricultural or livestock products produced by the borrowing community.

Disbursement of credit to a large number of communities was accomplished in only six months. Approximately 85% of the beneficiaries were first-time borrowers representing the poorest of the rural population. An evaluation of the program conducted in July 1985 showed that repayments through June 1985 reached 40% of all loans. An estimated 95% of total loans were repaid by the end of 1985. As a result of the success of this emergency activity, A.I.D. has signed on agreement with FINCA/Bolivia to continue the project.

Bolivia - P.L. 480 Title III - Food for Development Program. A $75 million PL 480 Title III program began in 1979 and terminated in 1984. The program effectively addressed agriculture sector constraints, led to the adoption of essential macro-economic reforms and helped to ameliorate the Government of Bolivia's balance-of-payments problems. The program also responded quickly and effectively to the major food shortages caused by the El Nino natural disasters. As a result of the dialogue surrounding the

program, the GOB agreed to reduce subsidies on food staples. The wheat subsidy, for example, was reduced from 60% to 10%, representing a $50 million reduction in the GOB's fiscal deficit in 1984. At the same time, the local currency associated with the program has funded 120 rural development, agricultural and health projects (e.g., seed production, credit, productive infrastructure, and disease prevention), reaching more than 68,000 rural families or over 11% of the total rural population.

A 1984 evaluation and a GAO report noted that the program was effectively managed, the development activities provided clear benefits to the rural poor, and the program's policy dialogue initiatives were effectively carried out.

Based on the success of the Title III program, A.I.D. will initiate a new three-year program in FY 1986. The program will again serve as the centerpiece of A.I.D.'s strategy in Bolivia. The goals of the new Title III program are to: (1) promote the adoption of appropriate macro-economic policies, (2) support Bolivia's economic recovery by reducing foreign exchange expenditures for wheat imports, (3) foster the development of the agriculture sector, and (4) encourage the growth of the private sector.

Caribbean Regional - The Regional Non-formal Skills Training project (538-0073). The project was designed to improve the employability and income of under-employed and unemployed youths 15-25 years old in three Eastern Caribbean countries (Barbados, Dominica and St. Lucia). Initiated in FY 1982, an A.I.D. grant of $872,000 has assisted the Organization of American States in providing non-formal skills training and support services.

An evaluation in 1985 concluded that project goals have been largely attained. A total of 1,672 young people have been trained, exceeding the original target of 1,250. The evaluation noted that more than 90% of the trainees had virtually no regular income prior to their training. After the program, the average monthly income among the two-thirds of the trainees who had found jobs was $138. In addition, the project succeeded in creating a cadre of qualified entry-level employees, thus facilitating national development objectives of retaining industry and attracting new investment. Substantial progress has been made toward institutionalization of the program. As a result of the success of this project, activities have been extended to four other Eastern Caribbean countries.

Caribbean Regional - The Caribbean Epidemiological Surveillance and Training project (538-0027). Initiated in FY 1979, A.I.D. grant funds of $1.2 million have been provided to the Caribbean Epidemiological Centre (CAREC) to: (1) increase CAREC's capability to assist member countries in laboratory surveillance activities (2) improve the accuracy and efficiency of laboratory identification and surveillance of communicable disease and (3) further develop West Indian middle management at CAREC.

An evaluation conducted in 1985 indicated that CAREC has become a successful regional institution, acclaimed by the international public health community. The project is credited with having contributed

significantly to CAREC's status as a model of a regional epidemiological resource with a reputation for high standards and responsiveness to local needs. CAREC has been able to increase its own effectiveness and assist member countries. Efforts to further develop West Indian middle management have been successful. At the national level, the project has supported training for more than 3,400 public health personnel. This has resulted in measurable and significant improvement in country capabilities in surveillance, outbreak investigation and laboratory work. The evaluation concluded that, given the obstacles to regional program development in the Caribbean such as economic limitations and physically separated populations, "it is remarkable that such improvements in public health abilities have been achieved and sustained."

Dominican Republic - Rural Savings Mobilization project (517-0179). Access to credit has long been an obstacle to increased production in rural areas. The amount of credit available for agricultural investments has been on the decline since 1970. Government policies contributed to the scarcity of investment in rural areas by holding down the rate of interest on savings, by credit regulations that encouraged short-term consumer borrowing, by restrictions on the expansion of regional banking facilities, and by poor monitoring of banking operations. Further, government financial policies have not adjusted to recent inflation.

The Rural Savings Mobilization project ($500,000 ARDN funding) was designed as a pilot effort to address these policy problems, and to test whether significant savings could be generated in rural areas and directed toward longer-term lending for agricultural development. A.I.D.-financed activities included studies of policy changes needed, short-term technical assistance in possible financial reforms, advice on improving the administrative functions of the Agricultural Bank and selected credit unions, and assistance in opening branch officies.

As a result of the project, the Agricultural Bank and selected credit unions opened branch offices in small towns throughout the country to accept savings deposits. An education campaign encouraged rural people to channel savings into these institutions. Savings have been invested in local productive activities. In the first 12 months of the project, 34 branch offices were opened, more 16,000 new accounts were opened. The equivalent of $2 million in local currency was deposited. The government initiated a series of policy changes to encourage savings. Interest rates paid were increased to 12%-18%, well above historic inflation rates. Administrative changes have improved the Agricultural Bank's capacity to process loans and deposits. Steps have also been taken to improve the Bank's rate of loan repayments. Additional measures have been taken to increase the banking system's ability to compete with informal short-term rural lending. The success of this pilot activity should result in a series of policies and institutional models for rural savings and investment in agriculture.

Dominican Republic - Human Resources Development project (517-0127). Most vocational and secondary schools in the Dominican Republic are private and are expensive for the average Dominican. Many of these schools also lack the equipment, books, and instructors needed to provide quality training. To open educational opportunities to the poor, the private sector established the non-profit Educational Credit Foundation (FCE) to provide student loans. This became a sound program but was focused on general education with little attention to vocational instruction.

To assist the FCE in improving its program, in 1981 A.I.D. initiated the Human Resources Development project to: (1) increase lending for vocational and technical training; (2) provide loans to schools for equipment and materials; and (3) upgrade the skills of vocational and technical instructors. The project is providing technicians with the skills needed for private sector growth and is now helping train small entrepreneurs.

A revolving credit fund of $4,250,000 for student loans has been established, and over 2,500 loans have been processed. Twenty-eight private vocational and technical schools are participating, offering careers in 52 areas. Some 789 students have completed their educations and have begun repayment of their loans, with 21 loans already repaid. FCE has also approved loans totaling $640,000 to improve instruction in 13 schools. New equipment, such as computer software, agricultural training items, and mechanical and electrical training materials are now in use. Fifteen vocational and technical instructors have been placed in short-term courses in the United States; it is expected that an additional 25 instructors will go to the United States for training. Advisory committees, which include members from local business communities, are helping vocational schools to revise training programs to better respond to manpower needs and improve job placement.

In response to the need for management training for small and medium-sized businesses, FCE worked with local institutions to develop special courses. In 1985, A.I.D. and FCE developed a new loan program to finance short-term training in management, financial analysis, cost control, and budgeting.

El Salvador - Public Services Restoration project (519-0279). In a country at war, terrorist acts can have an impact far beyond that of the act itself. One of the major thrusts of the terrorists has been to target bridges, railroads, electricity and water services. Since 1979, $250 million worth of equipment and structures have been damaged or destroyed, translating into economic productivity losses of $1.2 billion. Sections of the country have been cut off, resulting in psychological as well as physical isolation. A.I.D. has provided $58 million over three years for restoration of public services that are vital to the country's well being and the development of its economic potential.

Electrical power distribution has been a key target. El Salvador has 1,800 structural steel towers for high tension electrical transmission stretching over some 450 miles. Some 500 have been destroyed and partial damage has been done to 250 others. The replacement cost for each runs between $28,000 and $33,000. A.I.D. works closely with the Salvadoran agencies

managing public services to develop a capacity to repair damage quickly. By using helicopters, damaged locations are pinpointed within minutes and repair crews and replacement parts are flown in. Repairs can often be done in two or three hours. Timing is critical in getting power back to major cities. The repair work is done by Salvadorans, often in the face of great physical danger.

A back-up system has also been set up with A.I.D. assistance. Forty-seven A.I.D.-financed emergency generators now provide standby power to hospitals, water pumping stations and other essential utilities. The 24 megawatt San Miguel power plant, financed by A.I.D., provides necessary back-up power for the country's eastern regions, which in one year lost $50-$60 million in production due to power outages.

The toll on the transport network has also been high. Ninety-two bridges have been destroyed since 1982. All have been repaired. Bailey bridges, rapidly erected temporary bridge structures, have been used at 78 sites. In January 1984, within three weeks of destruction of the Cuscatlan bridge, a major crossing over the Rio Lempa, a temporary bailey bridge was installed.

The restoration of public services in El Salvador continues to be essential to both the economic and psychological welfare of the people.

El Salvador - Industrial Stabilization and Recovery project (519-0287). To stimulate economic recovery, generate employment and earn foreign exchange, A.I.D. is working with the Salvadoran private sector to promote private investment in businesses that will create new exports to markets outside Central America in non-traditional products.

The Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES), with A.I.D. support, promotes private enterprise in El Salvador. Bringing together the skills of 200 Salvadoran business professionals and 15 companies, this private, non-profit organization is instrumental in helping stimulate business investment and promotion of non-traditional exports to markets outside the Central American region. FUSADES identifies products that can be sold in the United States and provides technical assistance to businesses to achieve profitable repeat export sales, particularly in the U.S. market under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

One of the many firms to benefit from this expertise is "Angelitos," a business manufacturing cloth birds. FUSADES placed "Angelitos" in contact with Steinwinder Enterprises, a giftware wholesaler in Gulfport, Mississippi. With this connection, "Angelitos" products were marketed to major U.S. retail chains, products were presented at giftware shows and a new line of products, Angel Dolls, was developed. As a result, "Angelitos," which had a staff of 100, now has 250 direct employees in its factory and another 250 indirect employees--artisans working at home. Through technical assistance from FUSADES the company increased its annual sales by $1.5 million.

FUSADES is also assisting the artisans of La Palma, a town whose livelihood is based on the production of traditional crafts, to receive credit to purchase necessary raw materials. With the help of the El Salvador Junior Achievement Program, FUSADES conducted training courses for the artisans of La Palma to improve business techniques such as budgeting, wholesaling and material and labor cost estimating. The artisans have subsequently formed a cooperative. This year, their products were exhibited in several giftware shows in the United States, and they are experimenting with new colors and styles to adapt their products to market demands abroad.

El Salvador - P.L. 480 and Local Currency. The 1985 Local Currency Program is focused on the objectives of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The economic stabilization objective is being met in part through employment generation. Local currency has been programmed to support labor-intensive public work programs, including highway construction and rehabilitation, urban development, water and sewerage, flood control, agricultural and natural resources maintenance, and reforestation. To date, 13 major highway construction and seven road improvement projects have been completed. Ten potable water and sewerage projects are under way, one to improve the distribution system in the capital city which will, in turn, increase the availability of potable water to the largest marginal areas. In addition, the GOES is initiating 23 reforestation activities that will benefit rural families. Agricultural development promotes economic growth. Agrarian reform is resulting in the redistribution of over 750,000 acres of farmland to over 550,000 people. P.L.-480 funds support the land reform implementing agencies, the Salvadoran Agrarian Reform Institute and the National Agricultural Land Bank (FINATA). Since the beginning of 1985, over 40% of the Phase I (cooperatives) titles and 22% of the Phase III (Land To The Tiller) titles have been issued by these agencies. In addition, P.L.-480 funds are used to provide credit, technical assistance and training to agrarian reform beneficiaries. P.L.-480 funds assist five agricultural development institutions. The Center for Agricultural Technology brings agricultural technology to small farmers and agrarian reform beneficiaries, for both traditional and diversified crop and livestock enterprises. The National School of Agriculture provides a two-year technical agricultural education program. In poor, conflicted rural areas, the Ministry of Agriculture's Natural Resources Center provides employment in land and water conservation projects and instructs small farmers in techniques to manage their natural resources. The Ministry's Directorate for Irrigation and Drainage (DRDG) provides employment in small scale irrigation systems in rural areas.

Democratic initiatives and human rights receive support through the A.I.D.-financed Judicial Reform project. The project, in part funded by local currency, recently initiated activities to professionalize the judiciary system and overhaul the criminal code. Increased apprehension of perpetrators of violence, coupled with a greater likelihood of prompt and equitable justice in the courtrooms, can be expected to reduce the incidence of private vendettas.

In addition, A.I.D. continues to finance the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, whose activities include daily visits to jails and searches for "disappeared persons." The Commission has given Salvadorans a way of communicating possible human rights abuses by the armed forces or guerrillas to the GOES without fear of retribution.

Guatemala - Bilingual Education project (520-0258). In 1980, a $1.8 million bilingual education pilot project opened the doors to the future for Mayan children by initiating preschool and grade 1 to 2 classes in both Spanish and the four major Indian languages. A Ministry of Education all-Indian team prepared curricula in the four major Indian languages, and students were gradually taught Spanish as they received basic education in their own tongue. By the fourth grade, classes will be taught entirely in Spanish. By 1984, the pilot project reached some 5,000 students in 40 rural primary schools and resulted in an increase in enrollment and achievement levels, while causing a decrease in the dropout rate.

Based on the success of the pilot project and through intensive policy dialogue with the government, bilingual education in Guatemala was legalized in December 1984. At the time the decree legalizing bilingual education was signed, A.I.D. and the government pledged $12 million and $24 million, respectively, to expand the program to 400 elementary schools nationwide. Equally significant, the perceived benefits of bilingual education have resulted in the inclusion of an article in the new constitution outlining the legalization of bilingual education in schools with a predominantly Indian population.

Guatemala - Cardamom Cultivation and Development project (520-0317). Under the Small Farmer Development project (520-0233), the semi-tropical lands of the Northern Transversal Strip of Guatemala were opened for development and more than 2,000 landless families from all areas of the country were settled into 34 villages. The area is particularly suited for the production of cardamom, an export crop earning relatively high world prices.

A new project was started in 1984 to develop this potential. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), a U.S. private and voluntary organization, is working with the Government of Guatemala agricultural extension agencies to stimulate the production, drying and marketing of cardamom in the municipality of San Miguel Uspantan, Department of El Quiché. The three-year project is assisting 360 families (1,481 individuals) living in six selected villages to plant approximately one-tenth of their holdings in cardamom. Cardamom seedlings have been planted and at least three additional years will be required before these plants yield a harvest. In the meantime, each village has been supplied a cardamom dryer and the villages are processing cardamom which was harvested from existing plantings in and around the project area. For the 1985-86 crop year, the villagers anticipate the sale of about 26 metric tons.

Haiti - Development Finance Corporation project (521-0154). Entrepreneurs in Haiti operate in a difficult financial environment characterized by a limited availability of funds, shortage of foreign exchange, and inadequate development financing. In March, 1983, A.I.D. agreed to support the

creation of the Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to provide medium- and long-term credit for small and medium enterprises. It was the first development finance institution with equity capitalized entirely by private resources, with 142 shareholders contributing $1 million in equity. A.I.D. funding consisted of $4 million in loan funds and $1 million in technical assistance. The project is stimulating new industrial and agro-industrial investment that is creating employment, generating foreign exchange and increasing the Government of Haiti's tax base. A recent evaluation verified the success the project has experienced in less than two years of activity. During that period all A.I.D. loan funds were committed to 27 activities, which contributed to the creation of 2,178 jobs and will provide an average of $4.5 million in foreign exchange per year. In carrying out its mandate, the DFC has succeeded in balancing financial viability with the risk-taking required to attain its development objectives. It has also been able to finance a variety of industrial sub-sectors.

Haiti - Community Integrated Nutrition and Education Centers (CINEC) project (521-0038). This $2 million project, implemented by CARE, is intended to improve the physical and mental readiness for school of poor Haitian children, to improve academic performance in primary school and to involve parents in non-formal education activities supporting pre school programs. Since the project began in 1978, 121 CINEC centers have been constructed or renovated in primary schools in rural Haiti. Through these centers, over 6,000 students attend daily pre school programs which include a nutritious meal. In addition, over 30,000 children of one to four years of age are brought to the centers twice a month for weighing and measuring. During this time, the parents receive instructions which address the particular needs of the community and are given dry food. The children are scheduled to attend the center when they reach age five.

A recent evaluation indicates that CINEC participants stay in school longer and perform better than non-participants. While over 70% of rural children drop out of primary school before the fourth grade, 85% of the early CINEC participants completed those crucial four years required for minimal literacy. The Government of Haiti (GOH) has designated the CINEC program as the official national pre school program and is asking that all donor-funded public pre school programs conform to the CINEC model. Since the inception of the project, the GOH has met its counterpart commitments, including the payment of all teachers' salaries. A.I.D. plans a significant expansion of this program as a part of a new education program.

Peru - Soil Conservation project (527-0220). This $1.6 million project is assisting the Government of Peru to institutionalize a national soil and water conservation system. Through technical assistance and demonstration activities in various regions of the country, the project has brought together 30 Peruvian institutions in a collaborative effort. Since 1980, over 800 professionals and paraprofessionals have been trained in soil and water conservation practices. They, in turn, have provided training and extension services to over 5,600 farmers. Over 3,500 experimental test sites have been established, primarily in the Sierra region of Peru. Field tests have produced yield increases ranging from 20% to 140% for the 20

principal crops (e.g., potatoes, 140%; corn, 65%; quinua, 20%). Analysis of social and economic data on project impacts has provided an invaluable base for future field work.

In 1985, the project was extended for an additional 18 months to consolidate the evolving national conservation program. Project activities are now concentrating on institutional coordination at the national level and further expanding low-cost technology.

Peru - Basic Infrastructure Program with Food Aid. Since 1980, under the Basic Infrastructure Program with Food Aid, CARE and the Peruvian Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, and the National Food Support Office have collaborated in a series of food-for-work programs to improve basic services to the urban poor. These activities have combined 15,000 metric tons of P.L. 480 food aid with more than $1.3 million provided through two A.I.D. operational program grants (projects 527-0186 and 527-0261), plus $230,000 in donations from CARE International and over $13.0 million of Government of Peru counterpart funds.

Many migrants to Peru's urban areas have been forced off their land in the Sierra by hunger and lack of income opportunities. They join a growing population of hungry, unemployed, or under-employed urban poor living in woven-mat homes without water, sanitation facilities, health facilities, or schools. Under this program, participants in food-for-work activities in 40 squatter towns in Lima and Trujillo have worked to build 527 classrooms, 79 accompanying sanitary facilities, eight administrative offices in Lima-area schools, 44 health centers, 507,400 square meters of sidewalks, and to plant and maintain 400,000 trees.

The success of this activity in Peru demonstrates how A.I.D. development assistance grants can be combined with P.L. 480 Title II food aid, in concert with various government institutions and donor agencies, to alleviate malnutrition, construct needed infrastructure for a healthier and safer environment, and provide health and educational facilities for the people of growing metropolitan areas in developing nations.

Central America Regional - Regional Nutrition Technical Outreach project (596-0104). The Central American region is characterized by high rates of infant mortality and malnutrition, among the highest in the hemisphere. In 1981, A.I.D. provided $792,000 to the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) to expand and improve INCAP's outreach capacity to provide specialized technical assistance, training and support services to the Central American countries and Panama in the design and implementation of nutrition programs. The purpose of the Nutrition Outreach project was to strengthen the institutional capacity of these countries at the national, regional and local levels to improve the nutritional status of their populations. Under the project, INCAP staff worked with the Central American countries to define their priority health needs and to develop program and project proposals. One result of this effort was a commitment in 1985 by the Italian Government to provide $15 million to support child survival programs in the region. An additional commitment of $15 million to be provided by other members of the European

Economic Community is currently in the approval process. It is expected that further funds will be made available by international and bilateral donors in 1986 to support other priority nutrition programs and projects included in the priority health needs packages developed by the Central American governments with INCAP assistance. A modest investment by A.I.D. will thus have helped draw more than $30 million of other donor funds to help solve the serious nutritional and infant mortality problems by the countries of Central America and Panama.

Success Stories

Bureau for Science and Technology

Conventional Energy Training (936-9997). Three participants recently trained under this project have initiated (energy conservation) programs upon resuming their previous duties. An engineer from Kenya has instituted a program at his factory that has resulted in a 14% reduction in fuel consumption. In India, one of the local power companies has reduced its fuel consumption by almost 50% after one of its employees received A.I.D.-financed training. Finally, a sugar company in Kenya has realized a savings of approximately three quarters of a million dollars per year after one of its employees instituted a fuel conservation program upon completion of the A.I.D. training program.

Energy Policy Development and Conservation (936-5728). In Costa Rica, a pilot project to identify low-cost ways to save energy in the transportation sector has been started. In one of the programs which works with privately owned bus and taxi cooperatives in San Jose, fuel savings of approximately 20% has been achieved.

Communication for Child Survival (931-1018). This project seeks to develop and test ways of using integrated communication channels to support the widespread adoption of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), immunization and other child survival technologies. In Honduras, a pilot project was developed that used the news media and simple print materials to make more people aware of diarrheal disease control methods. In 16 months, the percentage of Honduran mothers who tried using ORT packets rose from 0 to 61 percent. Similar successes have since been documented in other Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as other less developed countries throughout the world.

Vaccine Development (936-5947). Under this project, A.I.D. is supporting a number of improvements that will make vaccines easier to deliver to outlying communities. This project is giving particular attention to improving the heat stability of vaccines and other health commodities in order to reduce dependence on the cold chain. One of the discoveries of this project has been a one-dose injectable. Vaccines packed in this injectable remain potent for three weeks without refrigeration, thus eliminating the last and most expensive step in the cold chain. This injectable is now being field tested.

International Agricultural Research Centers (936-4111). The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) has developed a vaccine against Theileriosis (East Coast fever), a devastating disease of cattle in East and Central Africa. The vaccine was developed by ILRAD scientists after years of research on the disease. Formerly, the only control for East Coast fever was costly dipping and spraying, which had to be repeated on a regular basis. Immunization will provide economical and effective control within the means of the average African farmer. Vaccination trials to assess the efficacy of the serum in the field are currently being conducted in a number of African countries, jointly run by ILRAD and national research program scientists. If the trials are as successful as hoped, commercial production and distribution of the vaccine will begin.

Success Stories

Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

Worldwide--In recent years, the Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA) has worked closely with the private and voluntary organization (PVO) community to strengthen PVO capacity to learn and apply lessons from collective experience in the various development sectors. Progress has been impressive. There has been increasingly widespread recognition of the role and usefulness of evaluation as an effective programming instrument. Evaluation is effectively used today by some 50 PVOs that receive A.I.D. support, where once it received little or no attention. Recently, with A.I.D. support, PVOs have collectively produced an Evaluation Sourcebook which has helped PVOs better monitor and evaluate their field experience. For example, Save The Children Federation has been able to make more effective use of limited budget and staff resources by expanding evaluations of its international programs to an average of one each month. USAID missions increasingly view PVOs as professional development resources that should be incorporated into country development strategies. Building on this success, a group of PVOs will publish a Small Enterprise Evaluation Sourcebook in early FY 1987, providing evaluation methodologies and techniques used and found successful among PVOs working in small enterprise development. Matching private funding, A.I.D. has provided a grant of $90,000 to help some 30 PVO representatives to produce the book. The project is being managed by Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) (938-0264), a consortium of private agencies.

Niger--An evaluation of the Maggia Valley reforestation and dune stabilization project in Niger, financed under a matching grant to the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) (938-0267) for renewable natural resources, has confirmed the impact of tree plantings in increasing crop yields and decreasing erosion and wind damage. In a wind-eroded and desert-like valley, 7,500 acres have been planted with neem trees in parallel corridors, resulting in increased millet harvests of 23%. Local residents provide all the labor. Neighboring farmers are demanding similar windbreaks. These results have encouraged CARE to strengthen its other forestry projects worldwide. A.I.D.'s support has built on CARE's excellent track record in agro-forestry. The forestry program also made extensive use of Peace Corps volunteers and served as a vehicle for leveraging significant private cash contributions.

Bolivia--Project Concern International (PCI) (938-0193) has been in the forefront in developing and extending primary health care services to underserved rural populations. With matching grant support, it has succeeded in working effectively within the government structure despite persistent economic and political crisis, and its staff has gained the widespread respect and support of national counterparts. Among PCI's

accomplishments are the establishment of a practical and functioning rural drug supply system based on local purchasing, innovative applied research activities related to traditional medicine, and the coordination of strategies with other regional health services. To date, 62 rural facilities -- or 82% of total regional health service facilities in the target area -- have been supplied by the rural drug system, and utilization of services provided by auxilliary nurses has increased by 92% in another target area. Fifty trained community health care workers and traditional birth attendants are now providing basic first aid and health promotional services in over 30 villages (serving more than 8,000 people) where such services were previously non-existent.

Honduras--Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (MFM) (938-0261) introduced and implemented an applied nutrition program in six villages in the isolated area of Olancho. The program, supported with matching grant funds, has successfully introduced a variety of technological improvements including an agricultural loan fund, family-size silos, health center procedures, home improvements and community-based planning methods. Anthropometric surveys conducted annually by the staff in all of the target areas show that the prevalence of second and third degree malnutrition has been reduced by 24%. In addition, almost three-fourths of the pre-school children in the target area have attended growth and development clinics, immunization rates are even higher, and the program has reached approximately 85% of pregnant and lactating women with health and nutrition education.

Caribbean--Accion International (AITEC) and the Institute for International Development (IIDI) (938-0211) have received matching grants to assist in developing small enterprises. Their programs in Costa Rica and Honduras reflect the effectiveness of PVOs in this sector:

-- Accion, working with the Banco Popular in Costa Rica, placed $65,000 in a revolving loan fund. Income for the 477 businesses which borrowed from the fund doubled and 119 full-time and 48 part-time jobs were created. For each $100 to $300 in the loan fund, an additional business can be assisted.

-- The Institute for International Development, Inc. established the Instituto para el Desarrollo Hondureno (IDH) as a non-profit Honduran organization. The objective of the IDH is to provide credit and technical assistance to micro-entrepreneurs. The IDH has created at least 2.7 jobs for each assisted business. They have found that as many jobs are created with small loans ($1,200) as with larger loans (over $5,000).

Worldwide--P.L. 480 Title II Outreach (938-0703) - Since 1979, 29 P.L. 480 Title II Outreach grants totalling more than $25 million have been funded in 21 countries including 14 in Africa, 6 in Latin America and the Caribbean and one in Asia. The Title II Outreach project is designed to assure that Title II food aid reaches the truly needy by helping finance short-term transportation, storage, distribution and administration costs. For example, Food for the Hungry International (FHI) began operating an emergency food aid program in Bolivia in 1983. In 1984, FHI received Outreach support for non-emergency rehabilitation assistance projects and for expansion of the maternal and child health delivery system to the more remote high plateau region of Bolivia. The Outreach Program permitted FHI to establish the necessary infrastructure to reach these remote areas. In the face of severe resource constraints in Bolivia, FHI anticipates contributing 10% more each year to help cover project needs, and A.I.D. anticipates diminishing Outreach support.

Worldwide--American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) - Since FY 1979, ASHA has given special funding consideration to 40 educational and medical institutions in the low and low-middle income countries. One of these, the University of the Valley in Guatemala, has received ASHA assistance for its building program since 1979. This has enabled the university to double its enrollement to 1,250 students from 22 countries and involve an additional 4,000 in outreach activities. Research is an important part of the curriculum with students and faculty collaborating on research. The university has recently announced an important development in the control of malaria. Using laboratories and equipment provided with ASHA assistance, they have discovered that a small aquatic plant, common to many Latin American and Caribbean countries, is a natural destroyer of the larvae of the malaria-carrying Anopheles mosquito. Other research programs have effectively focused student and faculty interest on development of improved agricultural practices for pest management and the conversion of farm products into chemicals and raw materials directly useful in local manufacturing.

EXPLANATION OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. There is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable; thus the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL POPULATION data are A.I.D. Office of Population mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census. The total population figure (which may include A.I.D. adjustment of a census result), sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion process uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates intended to smooth out the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. Since the base period changes each year, data from previous years is not always comparable. (See WORLD BANK ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process.) Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP at current market prices in U.S. dollars by the U.N. POPULATION DIVISION estimates of total mid-year population (with some estimates adjusted by IBRD).

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE are annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic vales of the implicit GDP deflator from the deflator from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT data. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) received by the lowest 20% of households.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is reported in the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. A person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE is computed from USDA data on total value of crop plus livestock production evaluated at constant prices. The growth rate is completed using trend line (least squares regression) analysis, making use of all annual observations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES data. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total agricultural land in the country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

MAJOR CROPS, SUBSISTENCE AND CASH are from USDA data. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three subsistence and three cash crops are reported. Subsistence crops are used only by a given household while cash crops are grown for profit.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are derived from USDA estimates. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three imports and exports are included.

PROPORTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE comes from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the labor force in farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting as a percentage of the total labor force.

TOTAL REVENUES PLUS GRANTS in millions of current U.S. dollars are derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and are for the central government only. Figures in local currency are converted to U.S. dollars for each year using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Revenues include all nonrepayable receipts, including requited, unrequited, capital and current revenues. Grants are defined as unrequited, nonrepayable, noncompulsory receipts from other governments or international institutions. Grants are included with total revenue because they are transactions which reduce the deficit rather than finance it.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and refer to central government only. Data in local currency are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayment includes both loans and equities.

DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted to U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to central governments only.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES is from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS. It is the total defense expenditures divided by the total expenditures and lending minus repayments. Defense expenditure is defined by the IMF as covering all expenditure, whether by defense or other departments, for the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies, equipping, moving, feeding, clothing and housing members of the armed forces, and providing remuneration, medical care, and other services for them. Military forces also include paramilitary organizations such as a gendarmerie, constabulary, security forces, border and customs guards, and others trained, equipped, and available for use as military personnel. Also falling under this category are expenditures for purposes of strengthening the public services to meet wartime emergencies, training civil defense

personnel, and acquiring materials and equipment for these purposes. Included also are expenditures for foreign military aid and contributions to international organizations and alliances.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF GNP is calculated using the defense expenditures from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and GNP from the IBRD's WORLD TABLES data.

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars plus the monetary gold holdings at national evaluation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports, (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS) by 12 and dividing that by the total reserves.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK. Up to three exports and three imports are included.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. in millions of U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE statistics. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries, and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. The data in SDR's are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the net trading balance of merchandise exports, f.o.b., and merchandise imports, f.o.b. (not including services).

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS is derived from IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are listed.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP comes from the IBRD WORLD DEBT TABLES and WORLD TABLES data. External public debt, including undisbursed debt, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF; debt repayable in local currency; direct investment; and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less).

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT in millions of U.S. dollars are from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES. Service payments are actual repayments of principal (amortization) and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods, and services in the year specified. They do not include projections of service payments that may become due as a result of new loans contracted in subsequent years, or allow for the effects on service payments of changes in repayment patterns due to prepayment of loans, or to future rescheduling or refinancing, including repayment of outstanding arrears.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES and the IMF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and services.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Office of Population of A.I.D. and gathered by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS (%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This is the ratio of the urban population to the total population. The wide variation in the definition of the concept of "urban" used by individual countries limits the international comparability of the data.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 POPULATION (or the Crude Birth Rate) are from the A.I.D. Office of Population, gathered by the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of live births per 1000 midyear population. Most of the data come from civil registers, supplemented by census data or sample surveys.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. This data is also from the Office of Population of A.I.D. with the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This information indicates the proportion of the population in a given age group and is helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

INFANT MORTALITY DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the A.I.D. Office of Population and the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school on a university level.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DISEASE AND DEATH are taken from data collected by the WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION according to the International Classification of Dieases. Major causes of disease are derived from the number of cases of notifiable disease. Causes of death are based on data drawn from civil registration systems.

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS is from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data and is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available in the country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weight, age and sex distribution of the population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at the household level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations; normally including children aged 6-11 as primary; 12-17 as secondary; and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data is compiled by UNESCO.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS A % OF CONSUMPTION comes from the United Nations YEARBOOK OF WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS. Consumption of energy is defined as the domestic consumption of commercially produced energy derived from coal, lignite, peat, crude petroleum, natural gas, water power, and nuclear sources. Production refers to domestic output during the year in question. Energy is expressed in terms of hard coal equivalent. The conversion formula is based on caloric values -- the amount of coal required to produce the same amount of heat as produced directly by a specified amount of another source of energy. The ratio of production to consumption will exceed 100% in those countries which are net exporters of energy (e.g., OPEC countries). Countries with values of less than 100% may be exporters of energy; however, on balance, they import more than they export.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are A.I.D. Office of Population mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census. The total population figure (which may include A.I.D. adjustment of a census result), sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Office of Population of A.I.D. and gathered by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is reported in the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school on a university level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANT MORTALITY DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the A.I.D. Office of Population and the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. A person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS. It is the percentage of the male labor force in the total male population.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total agricultural land in the country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER IS TAKEN FROM THE IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD-estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GNP PER CAPITA figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion process uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates intended to smooth out the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates (see WORLD BANK, ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process). Per Capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP at current market prices in U.S. dollars by the U.N. POPULATION DIVISION estimates of total mid-year population (with some estimates adjusted by IBRD).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % of GNP is total government debt outstanding from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS YEARBOOK divided by the GNP from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures and is weighted accordingly by IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is total government debt outstanding (see above definition) from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS YEARBOOK divided by total exports of goods and services from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions usually recorded by customs authorities (however, some are based on exchange records). Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES and the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and services.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data is taken from the A.I.D. publication U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS & GRANTS, 1984.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is comprised of total U.S. bilateral obligations divided by GNP figures from the WORLD BANK, SOCIAL INDICATORS (for the same year).

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1980/1983 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) from all sources including bilateral, multilateral, OPEC, and EEC member countries divided by the respective country's GNP for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1980/1983 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logorithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1985.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1985 and is measured by the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, regardless of the allocation to domestic and/or foreign claims. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated from constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic vales of the implicit GDP deflator from the deflator from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT data. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP. Government expenditures are total expenditure and lending minus repayment (IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS). This is divided by GNP (IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS).

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. The data in SDR's are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the net trading balance of merchandise exports, f.o.b., and merchandise imports, f.o.b. (not including services).

GOVERNMENT FINANCING DEBT AS % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES. This number is computed from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS. Government financing debt includes domestic financing and financing from abroad. This is divided by total government expenditures and lending minus repayment (interest payments and amortization of loans).

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the total defense expenditure from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS divided by the GDP from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and also expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE is the trade balance (merchandise exports, f.o.b., minus merchandise imports, f.o.b.) plus other goods, services, and income plus private and official unrequited transfers. This includes workers remittances from abroad. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS and are converted from SDR's to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

PROGRAM STATISTICS

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1985 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	AVAILABLE RECOVERIES	TRANSFERS	REIMBURSE-MENTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING TO TREASURY	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:									
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	21,688	755,551	73,849	(2,500)	25	848,613	774,742	2,344	71,527
Population Planning.....	411	290,000	8,199	(3,292)	--	295,318	288,181	1,171	5,966
Health.....	25,610	223,138	30,140	(5,500)	--	273,388	252,313	1,235	19,840
Child Survival Fund.....	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000	25,000	0	--
Education & Human Resources Dev....	10,877	188,833	7,918	(11,708)	--	195,920	186,565	528	8,827
Selected Development Activities....	34,340	188,000	10,137	(7,770)	266	224,973	214,485	2,071	8,417
Science and Technology.....	--	12,000	--	--	--	12,000	12,000	0	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.*.....	92,926	1,682,522	130,243	(30,770)	291	1,875,212	1,753,286	7,349	114,577
Grants, included above.....	73,722	1,392,852	106,175	230	291	1,428,154	1,428,154	7,156	50,599
Loans, included above.....	19,204	289,670	24,068	(31,000)	--	447,058	325,132	193	63,978
Sahel Development Program.....	9,339	97,500	9,879	--	--	116,718	108,997	0	7,721
Private Sector Revolving Fund.....	2,500	--	--	16,000	--	18,500	18,500	0	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.....	104,765	1,780,022	140,122	(14,770)	291	2,010,430	1,880,783	7,349	122,298
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	--	30,000	76	--	--	30,076	30,000	76	--
Disaster Assistance.....	49,025	162,500	346	(2,500)	--	209,371	127,073	85	82,213
Housing Guaranty Reserve.....	15,368	40,000	242	--	33,563	89,173	46,542	--	42,636
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts									
Misc & W.W. Disaster Relief.*..***.	1,142	--	139	--	--	1,281	1,142	0	139
Development Loan Fund.....	430	--	348	(230)		548	--	0	548
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	170,730	2,012,522	141,273	(17,500)	33,854	2,340,879	2,085,540	7,510	247,834
Operating Expenses.....	1,220	391,533	7,317	2,500	4,181	406,751	397,400	7,924	1,427
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	--	41,864	--	--	--	41,864	41,864	0	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	171,950	2,445,919	148,590	(15,000)	38,035	2,789,494	2,524,804	15,434	249,261
Economic Support Fund.....	372,223	6,084,000	44,855	16,900	--	6,517,978	5,247,384	699	1,269,895
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	544,173	8,529,919	193,445	1,900	38,035	9,307,472	7,772,188	16,133	1,519,156

24-Feb-86

Footnotes FY 1985

* President's budget (PB) indicates unobligated balances carried overall at the end of FY 1985 of $114,586,000 for FDA and $129,000 for Misc. appropriations. AID records indicate balances available for these accounts of $114,577,000 and $138,000. The offsetting difference of 9 represents recoveries under the African Development Program (11-1029) in the amount of $9,559.47. The PB includes this balance under FDA and AID records this amount under misc. accounts.

** PB indicates loan reflows of $89,000 as recovery and unobligated balance carried forward. AID records reflect amount as reinvested/retained within the fund.

*** Misc. PY accounts include Indochina reconstruction, Disaster Relief Assist., Assistance to Part. colonies, Africa Development Program, Prototype desalting plant, and contingency fund.

#20440

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1986 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD *	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY ENACTED	LESS PL 99-177 SEQUEST.	NET NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	ESTIMATED TRANSFERS [Minus:()]	ESTIMATED REIMBURSE-MENTS RECOVERIES	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBL'D BALANCE LAPSING TO TREAS.	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:										
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	71,527	699,995	(30,100)	669,895	(3,560)	--	737,862	737,762	100	--
Population Planning.....	5,966	250,000	(10,750)	239,250	(2,000)	--	243,216	243,016	200	--
Health.....	19,840	200,824	(8,635)	192,189	(6,000)	--	206,029	205,829	200	--
Child Survival Fund.....	0	25,000	(1,075)	23,925	12,500	--	36,425	36,425	--	--
Education & Human Resources Dev....	8,827	169,950	(7,308)	162,642	--	--	171,469	171,269	200	--
Selected Development Activities....	8,417	174,359	(7,497)	166,862	(4,440)	--	170,839	170,739	100	--
Science and Technology.....	0	10,790	(464)	10,326	--	--	10,326	10,326	--	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.**.....	114,577	1,530,918	(65,829)	1,465,089	(3,500)	--	1,576,166	1,575,366	800	0
Grants, included above.....	50,599			1,198,033	12,500		1,261,132	1,260,332	800	
Loans, included above.....	63,978			267,056	(16,000)		315,034	315,034	--	
Sahel Development Program.....	7,721	80,500	(3,462)	77,038	--	--	84,759	84,759		0
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund.***	0	--	0	--	16,000	--	16,000	16,000		0
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.....	122,298	1,611,418	(69,291)	1,542,127	12,500	--	1,676,925	1,676,125	800	0
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	0	35,000	(1,505)	33,495	--	--	33,495	33,495		0
Disaster Assistance.....	82,213	22,500	(968)	21,532	--	--	103,745	103,745		0
Housing Guaranty Reserve.....	42,636	--	0	--	--	48,640	91,276	55,026		36,250
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts										
Worldwide Disaster Relief.....	138	--	0	--	--	--	138	138		0
Development Loan Fund.....	548	--	0	--	--	--	548	548		0
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	247,833	1,668,918	(71,764)	1,597,154	12,500	48,640	1,906,127	1,869,077	800	36,250
Operating Expenses										
AID.....	1,427	376,350	(16,183)	360,167	--	--	361,594	361,294	300	--
Inspector General.....	--	21,050	(905)	20,145	--	--	20,145	20,095	50	--
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	43,122	0	43,122	--	--	43,122	43,122		0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	249,260	2,088,390	(87,947)	2,000,443	12,500	48,640	2,310,843	2,273,493	1,100	36,250
Economic Support Fund.....	1,269,895	3,706,000	(159,358)	3,546,642	(22,850)	--	4,793,687	4,703,687		90,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	1,519,155	5,794,390	(247,305)	5,547,085	(10,350)	48,640	7,104,530	6,977,180	1,100	126,250

24-Feb-86

Footnotes FY 1986

* See difference from PB indicated in footnote to P&F table for FY 1985.

** President Budget (PB) considers PRE Revolving Fund as a separate account. AID records show PRE fund as a part of FDAP. PB indicates new BA (post seq.) of 1,447,863 for FDAP plus 17,226 in PRE Revolving fund. AID records considers components combined for total new BA of $1,465,089,000.

*** PB indicates a maximum transfer level to PRE Revolving Fund of 17,226,000 (approx. level of 18,000,000 less G-R reduction of 774). AID plans to utilize only $16,000,000 of this authority because the loan fund could meet its objetives with a lesser FY 1986 funding level.

**** PB divides OE into portions for AID and AID/IG.

#20430

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA	352,201	417,839	182,400	53,046	0	47,038	0	0	10,000	147,550	10,473	0	1,220,547
ASIA/NEAR EAST	493,892	3,837,520	558,000	152,522	12,437	25,102	0	1,706,000	3,198,500	375,300	31,575	0	10,390,848
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	507,362	985,025	260,600	39,517	28,014	27,811	0	5,000	20,000	235,210	14,027	0	2,122,566
CENTRAL PROG	527,328	7,000	98,700	822,984	9,588	29,582	0	0	0	47,040	146	0	1,542,368
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOC	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
(AEPRP)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
(REV LOAN FUND)	(18,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,500)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
Disaster Assistance	127,073	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	127,073
Misc Prior Yr Accts	1,142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142
Misc Trust Funds	6,188	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,188
HIG Reserve Fund	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
ASHA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Operating Expenses	397,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	397,400
Subtotal	2,482,586	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,878,132
AID Loan Repayments	(370,966)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(370,966)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(6,137)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6,137)
Adjustments 1/	9,588	912,410	130,600	55,931	178	(933)	(3,650)	--	--	--	--	--	1,104,124
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(390,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(390,300)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,050	--	--	--	--	--	21,050
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--	--	167
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	338,000	--	--	--	--	--	338,000
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,992	--	--	--	--	--	11,992
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,769	--	--	--	--	--	2,769
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	27,000
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(101,886)	--	--	--	--	--	(101,886)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,386	--	--	--	--	--	7,386
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	362,276	--	--	--	--	--	362,276
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	2,115,071	--	840,000	1,124,000	50,217	128,767	2,238,115	--	--	--	--	--	6,496,170
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,000	44,000
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(71,488)	--	--	--	--	(71,488)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,683,322	--	--	--	--	1,683,322
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,000	109,000
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	6,159,794	--	--	--	--	--	3,322,834	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	158,000	13,730,449
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	2,115,071	6,159,794	840,000	1,124,000	50,217	128,767	2,238,115	3,322,834	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	158,000	20,226,619

1/ Includes reobligation of deobligated funds, FY 1984 supplemental carryover, FY 1985 supplemental, funds transferred between accounts, and funds returned to Treasury. See attached table for details.

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Reobligation of deobligated funds	(29,520)	59,367											
FY 1984 Supplemental carryover	(67,650)	(280,493)	(94,400)	(60,000)									
FY 1985 Supplemental carryover													
FY 1985 Supplemental carry-out	68,750	1,174,859		115,931			3,650						
President's Emergency Reserve			225,000										
No year carryover	(52,957)												
Poland carryover													
Lebanon transfer													
Syria transfer													
Proposed IO & P rescision													
Carry-out from PL 480													
Transfer between accounts	(2,730)	16,100											
Unobligated balance beginning of year	(4,691)	(91,730)				(1,549)							
Unobligated balance end of year	101,203	34,242				91							
Offsetting collection	(4,472)												
Recoveries of OE	(55)												
Returned to Treasury	1,712	64			178	525							
Rounding	(2)	1											
	9,588	912,410	130,600	55,931	178	(933)	3,650	0	0	0	0	0	1,111,424

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	770	--	1,271	--	--	--	--	83	--	2,124
Botswana	--	10,000	--	--	--	1,940	--	--	5,000	4,000	287	--	21,227
Burkina*	2,790	--	--	6,513	--	1,535	--	--	--	--	17	--	10,855
Burundi	3,546	--	--	1,677	--	671	--	--	--	--	141	--	6,035
Cameroon	19,622	--	--	--	--	2,637	--	--	5,000	--	147	--	27,406
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	725	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	2,795
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,028	--	--	--	--	108	--	4,136
Chad*	9,075	5,000	--	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	207	--	20,717
Comoros	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400
Congo	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Djibouti	--	3,500	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	126	--	7,576
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	--	1,071
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,909	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,909
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,806	--	--	--	--	125	--	1,931
Gambia*	4,581	--	--	739	--	972	--	--	--	--	62	--	6,354
Ghana	2,180	--	5,900	7,374	--	1,294	--	--	--	--	293	--	17,041
Guinea	2,600	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	122	--	11,722
Guinea-Bissau	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3,004
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	161	--	161
Kenya	14,159	25,000	10,000	3,118	--	4,479	--	--	--	20,000	1,693	--	78,449
Lesotho	10,300	--	--	4,500	--	1,404	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,204
Liberia	15,385	43,000	6,000	--	--	3,611	--	--	--	12,000	1,157	--	81,153
Madagascar	2,000	3,000	11,000	1,575	--	--	--	--	--	2,050	55	--	19,680
Malawi	9,700	15,000	--	--	--	1,061	--	--	--	1,000	218	--	26,979
Mali*	10,458	18,000	--	1,550	--	1,932	--	--	--	--	156	--	32,096
Mauritania*	9,362	--	--	4,495	--	1,529	--	--	--	--	77	--	15,463
Mauritius	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Mozambique	--	13,000	17,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Niger*	20,000	5,000	--	--	--	2,579	--	--	--	5,000	214	--	32,793
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Rwanda	6,238	12,000	--	3,274	--	93	--	--	--	--	62	--	21,667
Sao Tome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Senegal*	22,104	15,000	--	4,593	--	1,975	--	--	--	3,000	524	--	47,196
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	255	--	200	--	--	--	--	17	--	2,472
Sierra Leone	--	--	4,000	1,578	--	3,077	--	--	--	--	60	--	8,715
Somalia	20,737	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000	1,132	--	104,869
South Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sudan	28,000	114,000	64,500	278	--	12	--	--	--	45,000	1,430	--	253,220
Swaziland	8,112	--	--	--	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	50	--	9,856
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,406	--	1,872	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,278
Togo	3,100	--	--	1,778	--	2,386	--	--	--	--	43	--	7,307
Uganda	7,940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	7,946
Zaire	23,944	10,415	20,000	54	--	4,980	--	--	--	7,000	1,341	--	67,734
Zambia	--	40,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Zimbabwe	--	28,000	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	214	--	36,214
Sahel Regional*	22,930	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,930
S Africa Regional	3,000	18,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,924
Africa Regional	60,938	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	65,938
Total	352,201	417,839	182,400	53,046	0	47,038	0	0	10,000	147,550	10,473	0	1,220,547
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(248,901)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(248,901)
(Sahel Program *)	(103,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(103,300)
(AEPRP) 1/	--	(75,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(75,000)

1/ Included in total and country allocations.

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	543	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	543
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	64
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	49
Bangladesh	85,070	--	94,500	18,968	--	--	--	--	--	--	336	--	198,874
Burma	14,930	--	--	--	5,515	--	--	--	--	--	224	--	20,669
Cambodian Resistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	1,065,000	225,000	13,208	--	--	--	--	1,175,000	--	1,675	--	2,479,883
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	2,089	--	--	--	300	95	--	2,484
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	32
Gaza	--	--	--	679	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	679
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	242,000	258,000	--	1,366	--	501,366
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	22
India	85,000	--	--	90,767	--	--	--	--	--	--	282	--	176,049
Indonesia	66,265	--	40,000	6,446	--	--	--	12,500	20,000	--	1,809	--	147,020
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	1,950,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400,000	--	--	--	3,350,000
Jordan	--	100,000	--	--	--	--	--	42,500	47,500	--	1,877	--	191,877
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	227	--	--	--	--	--	--	227
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	1,943	--	231,943
Lebanon	--	18,775	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	705	--	19,480
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	981	--	4,981
Maldives	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	1,522
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,361	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,361
Morocco	19,545	15,000	55,000	8,794	--	2,278	--	--	8,000	40,000	1,479	--	150,096
Nepal	19,128	--	--	--	--	2,538	--	--	--	--	125	--	21,791
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	155	--	60,155
Pakistan	50,000	200,000	59,000	--	3,043	--	--	325,000	--	--	970	--	638,013
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	919	--	--	--	--	52	--	971
Philippines	34,400	140,000	40,000	7,792	--	5,317	--	--	15,000	25,000	2,167	--	269,676
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	55,000	--	70,000	2,959	--	207,959
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	952	--	--	--	--	30	--	982
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	2,926	--	414,926
Sri Lanka	34,662	--	26,000	3,855	--	456	--	--	--	--	148	--	65,121
Thailand	24,109	8,000	--	--	2,704	3,179	--	95,000	--	5,000	2,318	--	140,310
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	601	--	--	--	--	47	--	648
Tunisia	2,540	20,000	5,000	640	--	1,794	--	25,000	25,000	15,000	1,603	--	96,577
Turkey	--	175,000	--	--	900	--	--	235,000	250,000	215,000	3,590	--	879,490
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
West Bank	--	--	--	1,373	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,373
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,166	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,166
Yemen	27,449	--	12,000	--	--	1,128	--	--	--	5,000	1,378	--	46,955
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Asia/Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	5,438	18,202	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,640
South Pacific	6,023	--	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,086
Asia Regional	19,333	--	--	--	275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,608
Total	493,892	3,837,520	558,000	152,522	12,437	25,102	0	1,706,000	3,198,500	375,300	31,575	0	10,390,848

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	45
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	44
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	--	69
*Belize	7,650	14,000	--	--	--	2,480	--	--	--	500	100	--	24,730
Bolivia	10,584	--	20,000	8,654	1,537	--	--	--	--	3,000	360	--	44,135
Brazil	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	750
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,650	--	--	--	--	--	826	--	11,476
*Costa Rica	20,526	160,000	21,400	--	--	2,892	--	--	--	11,000	231	--	216,049
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	41
Dominican Republic	30,078	95,000	40,500	1,907	--	2,493	--	--	3,000	5,000	721	--	178,699
Ecuador	28,051	4,414	15,000	629	414	3,408	--	2,000	2,000	2,000	688	--	58,604
*El Salvador	87,755	285,000	49,000	3,071	--	--	--	--	10,000	124,750	1,500	--	561,076
Grenada	--	11,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	--	11,191
*Guatemala	58,033	12,500	19,700	4,396	--	3,040	--	--	--	--	455	--	98,124
Guyana	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Haiti	25,648	5,000	15,000	7,595	--	1,035	--	--	--	300	443	--	55,021
*Honduras	44,333	147,500	15,000	3,351	--	4,983	--	--	--	66,300	1,104	--	282,571
Jamaica	33,550	81,000	40,000	55	--	2,376	--	--	--	7,360	283	--	164,624
Mexico	--	--	--	--	9,696	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	9,896
*Panama	18,822	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	589	--	79,411
Paraguay	48	--	--	--	--	1,935	--	--	--	--	95	--	2,078
Peru	24,185	--	25,000	9,779	2,414	--	--	3,000	5,000	--	657	--	70,035
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	26
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	--	56
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	--	42
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	39
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Caribbean Regional	26,507	20,000	--	--	--	3,169	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	54,676
*Central American Reg	27,550	27,098	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,648
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,106	--	5,106
*ROCAP	34,914	70,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105,809
LAC Regional	29,128	1,490	--	--	2,553	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,171
Total	507,362	985,025	260,600	39,517	28,014	27,811	0	5,000	20,000	235,210	14,027	0	2,122,566
(Central America) *	(299,583)	(766,993)	(105,100)	(10,818)	(0)	(13,395)	(0)	(0)	(10,000)	(212,550)	(3,979)	(0)	(1,422,418)

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	38,498	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,498
Education	7,168	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,168
Energy	10,399	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,399
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,389
Health	50,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,382
Intl Training	1,439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,439
Nutrition	13,645	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,645
Population	128,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128,050
Rur & Inst Dev	13,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,769
Small Activity	3,369	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,369
Child Survival	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	9,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,145
Publications & Info	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
Total S&T	282,953	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283,953
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Biden Pell	2,452	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,452
Food for Peace	7,969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,969
Private/Vol Coop	52,638	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,638
Child Survival	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	584
Total FVA	63,643	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,643
PPC													
Economic Affairs	439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	439
Evaluation	4,538	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,538
Pol Dev/Program Rev	2,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,358
Women in Dev	2,387	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,387
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
UNFPA	36,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,000
CGIARs	52,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,500
Total PPC	98,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,222
PRE													
Cooperative Development	5,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,916
Housing & Urban Dev	4,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,255
Policy & Program Review	13,586	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,586
Investment (Rev. Loans)	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,500
Total PRE	42,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,257
OFDA	28,173	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,173
Science Advisor	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Other	--	--	--	--	9,588	29,582	--	--	--	47,040	146	--	86,356
OSDBU	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	--	351,224	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	351,224
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(59,709)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,709)
WFP	--	--	--	80,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,700
Ocean Freight	--	--	119,900	450,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	570,669
Initial Payment	--	--	(21,200)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,200)
TOTAL	527,328	7,000	98,700	822,984	9,588	29,582	0	0	0	47,040	146	0	1,542,368

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA	336,781	288,702	152,100	48,212	46,183	0	0	0	0	96,656	10,049	0	978,683
ASIA/NEAR EAST	392,922	3,712,242	471,500	125,674	23,122	13,835	0	1,111,460	3,838,144	385,001	28,519	0	10,102,419
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	415,470	658,512	221,000	39,652	27,412	36,991	0	11,484	5,742	217,527	13,375	0	1,647,165
CENTRAL PROG	416,492	1,435	141,110	540,443	27,693	9,229	0	0	0	49,190	204	0	1,185,796
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	3,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,812
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
TOTAL ALLOC	1,566,277	4,660,891	985,710	753,981	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	13,918,675
(AEPRP)	--	47,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,850
(REV LOAN FUND)	(16,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,000)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,566,277	4,660,891	985,710	753,981	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	13,918,675
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	69,292	159,358	44,290	27,950	5,590	2,474	98,914	50,457	172,714	33,626	2,343	1,781	668,789
TOTAL	1,635,569	4,820,249	1,030,000	781,931	130,000	62,529	98,914	1,173,401	4,016,600	782,000	54,490	1,781	14,587,464
Disaster Assistance	90,282	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90,282
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
HIG Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASHA	33,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,495
Operating Expenses	380,312	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380,312
Subtotal	2,085,366	4,660,891	985,710	753,981	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	14,437,764
AID Loan Repayments	(393,605)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(393,605)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(15,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,000)
Adjustments 1/	(92,900)	(1,114,249)	12,266	(135,663)	--	(5,000)	(39,760)	--	--	--	--	--	(1,375,306)
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(373,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(373,000)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,087	--	--	--	--	--	18,087
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	324,356	--	--	--	--	--	324,356
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,454	--	--	--	--	--	11,454
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,706	--	--	--	--	--	3,706
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(115,472)	--	--	--	--	--	(115,472)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,322	--	--	--	--	--	4,322
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142,512	--	--	--	--	--	1,142,512
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	265,971	--	--	--	--	--	265,971
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	1,583,861	--	624,976	618,318	124,960	55,055	1,665,176	--	--	--	--	--	4,672,346
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,941	11,941
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,538	32,538
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(67,900)	--	--	--	--	(67,900)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950,451	--	--	--	--	950,451
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	3,546,642	--	--	--	--	--	2,005,495	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	44,479	10,241,023
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	1,583,861	3,546,642	624,976	618,318	124,960	55,055	1,665,176	2,005,495	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	44,479	14,913,369

1/ Includes reobligation of deobligated funds, no year funds carryover, FY 1985 supplemental carryover, transfers from Lebanon pipeline, proposed IO & P rescission, and carry-out from PL 480 Title I. See attached table for details.

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Reobligation of deobligated funds	1,651												
FY 1984 Supplemental carryover													
FY 1985 Supplemental carryover	68,750	1,084,849		135,663									
FY 1985 Supplemental carry-out													
No year carryover		21,933											
Poland carryover	10,000	4,000											
Lebanon transfer	12,500					5,000							
Syria transfer		3,457											
Proposed IO & P rescision													
Carry-out from PL 480			12,266				39,760						
Transfer between accounts													
Unobligated balance beginning of year													
Unobligated balance end of year													
Offsetting collection													
Recoveries of OE													
Returned to Treasury													
Rounding	(1)												
	92,900	1,114,239	12,266	135,663	0	5,000	39,760	0	0	0	0	0	1,399,828

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	823	1,048	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,919
Botswana	--	7,656	--	--	1,870	--	--	--	--	3,350	287	--	13,163
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,154	1,612	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	8,814
Burundi	2,019	--	--	1,581	776	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	4,520
Cameroon	20,790	--	--	--	2,397	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	23,378
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	1,360	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	3,417
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	2,006	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	4,102
Chad*	4,000	4,785	--	1,255	--	--	--	--	--	5,742	191	--	15,973
Comoros	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	779
Congo	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	523
Djibouti	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	96	--	5,360
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	1,123
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,461	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,461
Gabon	--	--	--	--	1,660	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	1,804
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	832	938	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	5,827
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	6,686	1,419	--	--	--	--	--	215	--	19,320
Guinea	3,730	--	6,000	--	221	--	--	--	--	2,871	144	--	12,966
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	2,048
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	120
Kenya	20,879	14,355	10,000	2,640	4,188	--	--	--	--	14,355	1,627	--	68,044
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,829	1,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,119
Liberia	14,667	28,710	11,000	--	2,666	--	--	--	--	4,785	981	--	62,809
Madagascar	1,000	2,871	8,000	1,769	--	--	--	--	--	1,435	72	--	15,147
Malawi	9,200	--	--	--	1,143	--	--	--	--	957	191	--	11,491
Mali*	9,000	--	--	3,000	2,190	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	14,334
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	2,034	1,592	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	6,674
Mauritius	--	1,914	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914
Mozambique	--	9,570	7,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,470
Niger*	16,000	4,785	--	--	2,748	--	--	--	--	3,828	239	--	27,600
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,967	109	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	10,133
Sao Tome	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	643
Senegal*	19,000	11,484	5,500	3,443	1,826	--	--	--	--	2,870	478	--	44,601
Seychelles	--	1,914	--	210	290	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	2,462
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,083	2,975	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	9,415
Somalia	14,772	22,011	16,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,925	1,101	--	78,509
South Africa	--	4,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785
Sudan	28,000	59,812	45,000	879	12	--	--	--	--	19,140	1,148	--	153,991
Swaziland	7,600	--	--	--	1,460	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	9,108
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,223	1,779	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,002
Togo	3,060	--	--	1,858	2,307	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	7,297
Uganda	3,550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	3,646
Zaire	20,050	9,570	20,000	125	5,255	--	--	--	--	6,699	1,292	--	62,991
Zambia	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Zimbabwe	11,000	9,570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	20,761
Sahel Regional*	19,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,038
S Africa Regional	3,840	28,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,550
Africa Regional	68,801	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785	--	--	73,586
Total	336,781	288,702	152,100	48,212	46,183	0	0	0	0	96,656	10,049	0	978,683
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(259,743)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(259,743)
(Sahel Program *)	(77,038)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(77,038)
(AEPRP)	--	(47,850)1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,850)

1/ Included in total; not included in country allocations.

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	17,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,812
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	57
Bangladesh	75,000	--	70,000	16,799	--	--	--	--	--	--	263	--	162,062
Burma	10,000	--	--	--	--	5,540	--	--	--	--	239	--	15,779
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,350
Cyprus	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,355
Egypt	--	1,031,382	213,000	6,855	--	--	--	--	1,244,100	--	1,723	--	2,497,060
Fiji	400	957	--	--	1,955	--	--	--	--	287	96	--	3,695
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Gaza	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	640
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83,546	347,104	--	1,244	--	431,894
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29
India	75,000	--	--	80,377	--	--	--	--	--	--	311	--	155,688
Indonesia	52,960	--	30,000	3,769	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	1,914	--	107,783
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	1,898,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,722,600	--	--	--	3,621,000
Jordan	--	89,570	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	62,205	--	1,675	--	172,590
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	145
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162,690	--	--	1,818	--	164,508
Lebanon	--	21,942	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	478	--	22,420
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	--	--	909	--	2,823
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	24
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	1,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,778
Morocco	20,000	11,484	40,000	5,564	2,158	--	--	--	957	33,495	1,435	--	115,093
Nepal	14,400	--	--	--	2,196	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	16,692
Oman	--	9,570	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	--	144	--	28,854
Pakistan	24,000	239,250	50,000	--	--	3,480	--	311,025	--	--	885	--	628,640
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	932	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	980
Philippines	18,880	119,625	35,000	7,723	4,926	--	--	--	14,355	38,280	2,105	--	240,894
Poland	10,000	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,000
Portugal	--	76,560	--	--	--	--	--	9,570	33,495	66,990	2,297	--	188,912
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	801	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	830
Spain	--	11,484	--	--	--	--	--	382,800	--	--	2,297	--	396,581
Sri Lanka	20,000	--	26,000	2,746	772	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	49,662
Thailand	19,000	5,000	--	--	2,784	3,600	--	42,347	38,184	4,785	2,201	--	117,901
Tonga	--	--	--	--	527	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	575
Tunisia	--	19,140	2,500	--	1,835	--	--	--	25,839	33,495	1,435	--	84,244
Turkey	--	119,625	--	--	--	850	--	79,288	330,165	205,755	3,158	--	738,841
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
West Bank	--	--	--	1,201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,201
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	1,005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,005
Yemen	23,000	--	5,000	--	897	--	--	--	--	1,914	1,148	--	31,959
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Asia/Near East Regional	25,782	17,779	--	--	--	365	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,926
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,500	957	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,827
Asia Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	392,922	3,712,242	471,500	125,674	23,122	13,835	0	1,111,460	3,838,144	385,001	28,519	0	10,102,419

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	6,550	1,914	--	--	2,390	--	--	--	--	479	72	--	11,405
Bolivia	9,292	14,355	20,000	8,528	--	3,650	--	--	--	2,870	287	--	58,982
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	10	--	700
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	10,600	--	9,570	--	--	837	--	21,007
*Costa Rica	10,900	120,582	23,000	--	3,064	--	--	--	--	2,393	191	--	160,130
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	24,500	40,000	30,000	1,048	2,346	--	--	--	--	3,828	694	--	102,416
Ecuador	22,500	20,097	5,000	561	2,965	940	--	1,914	1,914	--	670	--	56,561
*El Salvador	81,098	177,045	46,000	4,750	--	--	--	--	--	125,367	1,435	--	435,695
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	35,000	47,850	14,000	4,437	3,170	--	--	--	--	4,785	287	--	109,529
Guyana	--	--	--	284	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	284
Haiti	22,256	2,871	18,000	7,079	1,040	--	--	--	--	479	431	--	52,156
*Honduras	43,215	61,248	15,000	3,312	5,302	--	--	--	--	58,664	1,053	--	187,794
Jamaica	19,000	59,334	30,000	1,646	2,197	--	--	--	--	7,656	239	--	120,072
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	10,100	--	--	--	--	191	--	10,291
*Panama	17,200	5,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,828	3,828	574	--	31,172
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	1,681	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,729
Peru	17,875	9,570	20,000	8,007	--	4,011	--	--	--	--	703	--	60,166
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Uruguay	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	14,451
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	72
Caribbean Regional	29,600	25,172	--	--	3,257	--	--	--	--	7,178	374	--	65,581
*Central American Reg	28,791	51,478	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,269
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,957	--	4,957
*ROCAP	20,290	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,490
LAC Regional	27,403	6,699	--	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,102
Total	415,470	658,512	221,000	39,652	27,412	36,991	0	11,484	5,742	217,527	13,375	0	1,647,165
(Central America) *	(243,044)	(466,059)	(98,000)	(12,499)	(13,926)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3,828)	(195,516)	(3,612)	(0)	(1,036,484)

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	33,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Education	5,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675
Energy	5,300	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,735
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Health	25,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,500
Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Nutrition	5,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Population	107,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107,000
Rur & Inst Dev	8,365	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,365
Small Activity	1,475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,475
Child Survival	10,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,625
Vitamin A	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Research & Univ Relations	8,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,400
Publications & Info	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Total S&T	223,015	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224,450
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Food for Peace	9,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,035
Private/Vol Coop	26,730	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,730
Child Survival	7,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,300
Vitamin A	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	47,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,865
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700
Women in Dev	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peace Corps	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500
UNFPA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
CGIARs	46,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,250
Total PPC	88,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,475
PRE													
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	5,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500
Policy & Program Review	13,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,260
Investment (Rev. Loans)	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000
Total PRE	40,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,760
OFDA	1,091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,091
Science Advisor	15,111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,111
Other	25	--	--	--	27,693	9,229	--	--	--	49,190	204	--	86,341
OSDBU	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	43,910	174,082	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	217,992
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(29,220)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(29,220)
WFP	--	--	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000
Ocean Freight	--	--	115,200	315,581	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430,781
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
TOTAL	416,492	1,435	141,110	540,443	27,693	9,229	0	0	0	49,190	204	0	1,185,796

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA	339,902	410,500	158,000	64,507	47,320	0	0	12,000	2,000	174,100	13,450	0	1,221,779
ASIA/NEAR EAST	384,000	2,736,800	383,000	121,346	23,529	17,245	0	1,774,000	3,851,000	456,300	37,290	0	9,784,510
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	472,265	945,000	204,000	41,417	27,930	37,915	0	0	22,000	317,050	17,660	0	2,085,237
CENTRAL PROG	430,833	1,500	199,400	372,730	27,421	10,285	0	0	0	49,000	430	0	1,091,599
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOC	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
(AEPRP)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
(REV LOAN FUND)	(13,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13,500)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
HIG Reserve Fund	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
ASHA	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Operating Expenses	410,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,650
Subtotal	2,097,650	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,653,775
AID Loan Repayments	(421,135)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(421,135)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(15,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,000)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(380,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(380,000)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	18,000
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	347,525	--	--	--	--	--	347,525
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,800	--	--	--	--	--	10,800
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(115,531)	--	--	--	--	--	(115,531)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,981	--	--	--	--	--	4,981
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,392,002	--	--	--	--	--	1,392,002
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	186,000	--	--	--	--	--	186,000
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	1,661,515	--	564,400	600,000	126,750	65,445	1,875,277	--	--	--	--	--	4,893,387
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,000	39,000
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(69,800)	--	--	--	--	(69,800)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473,315	--	--	--	--	473,315
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	4,093,800	--	--	--	--	--	2,189,515	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	48,840	11,272,435
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	1,661,515	4,093,800	564,400	600,000	126,750	65,445	1,875,277	2,189,515	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	48,840	16,165,822

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	1,009	1,022	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	2,106
Botswana	--	8,000	--	--	1,878	--	--	--	2,000	6,000	400	--	18,278
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,806	1,608	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	9,564
Burundi	2,000	--	--	1,708	839	--	--	--	--	--	170	--	4,717
Cameroon	21,890	--	--	--	2,219	--	--	7,000	--	--	300	--	31,409
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	1,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	3,810
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	2,030	--	--	--	--	1,000	165	--	5,195
Chad*	4,000	7,000	--	1,002	--	--	--	--	--	9,000	250	--	21,252
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	750
Congo	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	590
Djibouti	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	150	--	8,150
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	107	--	--	--	--	1,000	130	--	2,237
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,447
Gabon	--	--	--	--	1,627	--	--	5,000	--	--	150	--	6,777
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	3,143	956	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	8,174
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	7,295	1,475	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	20,070
Guinea	3,730	--	8,000	--	251	--	--	--	--	5,000	150	--	17,131
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	1,170	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	3,245
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Kenya	17,812	22,000	8,000	8,057	4,270	--	--	--	--	20,000	1,800	--	81,939
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,620	1,862	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,142
Liberia	13,780	40,000	10,000	--	2,749	--	--	--	--	8,000	1,400	--	75,929
Madagascar	1,000	4,000	8,000	2,460	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	75	--	18,535
Malawi	9,220	--	--	--	1,279	--	--	--	--	2,000	300	--	12,799
Mali*	10,000	--	--	1,400	2,535	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	14,085
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	4,370	1,663	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	9,108
Mauritius	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Mozambique	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Niger*	17,000	7,000	--	--	2,908	--	--	--	--	4,000	275	--	31,183
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	5,057	212	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	11,344
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	350
Senegal*	20,000	15,000	5,000	2,831	1,740	--	--	--	--	4,500	500	--	49,571
Seychelles	--	2,500	--	204	206	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	2,970
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,074	2,829	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	9,303
Somalia	18,410	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,600	1,550	--	105,560
South Africa	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Sudan	28,000	90,000	50,000	3,731	7	--	--	--	--	50,000	1,750	--	223,488
Swaziland	6,500	--	--	--	1,365	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	7,925
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,628	1,903	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	3,606
Togo	3,060	--	--	2,660	2,169	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	7,964
Uganda	5,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	5,550
Zaire	19,300	16,000	17,000	125	5,611	--	--	--	--	12,000	1,600	--	71,636
Zambia	--	20,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Zimbabwe	10,000	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	21,250
Sahel Regional*	19,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,000
S Africa Regional	3,000	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Africa Regional	70,390	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	--	80,390
Total	339,902	410,500	158,000	64,507	47,320	0	0	12,000	2,000	174,100	13,450	0	1,221,779
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(259,902)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(259,902)
(Sahel Program *)	(80,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(80,000)
(AEPRP)	--	(75,000) 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(75,000)

1/ Included in total; not ir luded in country allocations.

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Bangladesh	75,000	--	64,000	16,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	155,693
Burma	10,000	--	--	--	--	8,825	--	--	--	1,000	350	--	20,175
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	185,000	4,910	--	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,000	--	2,306,910
Fiji	--	1,500	--	--	1,896	--	--	--	--	300	125	--	3,821
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Gaza	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	620
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	1,750	--	501,750
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
India	72,000	--	--	80,459	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	152,859
Indonesia	55,000	--	15,000	3,989	--	--	--	--	35,000	--	2,800	--	111,789
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	18,000 *	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	65,000	--	2,000	--	135,000
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	249
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	2,200	--	232,200
Lebanon	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800	--	2,800
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	1,235	--	6,235
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	55
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	1,716	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,716
Morocco	18,000	20,000	40,000	4,163	2,092	--	--	--	10,000	60,000	1,850	--	156,105
Nepal	14,400	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	16,642
Oman	--	18,800	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	205	--	59,005
Pakistan	25,000	250,000	50,000	--	--	2,850	--	340,000	--	--	1,400	--	669,250
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	--	--	85	--	1,003
Philippines	23,000	95,000	--	7,682	5,214	--	--	--	50,000	50,000	2,750	--	233,646
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	21,500	45,000	75,000	3,000	--	224,500
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	863	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	923
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	3,000	--	415,000
Sri Lanka	20,000	--	19,000	2,029	753	--	--	--	--	--	185	--	41,967
Thailand	19,000	5,000	--	--	2,804	4,270	--	42,500	61,000	5,000	2,500	--	142,074
Tonga	--	--	--	--	553	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	613
Tunisia	--	20,000	5,000	--	1,926	--	--	--	27,000	40,000	1,800	--	95,726
Turkey	--	150,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	145,000	455,000	220,000	4,000	--	975,000
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
West Bank	--	--	--	1,171	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,171
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	917	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	917
Yemen	26,000	--	5,000	--	933	--	--	--	3,000	5,000	1,550	--	41,483
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	--	160
Asia/Near East Regional	22,100	25,000	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,500	1,500	--	--	535	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,535
Asia Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	384,000	2,736,800	383,000	121,346	23,529	17,245	0	1,774,000	3,851,000	456,300	37,290	0	9,784,510

* Excludes $90 million from FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	7,500	3,000	--	--	2,508	--	--	--	--	1,000	100	--	14,108
Bolivia	9,292	20,000	20,000	8,277	--	4,675	--	--	--	6,000	400	--	68,644
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	1,225	--	--	--	--	100	--	1,325
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	10,180	--	--	10,000	10,000	950	--	31,130
*Costa Rica	16,000	150,000	18,000	--	3,158	--	--	--	--	3,100	250	--	190,508
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	28,658	50,000	30,000	1,602	2,342	--	--	--	3,000	7,000	850	--	123,452
Ecuador	22,500	15,000	--	495	2,800	845	--	--	--	8,000	650	--	50,290
*El Salvador	85,000	240,000	45,000	7,725	--	--	--	--	--	134,650	1,600	--	513,975
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	40,000	70,000	19,000	4,690	3,175	--	--	--	--	10,000	500	--	147,365
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Haiti	22,256	5,000	18,000	7,056	1,261	--	--	--	--	500	600	--	54,673
*Honduras	51,025	90,000	14,000	3,758	5,407	--	--	--	--	87,500	1,300	--	252,990
Jamaica	23,000	100,000	30,000	--	2,274	--	--	--	--	8,000	300	--	163,574
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	11,310	--	--	--	--	250	--	11,560
*Panama	18,100	28,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	9,800	750	--	60,650
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	1,657	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	1,782
Peru	20,000	37,000	10,000	7,814	--	5,680	--	--	5,000	20,000	850	--	106,344
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	125	--	17,625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Caribbean Regional	35,834	35,000	--	--	3,348	--	--	--	--	9,000	400	--	83,582
*Central American Reg	34,538	46,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81,038
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	3,000
*ROCAP	34,462	28,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62,962
LAC Regional	24,100	12,000	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	44,100
Total	472,265	945,000	204,000	41,417	27,930	37,915	0	0	22,000	317,050	17,660	0	2,085,237
(Central America) *	(286,625)	(656,000)	(96,000)	(16,173)	(14,248)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4,000)	(246,050)	(4,500)	(0)	(1,323,596)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	36,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,300
Education	5,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675
Energy	6,000	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800
Health	30,825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,825
Intl Training	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200
Nutrition	5,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Population	114,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	114,300
Rur & Inst Dev	8,275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,275
Small Activity	1,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400
Child Survival	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,500
Publications & Info	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
Total S&T	235,350	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236,850
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Food for Peace	6,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,650
Private/Vol Coop	30,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,200
Child Survival	7,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	47,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,350
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,600
Women in Dev	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Peace Corps	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
UNFPA	32,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,000
CGIARs	46,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,250
Total PPC	91,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,875
PRE													
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Policy & Program Review	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000
Investment (Rev. Loans)	13,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,500
Total PRE	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	14,258	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,258
Other	--	[50,000] 1/	--	--	27,421	10,285	--	--	--	49,000	430	--	87,136
OSDBU	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	100,000	113,111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213,111
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(21,247)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,247)
WFP	--	--	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
Ocean Freight	--	--	117,400	205,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	323,266
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
TOTAL	430,833	1,500	199,400	372,730	27,421	10,285	0	0	0	49,000	430	0	1,091,599

1/ Mixed credits.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1985 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/84	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/85
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,718,438	774,742	2,493,180	531,413	101,891	633,304	1,859,876
Population Planning.....	321,408	288,181	609,589	150,350	60,685	211,035	398,554
Health.....	371,509	252,313	623,822	110,305	15,483	125,788	498,034
Child Survival Fund.....	--	25,000	25,000	--	3	3	24,997
Education & Human Resources Dev....	228,641	186,565	415,206	95,634	17,869	113,503	301,703
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	280,350	226,485	506,835	101,826	23,960	125,786	381,049
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	2,920,346	1,753,286	4,673,632	989,528	219,891	1,209,419	3,464,213
Sahel Development Program.....	233,965	108,997	342,962	86,289	6,488	92,777	250,185
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	12,000	18,500	30,500	3,106	0	3,106	27,394
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	27,462	30,000	57,462	18,315	8,428	26,743	30,719
Disaster Assistance.....	227,460	127,073	354,533	152,482	34,579	187,061	167,472
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	6,155	1,142	7,297	1,571	0	1,571	5,726
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	3,427,388	2,038,998	5,466,386	1,251,291	269,386	1,520,677	3,945,709
Operating Expenses.....	104,492	397,400	501,892	84,611	296,448	381,059	120,833
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	--	41,864	41,864	--	41,864	41,864	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	3,531,880	2,478,262	6,010,142	1,335,902	607,698	1,943,600	4,066,542
Economic Support Fund.....	3,937,749	5,247,384	9,185,133	1,542,151	3,346,815	4,888,966	4,296,167
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	7,469,629	7,725,646	15,195,275	2,878,053	3,954,513	6,832,566	8,362,709
					Less Loan Receipts.....	(764,565)	
					Net A.I.D. Outlays.....	6,068,001	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1986 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

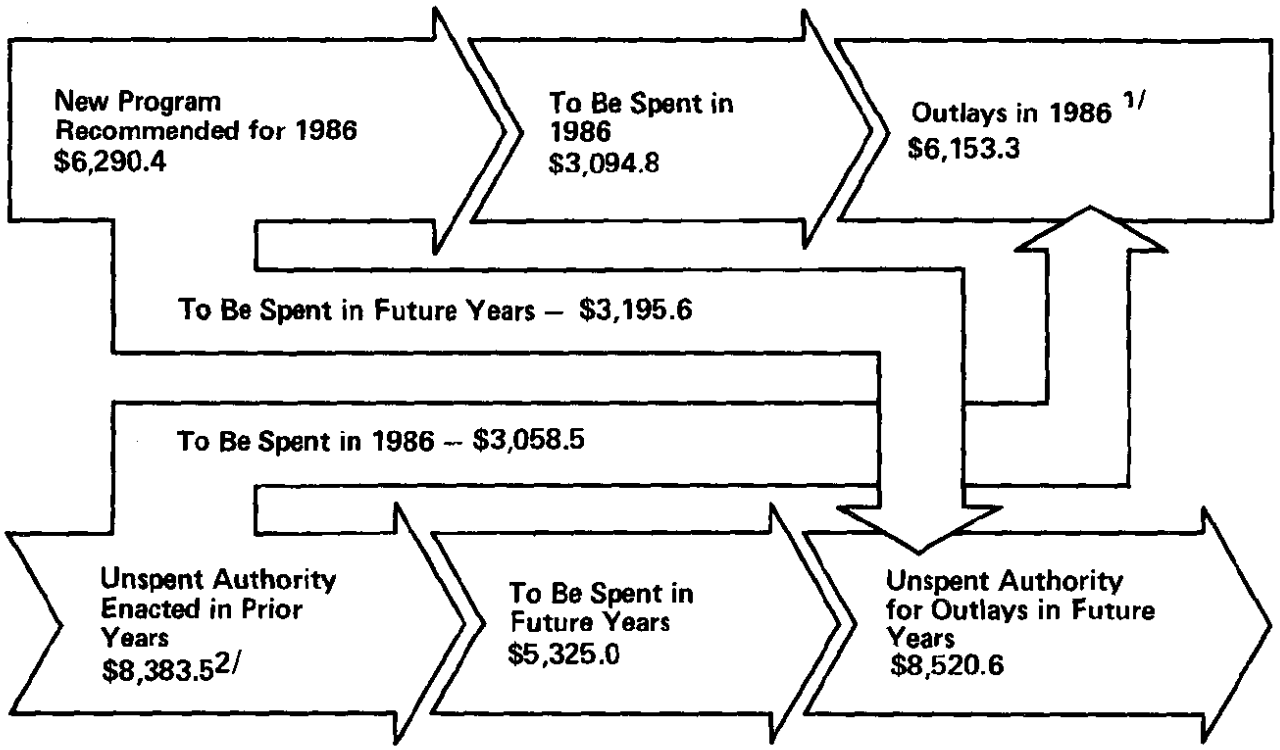
	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/85	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/86
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,859,876	737,762	2,597,638	684,720	85,067	769,787	1,827,851
Population Planning.....	398,554	243,016	641,570	186,742	52,931	239,673	401,897
Health.....	498,034	205,829	703,863	112,045	13,233	125,278	578,585
Child Survival Fund.....	24,997	36,425	61,422	12,449	3,781	16,230	45,192
Education & Human Resources Dev....	301,703	171,269	472,972	124,495	15,122	139,617	333,355
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	381,049	181,065	562,114	124,495	18,904	143,399	418,715
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,464,213	1,575,366	5,039,579	1,244,946	189,038	1,433,984	3,605,595
Sahel Development Program.....	250,185	84,757	334,942	83,498	9,475	92,973	241,969
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	27,394	16,000	43,394	6,700	1,723	8,423	34,971
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	30,719	33,495	64,214	19,381	8,535	27,916	36,298
Disaster Assistance.....	167,472	103,745	271,217	124,180	5,960	130,140	141,077
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	5,726	138	5,864	1,439	--	1,439	4,425
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	3,945,709	1,813,501	5,759,210	1,480,144	214,731	1,694,875	4,064,335
Operating Expenses (AID and IG).....	120,833	381,389	502,222	88,430	285,809	374,239	127,983
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	43,122	43,122	--	43,122	43,122	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,066,542	2,238,012	6,304,554	1,568,574	543,662	2,112,236	4,192,318
Economic Support Fund.....	4,296,167	4,703,687	8,999,854	2,555,117	2,253,586	4,808,703	4,191,151
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,362,709	6,941,699	15,304,408	4,123,691	2,797,248	6,920,939	8,383,469
				Less Loan Receipts.....		(927,132)	
				Net A.I.D. Outlays.....		5,993,807	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1987 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/86	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/87
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,827,851	709,900	2,537,751	709,562	84,879	794,441	1,743,310
Population Planning.....	401,897	250,000	651,897	193,517	52,814	246,331	405,566
Health.....	578,585	150,843	729,428	116,110	13,204	129,314	600,114
Child Survival Fund.....	45,192	25,000	70,192	12,901	3,772	16,673	53,519
Education & Human Resources Dev....	333,355	179,789	513,144	129,011	15,090	144,101	369,043
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	418,715	231,468	650,183	129,011	18,862	147,873	502,310
Development Loans (Pre-1974).....	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Sahel Development Program.....	241,969	80,000	321,969	58,423	9,840	68,263	253,706
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*.	34,971	[13,500]	34,971	12,145	--	12,145	22,826
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,882,535	1,627,000	5,509,535	1,360,680	198,461	1,559,141	3,950,394
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	36,298	10,000	46,298	17,473	4,806	22,279	24,019
Disaster Assistance.....	141,077	25,000	166,077	71,142	7,000	78,142	87,935
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	4,425	--	4,425	1,159	--	1,159	3,266
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	4,064,335	1,662,000	5,726,335	1,450,454	210,267	1,660,721	4,065,614
Operating Expenses (AID and IG).....	127,983	410,650	538,633	86,370	314,549	400,919	137,714
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	33,992	33,992	--	33,992	33,992	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,192,318	2,106,642	6,298,960	1,536,824	558,808	2,095,632	4,203,328
Economic Support Fund.....	4,191,151	4,183,800	8,374,951	1,521,693	2,536,000	4,057,693	4,317,258
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,383,469	6,290,442	14,673,911	3,058,517	3,094,808	6,153,325	8,520,586
					Less Loan Receipts.....	(970,325)	
					Net A.I.D. Outlays.....	5,183,000	

24-Feb-86

RELATION OF PROPOSED FY 1987 PROGRAM TO OUTLAYS
(Millions of Dollars)



1/ Excludes offsetting loan receipts of $654.4 million.

2/ Pipeline data adjusted for recoveries from prior year obligations.

	OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY	FY 1987 OUTLAYS	FUTURE YEAR OUTLAYS
PRIOR YEAR	8,383.5	3,058.5	5,325.0
FY 1987	6,290.4	3,094.8	3,195.6
TOTAL	14,673.9	6,153.3	8,520.6

CENTRAL PROGRAMS
COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

The FY 1987 budget request contains $467,333,000 for centrally funded programs. These expenditures, of course, are intended to benefit lesser-developed countries and to serve A.I.D.'s humanitarian and developmental interests but are programmed centrally, either because the individual expenditure is of a general nature or because other factors make the expenditure better managed centrally. To the extent that there is interest in the levels of assistance to specific countries, the statistical tables, therefore, understate the real value of such assistance.

The tables on the following pages reflect FY 1985 actual expenditures directly benefitting A.I.D. recipients from centrally managed programs. A brief discussion of methodology is appropriate.

First, in the nature of A.I.D. programming and management, projecting country attribution for future expenditures would be, by its very nature, inaccurate and self-defeating. While one might assume that figures would be comparable from year to year (especially in the population and health accounts), this table is primarily useful as an illustration of the actual support given to a country in the past.

Second, only a portion of central program funding can be attributed to countries. This does not mean, of course, that non-attributable funding may not confer major benefits on A.I.D. recipients. For example, core support to the International Rice Research Institute funds research of benefit to many rice-growing countries. Research and development of a malaria vaccine will have a major benefit to all malaria-ridden countries. No effort has been made to attribute such programs by country.

FY 1985
Central Bureau Attribution

Region: Africa	S&T Bureau Total	S&T Bureau Pop	S&T Bureau HE	S&T Bureau Other	FVA Bureau Total	FVA Bureau CS	FVA Bureau Other	PRE Bureau Rev Fund
Benin					80		80	
Botswana					732		732	
Burkino Faso	386	178	90	118	586		586	
Burundi	133	81	7	45				
Cameroon	763	204	151	408	1,900		1,900	
Cape Verde					35		35	
Chad	195	47	22	126				
Congo					12		12	
Djibouti					20		20	
Ethiopia	178	4	151	23	741		741	
Gambia	127	3		124	48		48	
Ghana					970		970	
Ivory Coast					1,706		1,706	
Kenya	6,119	2,934	46	3,139	1,716	404	1,312	
Lesotho	290	15	22	253	252		252	
Liberia	928	606	322	0	696		696	
Madagascar	448	238	14	196	219		219	
Malawi	986	489	110	387	1,833	750	1,083	
Mali	646	309	27	310	331		331	
Mauritania					630		630	
Mauritius	290	269	21	0	17		17	
Mozambique					247		247	
Niger	1,560	126		1,434	826		826	
Nigeria	7,067	6,541	526	0			0	
Rwanda	396	77	7	312	729	270	459	
Senegal	1,566	659	46	861	188		188	
Sierra Leone	733	626	107	0	408	180	228	
Somalia	600	217	112	271	42		42	
Sudan	1,877	730	7	1,140	661		661	
Swaziland	636	173	175	288	375		375	
Tanzania	1,075	200	20	855	241		241	
Togo	410	258	82	70	1,429		1,429	
Uganda	560	543	7	10	1,491	856	635	
Zaire	1,074	513	272	289	1,041		1,041	
Zambia	483	261	100	122	1,212		1,212	
Zimbabwe	701	251	16	434	2,494	1,654	840	
Sahel Regional	160			160	803		803	
Africa Regional	4,813	3,412		1,401				
SUB TOTAL	30,227	16,552	2,460	11,215	23,908	4,114	19,794	

FY 1985
Central Bureau Attribution

	S&T Bureau				FVA Bureau			PRE Bureau
Region: Asia	Total	Pop	HE	Other	Total	CS	Other	Rev Fund
Bangladesh	1,968	1,611	68	289	2,182	1,646	536	
China (PRC)					735		735	
China (Taiwan)					187		187	
Fiji					86		86	
Indonesia	4,846	1,866	1,004	1,976	2,387	1,834	553	2,000
India	1,227	258	759	210	1,982		1,982	
Japan					185		185	
Korea					1,336		1,336	
Laos					7		7	
Nepal	1,655	1,099	84	472	524	200	324	
Pakistan	1,119	103	14	1,002	1,424	626	798	
Papua (New Guinea)	240	35	205	0	34		34	
Philippines	3,310		377	2,933	2,338		2,338	2,000
Sri Lanka	2,056	1,289	89	678	319		319	
Thailand					1,211		1,211	2,350
Asia Regional	2,324	1,296		1,028	546		546	
South Pacific Reg	1,034			1,034	173		173	
SUB TOTAL	18,745	7,557	2,600	8,588	15,483	4,306	11,177	6,350
Region: Latin America								
Antigua					146	60	86	100
Argentina					8		8	
Barbados					11		11	
Belize	100		68	32	132		132	
Bolivia	884	555	150	179	3,159	1,984	1,175	
Brazil	6,219	4,594	85	1,540	513		513	
Chile	166	144	12	10	238		238	
Colombia	3,198	2,365	500	333	189		189	
Costa Rica	1,102	200	10	892	528		528	
Dominica					93		93	
Dominican Republic	2,645	1,282	126	1,237	409		409	
Ecuador	2,427	558	39	1,830	2,492	1,585	907	
El Salvador	713	456	21	236	170		170	
Grenada	172		153	19	11		11	
Guatemala	1,954	1,115	48	791	2,137	700	1,437	
Haiti	893	242	121	530	4,531	2,032	2,499	
Honduras	2,300	765	73	1,462	3,591	95	3,496	
Jamaica	1,155	228	523	404	654		654	
Mexico	3,396	2,840	44	512	147		147	
Panama	649	23	122	504	299		299	
Paraguay	6,262	139	9	6,114	56		56	
Peru	4,292	1,081	144	3,067	1,122		1,122	
St Lucia					269		269	
Uruguay					52		52	
East Caribbean					115		115	
LAC Regional	2,909	2,125		784	869		869	7,550
SUB TOTAL	41,436	18,712	2,248	20,476	21,941	6,456	15,485	7,650

FY 1985
Central Bureau Attribution

Region: Near East/Europe	S&T Bureau Total	S&T Bureau Pop	S&T Bureau HE	S&T Bureau Other	FVA Bureau Total	FVA Bureau CS	FVA Bureau Other	PRE Bureau Rev Fund
Egypt	2,401	1,427	888	86	2,832		2,832	
Greece					1,075		1,075	
Israel					5,210		5,210	
Italy					350		350	
Jordan	626	481	20	125	338		338	
Lebanon					5,406		5,406	
Malta					185		185	
Morocco	1,522	969		553	112		112	4,500
Oman	502		502	0				
Poland					6,250		6,250	
Portugal					140		140	
Tunisia	829	603	226	0	111		111	
Turkey	926	721	205	0	835		835	
Yemen	208	96	112	0	40		40	
Regional	992	482		510	2		2	
SUB TOTAL	8,006	4,779	1,953	1,274	22,886	0	22,886	4,500
TOTAL	98,414	47,600	9,261	41,553	84,218	14,876	69,342	18,500
GRAND TOTAL								201,132

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* referred to in this Presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the Glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Project Summary Sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1986.

Appropriation: an act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposed, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1980.

Appropriation Accounts: the separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1987.

Consortium Grants: grants to consortia of PVOs to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

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* For additional definitions of budget terms, see "Terms Used in the Budgetary Process," July 1977 (PAD-77-9) published by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Continuing Resolution: a joint resolution passed to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by Congress by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: a business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long term, low interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): grants to assist PVOs to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: an appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: as reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: the appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following five appropriation accounts: (1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; (2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Education and Human Resources Development; and (5) Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities.

Grants: assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for AID or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): currently known as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (ADF).

Loans: assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: grants to PVOs who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: assistance which the United States provides to LDCs through multilateral development banks and the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): see international financial institutions (IFIs).

New Directions: legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance of payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: reimburses PVOs for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business".

Operational Year: fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1986.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): grants to PVOs to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored LDC national being trained outside his own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: the program authorized and appropriated for FY 1979 for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: the difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid).

President's Budget: budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private Voluntary Organization (PVO): a non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: a coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example: maternal child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: a single activity designed to generate specific results. For example a, maternal child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each Regional Annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and at the end of the functional account narrative in the centrally funded annex. These are also included in the Main Volume under the regional program summary section. And is often referred to as a SAPP.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. These summarize by functional account the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the CP is distributed, this publication is also called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data which is grouped by country and geographic region includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank etc., from 1945-84.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Agricultural Development Council
ADF	-	African Development Fund
A.I.D.	-	Agency for International Development
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BHN	-	Basic Human Needs
BIFAD	-	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BLADEX	-	Latin American Export Bank
CABEI	-	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACM	-	Central American Common Market
CAIC	-	Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce
CAMSF	-	Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund
CARE	-	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CAREC	-	Caribbean Epidemiological Center
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CATIE	-	Center for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CDF	-	Caribbean Development Facility
CDSS	-	Country Development Strategy Statement
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMENER	-	Central American Commission for Energy
CP	-	Congressional Presentation
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	-	Church World Service
DA	-	Development Assistance
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DCC	-	Development Coordination Committee
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EFF	-	Extended Fund Facility
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EX-IM	-	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAA	-	Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FITC	-	Foundation for International Technological Cooperation
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	-	Gross National Product

HACHO	-	Haitian American Community Health Organization
HG	-	Housing Guaranty
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDCA	-	International Development Cooperation Agency
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA	-	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INCAP	-	Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama
LAAD	-	Latin America Agribusiness Development Corporation
LDC	-	Less Developed Country
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
OPEC	-	Oil Producing Exporting Countries
OPG	-	Operational Program Grant
OPIC	-	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PRE	-	Bureau for Private Enterprise
PVOs	-	Private and Voluntary Organizations
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	-	World Food Program
WID	-	Women in Development (A.I.D.)