

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**Congressional Presentation  
Fiscal Year 1987**

**ANNEX IV**

**Centrally Funded Programs**

## ANNEX IV

Annex IV presents to the Congress all centrally funded programs for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1987.

The annex begins with an overview which explains the purpose for and objectives of the centrally funded programs. This is followed by a summary table which provides a breakout of funding requirements for each program from FY 1984 to FY 1987.

The next section consists of a topical narrative for each of A.I.D.'s major functional accounts which describes what the Science and Technology Bureau is doing in each of these areas. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets which outline requests for proposed new projects in FY 1987.

The functional account narratives are followed by additional topical narratives which describes the activities of the Bureau for Private Enterprise, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, the Disaster Assistance program, the centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation programs and the Science Advisor program including the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research Program. Planned project summary sheets for new programs in FY 1987 are also part of this section.

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

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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 Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) have established reputations as concerned and effective contributors to the U.S. development effort. Support of these organizations permits A.I.D. to share with the private voluntary community greater responsibility for implementing the nation's foreign assistance programs. A.I.D. proposes \$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 maximum extent possible private enterprise, both LDC and U.S., to achieve development objectives.
  
- The Bureau works closely with field missions to develop country strategies and bilateral projects designed to utilize private enterprise as 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

	<u>CENTRALLY FUNDED (Except PVOs)</u>	<u>PVOs</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED</u>
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

BUREAU	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	233,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	8,994	1,100	---
1985	253,953	79,641	123,050	55,368	1,065	3,032	10,747	1,000	---
1986	224,450	60,543	107,000	30,530	10,625	7,800	5,545	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	69,293	17,163	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	---	30,000
1985	95,643	22,662	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	31,360	20,465	---	5,500	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	33,300	69	---	767	5,307	---	---
1985	98,222	47,916	35,206	70	7,500	1,253	5,277	---	---
1986	88,475	49,300	31,000	975	---	1,000	6,200	---	---
1987	91,375	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	13,358	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)

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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
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>									
<b>TOTAL</b>									
1984	469,933	140,069	148,525	36,967	---	10,343	52,874	1,100	80,055
1985	589,532	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	61,053	1,500	35,000

ITEMS RETRIEVED            680

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

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	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	50,392	---	---	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	11,719	---	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)

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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
<hr/>									
<b>POPULATION</b>									
1984	112,825	---	110,225	2,600	---	---	---	---	---
1985	128,050	---	128,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	107,000	---	107,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	114,300	---	114,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
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	---	---
<b>PROGRAM OFFICE</b>									
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	---	---
<b>RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS</b>									
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	---	---	---	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>									
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	8,032	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)

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REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

OFFICE	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	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	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	68,293	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)

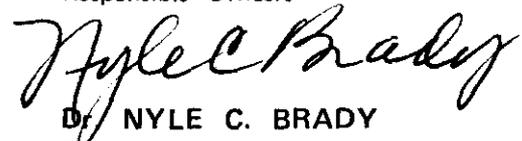
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REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

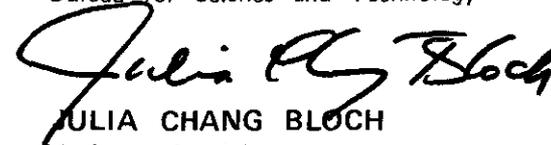
O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE/ RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
-----									
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS									
1984	3,557	3,557	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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	---	---	14,544	---	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	---	---

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

Responsible Officers:



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



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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
135.5 *	118.9 *	119.5 *

### AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

#### Overview

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

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

Centrally funded programs supported by the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition account (Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act) obligated \$135.5 million in FY 1985, are estimated at \$118.9 million in FY 1986, and are proposed at \$119.5 million for FY 1987.

#### POLICIES

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

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\* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling \$14.7 million in FY 1985, \$11.4 million in FY 1986, and \$12.8 million in FY 1987.

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

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

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

Section 103 funds also support a portion of the central programs in forestry, natural resources, and energy. A.I.D.'s research policy objectives include increased production of fuelwood supplies through selection and improvement, re-integration of forestry on farms through agroforestry, and the identification of alternative biomass fuel supplies.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

The central use of the 103 account is divided into seven major categories: agriculture, nutrition, rural and institutional development, forestry and natural resources, energy, research and university relations, and food aid. A description of each program follows.

##### I. AGRICULTURE

The centrally funded agriculture program complements bilateral assistance by undertaking field research, supporting long-term U.S. based research for workable LDC adaptation, providing short-term technical assistance, and providing academic and technical training. Five research priorities for improved food production have been identified: (1) the development of systems for sustained production in less favorable environments; (2) the establishment of systems for sustained high production in relatively favorable areas, emphasizing irrigation management; (3) the adoption of country-specific actions for pre- and postharvest protection of crops and animals; (4) the formulation of food and agriculture policy; and (5) the development of national agricultural research capabilities.

Centrally-funded Section 103 programs in agriculture obligated \$38.5 million in FY 1985, are estimated at \$33.0 million in FY 1986, and are proposed at \$36.3 million in FY 1987. (These totals do not include funds obligated by PPC for the International Agricultural Research Centers in the amount of \$45.16 million in FY 1985, \$46.25 million estimated in FY 1986, and \$46.25 million proposed in FY 1987.)

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

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

The IARCs develop improved technologies for LDCs. Their output also enhances the effectiveness of national research systems and local private industry by providing information, germplasm and technologies for development. The IARCs train LDC scientists, extension agents, and research administrators in the adaptation and application of research results to local conditions. They breed new crop varieties and develop production techniques for LDC use. These programs are designed to meet the needs of small farmers and other poor consumers. The IARCs have produced measurable progress. Farmers have increased their production, food supplies have expanded, and food costs have been reduced.

Crop production research is the major focus of seven of the centers: the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the International Center for Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, the International Potato Center, and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources provides a supporting role.

Most of their research focuses on development of increased yield capacity, increased resistance to insects and diseases, improved tolerance for adverse soil and water conditions, or reduced growing time to favor higher and more stable production within a large range of LDC farm environments.

Increased production of wheat and rice, the staples of many LDCs, is the greatest IARC success. In 1982-83, it is estimated that about 41.8 million hectares of wheat and 39.2 million hectares of rice were planted in high yielding varieties in the developing world (excluding Communist Asia). This represents about 60.9 percent of the wheat area and 41.6 percent of the rice area. The incremental production from these varieties and associated inputs such as fertilizers was about 54 million tons in 1983. The value of this increase was about \$8.5 billion.

The impact of international center activities is increasingly being felt in other crops. Developing countries have released over 200 corn varieties developed from genetic materials provided by the centers. Half of these varieties are grown in Latin America, with the rest divided between Africa and Asia. The new varieties are estimated to cover 6 million hectares in over 15 countries. Other releases include over 60 center-related cassava varieties in 16 countries; 30 sorghum varieties and 8 millet varieties in 12 countries; and 29 cowpea varieties in many African countries.

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

Other research programs are carried out by the International Food Policy Research Institute and the International Service for National Agricultural Research which concentrate on agricultural policy and on research planning, respectively.

The proposed FY 1987 funding level for the IARCs sponsored by the CGIAR (project 936-4111) is \$46.25 million.

Three other IARCs, not formally part of the CGIAR network, also receive core funding from the United States through the central program. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center receives about 25 percent of its core budget from A.I.D. The International Irrigation Management Institute, formed in 1984, receives about 10 percent of its core budget from A.I.D. A small amount of start-up funding is being provided to the International Board for Soil Research and Management. The proposed FY 1987 funding level for these other programs is \$1.95 million.

#### B. Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP)

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

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

research institutions and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) participate in the CRSPs. Research involves 91 institutions in 52 host countries. The CRSPs have cooperative relationships with eight of the IARCs.

The CRSPs are producing results at a relatively early stage in their operation. The Small Ruminants CRSP supports research to increase yields of milk, meat, and fiber from sheep and goats, typical livestock of the poor in developing countries. Under this CRSP scientists from Kenya and the United States have developed an experimental, potent, heat-stable vaccine and a rapid field diagnostic test for contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP), a major goat disease. As soon as current studies are completed, the diagnostic tests and vaccine can be used in countries plagued by CCPP. Plans are under way to cooperate with private industry to develop the vaccine in quantity for widespread future use. The same procedures developed in this research could lead to control of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, which is an even more economically devastating disease and a threat to U.S. cattle producers. The CCPP vaccine research, employing rather sophisticated biotechnology techniques which could be carried out only in an LDC to avoid introduction of the disease into the United States, illustrates the achievements possible through collaborative effort.

Researchers with the Sorghum and Millet CRSP are working on a pilot project in the Sudan to multiply and distribute good quality seed of a new sorghum hybrid. The pilot project will help to ensure adequate supplies of seed during the transition period from government seed production and distribution to private production and marketing. If, as is now projected, 25 percent of Sudan's current sorghum acreage is planted to the hybrid by the end of the decade, that could double total sorghum production and reduce food deficits.

The Beans and Cowpeas CRSP has developed drought-resistant, high-yielding cowpea lines by crossing lines from California and Senegal. These new lines have produced two to four times the average yield of traditional lines in tests under unusually dry conditions in Senegal. Senegalese scientists are now testing these cowpeas on farmers' fields. Cooperative linkages between the CRSP and the IARCs will extend the outputs of this project to Latin America and other parts of Africa.

The Peanut CRSP has developed methods to reduce hazards to humans by identifying beneficial bacteria which may destroy toxin-causing fungi. The CRSP, in collaboration with host country institutions, has conducted surveys to determine the role of peanuts in the diet and consumption patterns of Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Caribbean. These survey results give host institutions a quantitative basis for designing national product improvement programs.

Research in Niger under the Soil Management CRSP has shown that branches discarded by woodcutters serve as mulch to trap windblown soil and increase water infiltration and there germination of native tree and shrub seedlings. This benefit was observed even in one of the driest years on record. The

CRSP will encourage adoption of this practice to insure firewood supply, provide livestock forage, and control erosion. This CRSP has also demonstrated that paddy rice farming is possible in the Amazon basin of Peru. As a result, Peru is self-sufficient in rice for the first time in years. The techniques are relative simple and many of the successful farmers formerly were farm laborers working for day wages on the research project.

CRSPs have established ties with A.I.D. technical assistance projects in several countries. A farming systems project in Botswana gets support from the Bean and Cowpea CRSP. The Sorghum and Millet CRSP provides scientific information to SAFGRAD (Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development) countries and to a cereals research and development project in Niger. The Pond Dynamics CRSP helped design an aquatic resources development project in Indonesia. The Peanut CRSP supports research in an A.I.D. project in Cameroon. Proposed total funding in FY 1987 for the agriculture CRSPs is \$14.8 million.

### C. Research and Services for Technology Development and Transfer

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

#### 1. Agricultural Production

This program includes projects in crop production, crop protection, pre- and postharvest food losses, and livestock health and production. Agricultural production projects for FY 1985 through FY 1987 continue the increased collaboration among A.I.D. bureaus begun in FY 1984.

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

In order to reap the benefits of improved crop varieties, farmers must have good quality seed in sufficient quantities for their acreage. Since 1956, the Seed Technology Laboratory at Mississippi State University has provided training and technical assistance to developing countries in all aspects of seed technology. Special emphasis is given to the areas of seed production,

drying, processing, storage, quality evaluation and control which are major constraints in the LDCs. A new project, initiated in FY 1986, R&D of Improved Seed Production and Utilization (936-4143), builds on the success of predecessor projects by emphasizing adaptive research and network building among U.S. and LDC national, regional and international organizations and institutions. The project's activities are designed to help LDCs to develop viable seed production and utilization systems in both the public and private sector. Among other activities, the project will assist six selected LDCs, representative of the three regions, to establish their own seed research and training programs.

## 2. Renewable Natural Resources

This program includes projects in soil and water management, biotechnology, and fisheries and aquaculture. As a result of progress made under project 936-4055, Colorado State University (CSU) is carrying out an expanded Biotechnology for Tissue Culture project (936-4137) which continues to develop new lines of food crops adapted to environmental stresses such as high acidity, salinity, heat and drought. Nearly 120,000 rice plants can now be produced in six months based on tissue culture regeneration techniques. Rice breeders no longer have to wait several years to collect seed for experiments. CSU has sent tissue-culture derived rice seed to IRRI, from where, if successful, it will be distributed to national research institutions and then to producers. CSU has established collaborative agreements to exchange personnel and technical assistance with CIMMYT and IRRI. Similar agreements are under discussion with other IARCs.

The first annual meeting of the International Plant Biotechnology Network was held at CSU in September, 1985. Ninety-four participants from 21 countries attended and discussed network design and possible collaborative activities. A six month tissue culture training course was initiated in September, 1985, at CSU, with six LDC scientists participating.

The ongoing Water Management Synthesis II project (936-4127) assists LDCs to develop the capacity to improve efficiency, water allocation, and use of existing irrigation systems. This project has responded to over 100 requests for technical assistance and training by carrying out irrigation sector reviews, project design and evaluation, diagnostic analysis workshops, and problem-solving efforts ranging from operation and maintenance to curriculum development. The project has produced special studies on rehabilitation and improvement of existing systems, farmer participation and user organizations, small-scale and locally-managed systems development, main system management, on-farm and command area development, and water pricing and policy. Over 30 publications have been produced as well as three major videotape training sets.

The focus has been on Asian irrigation systems, but irrigation in Africa will be emphasized during the last two years of the project. A major conference and two workshops are being planned for Africa. The proposed FY 1987 funding level for the S&T Bureau contribution is \$1.850 million. The Asia and Near East and Africa Bureaus will contribute \$1.4 million.

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

Under the Nitrogen-Fixation project (931-0613), the University of Hawaii oversees rhizobia inoculation trials by scientists in developing countries. Results from several countries indicate an increased average yield from initial soybean plantings. Without inoculation, at least 100 kilograms of commercial nitrogen per hectare were required to achieve a similar yield. With rhizobia inoculation, input costs were reduced by more than \$20 per hectare.

The central BNF program also includes a Biotechnology-Limiting Factors project (931-0610) through which small, short-term grants are awarded to support research on the development of improved BNF technology and on the application of biotechnology to overcome constraints to improved plant and animal strains. The grants emphasize collaborative work involving to date a total of 45 U.S. scientists and 65 LDC scientists from 31 countries. These studies have involved 16 different legumes, with common beans studied in 30 of the projects. Among other achievements, (1) a breeding method has been developed that allows nitrogen fertilizer to be reduced by 80 kilograms per hectare with no decrease in bean yield; and (2) bean yields increased more than 100 kilograms per hectare with improved rhizobia inoculants in several field trials.

A new project, Improved Plant and Animal Tolerance to Stress (936-4176), will start in FY 1986 which will launch a research program to use and adapt the methods of biotechnology to increase food production in LDCs and to develop biotechnology skills of LDC scientists. Three research areas have been identified for this program: (1) new and improved vaccines to control animal disease; (2) biological control of plant pests and diseases; and (3) biological engineering for improvement of plant stress tolerance. The work will be conducted under a number of grants and contracts in collaboration with LDC institutions linked together in a network for specific subject areas.

The International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) project (931-0054) carries out a research, development, training and technical assistance program for LDCs. The objective of the program is to make fertilizer more efficient and less costly to the farmer. Current efforts focus on more efficient production, storage, and transport systems, and better ways to educate users in cost-effective application of fertilizer. IFDC's research

has developed improvements in the composition, physical form, and application of fertilizer. Research to date has concentrated on nitrogen, phosphorus and, most recently, sulfur for tropical agriculture. In nitrogen research, IFDC has shown that nitrogen fertilizer requirements for paddy rice can be cut in half by deep placement instead of broadcasting. Current applied work is aimed at reducing the labor cost of the technique. Basic research has shifted to the utilization of nitrogen in upland tropical crops. Phosphate research has focussed on ways to use phosphates found in developing countries to meet crops' requirements. For example, some phosphate rocks may be used after simple grinding, but others may be most economically used when only modified. New attention is directed at defining areas where sulfur deficiency is limiting crop yields and the response to applications of nitrogen and phosphorus. Large areas in both Africa and Asia are sulfur deficient; the full extent of these areas is being defined in cooperation with national research organizations.

Technical assistance and training are provided in fertilizer production, marketing and use. The project has conducted feasibility studies and assisted in the startup of commercial facilities based on processes developed at IFDC or Tennessee Valley Authority. During the past year training was provided for 258 visitors, which included engineers, agronomists and managers, from 45 LDCs.

### 3. Economic Policy and Planning

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

An on-going project in Farming Systems Support (936-4099) is a multidisciplinary effort to increase the productivity and income of limited-resource, small farmers. Farming systems research and extension offers an approach to agricultural research that examines the whole farm operation rather than simply looking at biological responses in the farm field. Project activities have concentrated in Africa, with a West African workshop on animal power conducted in Togo and technical assistance and workshops in Senegal, Gambia, Zaire, and Burkina Faso.

## II. NUTRITION

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

The nutrition program funded under Section 103 was \$11.7 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$8.4 million in FY 1986, and is proposed at \$2.7 million in FY 1987. (Portions of the central nutrition program are funded under the Health account).

The Vitamin A Deficiency Program Support project (931-0045) has been expanded to include intervention programs in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malawi, the Philippines, Nepal, Haiti, and Zambia. In addition, A.I.D.-funded research in Indonesia by the Johns Hopkins International Center for Epidemiologic and Preventive Ophthalmology on the interrelationships between vitamin A status and respiratory diseases, diarrhea and mortality is being replicated in Bangladesh, the Philippines, India and Zambia.

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

Inappropriate weaning feeding practices, insufficient breastfeeding, and maternal malnutrition are among the chief causes of malnutrition for more than 100 million children between birth and five years of age. The Improvement of Maternal and Infant Diet project (931-1010) is a \$20 million long-term effort to promote breastfeeding and good dietary practices among pregnant and nursing women and weaning-aged children.

Breastfeeding promotion remains a priority with new emphasis on research and interventions related to maternal nutrition. The nutritional needs of weaning-aged children are being addressed through assessments of feeding practices in both healthy and diseased children. Interventions to improve those practices are underway in four countries. Dietary regimens for children with diarrhea have been developed and are being implemented and assessed. The proposed FY 1987 funding level is \$1.575 million from the Health account. (In previous years, the project was funded from both the 103 and the Health accounts, depending on the nature of the activities supported by the project.)

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

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

A CRSP was developed to study the Functional Implications of Malnutrition (931-1309) because strategies to overcome nutritional problems through national policy channels are hampered by a lack of accurate knowledge about standard nutritional needs. It is essential to know how people in different places and circumstances react to the stress of marginal deficiencies in calories and nutrients. The first phase of this project established U.S. and host country collaborative research teams in Kenya, Egypt and Mexico. The first phase also developed research protocols and collected baseline data on the populations to be studied. During the experimental phase of the project (FY 1985) nutrition-related data was collected and analyzed to determine the impact of marginal deficiencies in calories and other nutrients on the ability to do physical and mental work, reproduce, and resist disease. Analysis will continue in FY 1986 with the final report expected in FY 1987.

### III. RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The centrally funded Section 103 program in rural and institutional development is designed to increase productivity, incomes, and employment among rural families. During FY 1986 attention will focus on the key problems of increasing income and food production. The program will transfer, commercialize and replicate technologies; build and sustain development institutions; devise and implement appropriate policies; and organize and motivate people in the areas of employment and non-farm private enterprise development, natural resource management, and agricultural production support systems. The program results from agreement between LDCs and A.I.D. staff on problems that most seriously constrain rural development.

Inadequacy of services affecting agricultural production and farmer productivity, for example, limits growth in incomes among rural residents. Limitations in the access to, or quality of, productive resources have retarded the rate of growth of the small enterprise sector, thereby reducing opportunities in many countries for income generation through off-farm employment.

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

The rural and institutional development program funded under Section 103 was \$10.9 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$7.465 million in FY 1986, and is proposed at \$7.45 million in FY 1987.

#### A. Increasing Non-Farm Employment

A.I.D.'s Strategic Plan advocates expansion of the small-scale private enterprise sector. This sector is generally labor-intensive with low capital requirements per job and contributes actively to rural growth by providing services and inputs needed by farmers. Research is being undertaken to experiment with ways of expanding employment and production through small enterprise development. Current approaches include policy analysis, development of appropriate capital-saving technologies, entrepreneurship development, product improvement, market development, and increased use of the U.S. private sector in joint ventures with smaller LDC firms.

The Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis project (936-5426), which began in FY 1984, is developing the research base and methods needed by developing country institutions to deal effectively with employment generation as a policy issue. In FY 1987 the project will place long-term advisors in three countries (Bangladesh, Rwanda and Thailand) and expects to supply six short-term technical assistance teams to assist in the processes of host-country policy analysis, dialogue, and reform.

The Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment project (931-1090) focuses on (a) expanding the descriptive and analytical knowledge base concerning the dimensions of off-farm employment and the non-agricultural small-scale enterprise subsectors in developing countries, and (b) strengthening organizations which assist small-scale and micro-entrepreneurs, including rural entrepreneurs. An FY 1986 initiative will develop and test new training modules and institutional support mechanisms designed to strengthen the abilities of U.S. private voluntary organizations and host-country non-governmental organizations in six countries. The objective will be to provide credit and technical assistance to the ever-growing numbers of small-scale agribusinesses and rural and micro-entrepreneurs who cannot find employment in agriculture or the modern/large-scale sectors.

#### B. Improving Access to and Management of Natural Resources

This program includes three areas of activity: natural resource access, conservation, and management, emphasizing local participation; the design and development of a corresponding set of agricultural support institutions; and human settlement analysis, with focus on rural-urban dynamics. In many parts of the world, deforestation, erosion, and fuelwood shortages are major constraints to development. The Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development project (936-5547) is launching a major program for selecting and improving tree species to help overcome this problem. The process of species selection for any specific region, however, is not only based on physical

adaptability, but also requires an understanding of essential local uses for trees (food, fuel, fodder, shelter, and cultural value), and the economic and social incentives that motivate farmers to plant, nurture, harvest, and replant them. The project addresses these latter socio-economic concerns.

Inadequate management of fragile lands is among the most serious of agricultural problems and a primary factor contributing to the continued impoverishment of both farmers and non-farmers who depend on fragile lands for food. Fragile lands are steep slopes and humid tropical lowlands which are subject to deterioration under common use and practices. The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (936-5438), beginning in FY 1986, will be initiated in selected locations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Research on appropriate strategies for the use and conservation of fragile lands will be conducted and information networks established.

In this context, agricultural support institutions assume critical importance. In semi-arid areas of Africa, where the productive capacity of fragile land is deteriorating, not only are environmentally-sensitive technologies needed, but the existing agricultural support institutions will require modification if farmers are to adopt new practices. Research on the nature and structure of these support institutions is the focus of the Food Security in Africa project (931-1190), co-managed with the Africa Bureau. The Communications for Technology Transfer project (936-5826) seeks to develop communications techniques which can promote rapid adoption of new technology by farmers when the technologies are appropriate and the institutional setting is supportive. More exploratory work is also being tried out in conjunction with a number of other projects and bureau initiatives in order to determine what kinds of support institutions are needed to develop and transfer adapted technologies and to identify what minimal adjustments are needed in these organizations to induce more rapid farmer acceptance rates. The Experimental Approaches to Rural Savings project (936-5315) seeks ways to recognize, finance, and revitalize the financial sector and institutions which serve the rural areas. Project activities are underway in Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Niger, and the Philippines.

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

### C. Improving Performance of Development Institutions

Institutions are the primary structures of society. Strong local institutions that generate and transfer improved technology, mobilize and allocate resources effectively, or manage services and investments well are

particularly important to development. To ensure that development investments are sustainable, we need a better understanding of how institutions can be changed to function better.

The Local Revenue Generation and Administration project (936-5303) enables countries to strengthen their revenue systems to meet the recurrent costs of development programs. Research in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Peru, and Grenada has demonstrated that revenue systems can be improved substantially to alleviate recurrent cost problems.

#### D. Transfer, Commercialization and Replication of Appropriate Technology

Technologies for use by medium-scale, small and micro enterprises in rural and semi-urban areas in developing countries must be appropriate to the relative availabilities of capital and labor and the human and natural resource endowments of these areas if they are to be effective. The objective of the Appropriate Technology International (ATI) II project (936-5428) is to promote the transfer, commercialization and replication of appropriate technologies.

ATI's program has a strong bias towards the private sector and the market place. ATI carries out its program primarily through projects implemented by cooperating country non-governmental organizations working with medium-scale, small and micro enterprises. The primary objective of each ATI demonstration project is to prove the commercial viability of the technology through the use of that technology by small, profit-making enterprises. ATI has developed a novel small-scale industry development concept using venture capital companies. This concept is now being tested in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. In areas of Africa where the promotion of small enterprise is particularly difficult, ATI is experimenting with the establishment of subsidiaries of cooperatives and community development organizations as profit-making enterprise units.

ATI plays a catalytic role in the appropriate technology process. It was established to respond flexibly and rapidly to situations where limited amounts of resources are needed to carry out innovative activities with a high payoff potential. ATI has recently embarked on an effort to promote the replication of the innovative elements of its successful demonstration projects.

#### IV. ENERGY

The centrally funded Section 103 program in energy provides technical support and research services to develop indigenous energy resources and to foster the most efficient use of these resources through policy reform, technology transfer, and LDC institutional development. Activities have been designed to undertake research in the priority areas of fuelwood and other biomass production and conversion, and in energy for agricultural purposes. The energy program funded under Section 103 was \$3.3 million in

FY 1985, is estimated at \$1.3 million in FY 1986, and is proposed at \$2.7 million in FY 1987. This program is also funded from the Energy, PVO, and Selected Development Activities account (Section 106).

Because of the continuing financial burden of importing oil, the demand for biofuels (such as charcoal or firewood) continues to increase in many LDCs. There is also a trend toward use of biofuels of very low quality. This places the greatest stress on systems that are most critical for food production - the densely populated cereal grain lands. To ameliorate these conditions, the Tennessee Valley Authority provides technical experts through the Bioenergy Systems and Technology (BST) project (936-5709) for country bio-resource assessments and to design bio-resource energy production systems. Research is conducted on the productive use of forestry and agricultural products and wastes for energy production. For example, this project integrates forest management and energy supply objectives with rural development needs through a bilateral project in Costa Rica. The major objective of the project is to develop and demonstrate a reliable system to produce electricity from locally available wood for areas not connected to the electrical grid in order to promote rural development. The second objective is to develop and conduct research on systems for managing natural tropical forests. A third objective is to replace current consumption of imported oil with wood wastes produced from a sustainable forest resource.

Through the BST project a contract was signed with Independent Power of America, Inc., for a gasification/spark engine/generator system which was delivered to Costa Rica in late FY 1985. This system will be fueled with wood chips produced from wastes of commercial forest activities. The sale of chips from non-commercial species to energy markets provides revenues which will support improved forest management. The project will also support specific activities of the Biomass User's Network which is encouraging bioenergy, forestry, and related agricultural activities among its LDC members.

A study of the technical and economic potential for large-scale electricity production from the Jamaican sugar cane industry was conducted by the BST project. The assessment focused on intensive cane cultivation practices, based largely on U.S. Department of Energy-sponsored "energy cane" research in Puerto Rico, improved sugar factory operations, and construction of a modern power plant linked to the national electricity grid. Results of the study indicate strong economic returns to Jamaica, considerable foreign exchange savings from reduced oil imports, and the potential to revitalize the country's largest agricultural industry. The approach is also being investigated in other countries, including Thailand, Honduras, and the Philippines.

Considering economies of scale, renewable energy (wind, solar and geothermal) can help to substitute for imported fuel and traditional fuels. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory will provide LDCs with technical assistance, applied research, and training in renewable energy technologies

under the Renewable Energy Applications and Training project (936-5730) which began late in FY 1985. This project is designed to assess applications of these technologies, identify those systems which offer economically viable options to meet energy needs, provide training, and encourage joint ventures between U.S. and local private industries to demonstrate, manufacture, market, and maintain these systems in LDCs. These activities will be directed toward strengthening LDC institutional capacity to make economically sound decisions about the use of renewable energy. Attention will also be given to renewable energy systems which can help countries increase agricultural productivity by reducing critical energy constraints.

## V. FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

The forestry and natural resources program funded under Section 103 was \$4.7 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$3.6 million in FY 1986, and is proposed at \$4.8 million for FY 1987. This program is also funded from the Section 106 account.

The forestry support program funded by the Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) responds to more than 100 requests for technical advice each year and provides expert referral services to more than 40 LDCs on a continuing basis. It has assisted A.I.D. mission-funded forestry projects in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Central America, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and several African countries. The program was revised in FY 1985 to give increased emphasis to research, to the relationships between forestry and agriculture, and to opportunities for involvement of the indigenous private sector in forest-based economic development. Applied research, technical assistance, and demonstration activities were initiated as part of a new private forest enterprise initiative during 1985. Peace Corps collaboration in forestry was extended to include a focus on programming and training Peace Corps forestry volunteers for placement in P.L. 480 food projects where trees are being planted.

The Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development project (936-5547) began late in FY 1985. The project will support basic and applied forestry/fuelwood research and establish networks to improve the effectiveness of research on multi-purpose trees to increase LDC production of forestry goods and services. Research will focus on fuelwood production and will include multi-purpose trees species assessment, improvement, and

management. The project will also look at social science issues such as economic incentives, land tenure, and local participation. Network activities will begin in Asia, but research programs will be carried out worldwide as well, with later phases to support research networking in Africa and Latin America. The program is supporting the development of the Agency's action plan for the conservation of biological diversity and providing support to strengthen tropical forestry activities.

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

## VI. RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

Universities are the primary source of new science and technology relevant to development and are the institutional instruments available to A.I.D. for conveying this knowledge to the LDCs -- both through participant training programs in the U.S. and through research and technical assistance operations abroad. Title XII <sup>1/</sup> of the Foreign Assistance Act provides for a close working relationship between A.I.D. and U.S. agricultural universities so that these institutions can be more effectively involved in the relief of world hunger. The strengthening of U.S. universities to address this responsibility and the corollary institution building effort overseas to enable LDC universities to play a larger role in development are principal objectives of A.I.D.'s strategic plan.

The centrally funded Section 103 program in research and university relations is designed to mobilize the science and technology expertise that is needed to assist LDC development efforts. This program supports projects which improve the ability of U.S. universities and other scientific institutions to participate in A.I.D.'s development assistance efforts. Specifically, this encompasses: (1) strengthening the institutional and human resource capabilities of U.S. universities; (2) providing key top level scientific and professional support to LDCs; (3) increasing the involvement of historically Black colleges and universities; (4) providing assistance to research policy, engaging input from U.S. universities and the private sector; and (5) assisting in maintaining quality control over central A.I.D. research investments.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Main Volume for a detailed description of A.I.D.'s Title XII program.

The research and university relations program funded under Section 103 was \$7.3 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$5.3 million in FY 1986, and is proposed at \$5.5 million in FY 1987. (This program is also supported by the Health account. \$2.5 million was obligated in FY 1985; \$3 million is estimated for FY 1986; and \$3 million is planned for FY 1987.)

A. Memorandum of Understanding/Program Support Grants with U.S. Universities (MOU/PSG)

The MOU/PSG project (931-1282) funds long-term professional support from universities for overseas technical assistance to A.I.D. projects and for the conduct of other activities directed toward sustaining and upgrading university performance capabilities to fulfill the objectives of Title XII. A.I.D. funds are augmented by the university with non-federal contributions. The MOU/PSG program, a follow-on activity to the strengthening grant program, is designed to carry out specific fields of work for A.I.D. The proposed FY 1987 funding level is \$4.8 million.

B. The Research Program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Among historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs), there is considerable scientific and technical talent which has been untapped for development activities. The HBCU research program (936-5053) was established to take advantage of the strong interest of HBCU institutions in development assistance activities. This research program is part of a larger A.I.D. effort to find ways to increase participation of HBCUs in the programs in the Federal Government. These research projects allow HBCUs to participate effectively in A.I.D.'s program, including those which may not be able to commit large personnel or financial resources to international work. The scientists at the U.S. HBCUs are encouraged to collaborate with LDC institutions when implementing the research. LDCs will then be able to identify some of the outstanding research leaders on HBCU campuses as a necessary step toward getting HBCUs more involved in those program areas in which the institutions are strongest. Under this program to date, grants have been awarded for research in agriculture, health, and nutrition.

Research topics include the utilization of crop residues to improve goat productivity in Haiti, nitrogen fixation in Jamaica, small farm management practices in Kenya, and a feasibility study of aquaculture in the Dominican Republic. The proposed FY 1987 funding level from Section 103 is \$.450 million.

## VII. FOOD AID

Food deficits in many developing countries are large and projected to get larger in contrast to global food prospects which are currently adequate. Efforts to increase food production and mechanisms to improve distribution and marketing are critical to assure that direct feeding programs do not

create a dependency on PL 480 foods. In addition to improving the efficiency of food production, it is essential to increase the overall impact of food aid programs through much greater emphasis on their developmental aspects.

A.I.D.'s Development Assistance-financed Food for Peace support program <sup>2/</sup> is an essential element in making more effective use of food aid. The ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Outreach (938-0703) project provides grants to help voluntary agencies improve the targeting and development impact of Title II Outreach food programs by assisting with transportation, storage, distribution, and administrative costs of these programs. The project also provides limited, non-logistic items to enrich voluntary agency Title II programs, such as scales, health services equipment, short-term training, small tools and equipment. The ongoing Program Support and Management project (938-0700) makes available a variety of management resources to improve program planning and implementation. Local and regional seminars are sponsored to train host country, PVO and other participants in improved food handling and storage. Technical advisory services are provided to address particular problems as they arise overseas.

In FY 1987 A.I.D. will support two ongoing activities designed to improve food data needs assessment and further enhance the development impact of Title II programs. The Food Data Needs Assessment project (938-0702) responds to the need for better programming information especially with respect to the extraordinary food needs in Africa. Its goal is to improve collection and analysis of food sector data in drought-prone African countries, as well as in other regions where emergency assistance may be required, in order to make more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs. The Title II Enhancement project (938-0703) will assist at least three Title II voluntary agency sponsors in developing their own capability to design, manage, implement and evaluate innovative and cost-effective supplementary feeding programs. The project's objective is to demonstrate that food aid, when combined with other developmental activities, can have an important development impact.

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<sup>2/</sup> See Main Volume for detailed PL 480 Narrative

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

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

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PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER S	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
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	9,080	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 PROCCSSG 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

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G 936-4023 G 936-4024	82 82	C C	--- ---	3,250 385	2,126 735	1,040 300	1,040 300	1,040 300	1,040 240	
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	3,500	1,850	400	1,000	815	1,000	
HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.	G 936-4083	83	88	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	2,768	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

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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

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PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC	G 936-4148	84	83	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 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 931-0048	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 DIST	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	---	---

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNU TRITION CRSP	G 931-1309	81	87	11,800	12,450	10,285	7,850	1,242	1,600	450	273
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				43,324	47,714	51,023	40,469	3,375	9,531	2,700	8,990
LOANS				43,324	47,714	51,023	40,469	3,375	9,531	2,700	8,990
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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 GRANTS				1,650	1,650	1,450	50	---	460	---	500
LOANS				1,650	1,650	1,450	50	---	460	---	500
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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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C Level of effort activity

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

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

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PROJECT TITLE	• L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	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	2,843	2,943	1,496	622	316	600	618	500
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G 936-5426	84	89	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 GRANTS				57,000	77,053	45,191	32,188	7,465	10,827	7,450	10,352
LOANS				---	77,053	45,191	32,188	7,465	10,827	7,450	10,352
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	G 936-5701	79	85	4,325	4,886	3,925	3,650	---	275	---	---
BID ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G 936-5709 31	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 936-5723	82	87	400	2,000	400	400	---	---	600	285

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

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

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PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY97- OBLIG ATIONS	FY97- EXPENDI TURES
RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING	G 936-5730	85	90	9,200	11,000	1,074	---	400	1,250	600	700
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G 936-9997	81	86	---	650	---	---	---	---	400	275
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM 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 GRANTS				58,350	69,400	10,730	6,697	3,645	4,974	4,800	5,260
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE 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 GRANTS				2,133	2,133	39,163	31,247	5,260	4,997	5,500	5,225
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM OFFICE

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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

CP 87-02											
PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	3,031	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 GRANTS				3,300	3,300	3,781	2,480	1,500	1,400	1,700	1,300
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU 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 933-0701	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 GRANTS				---	10,100	7,583	888	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FOOD FOR PEACE											
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 934-0006	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 933-0700	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 933-0702	85	88	4,500	4,500	---	---	---	1,000	400	300
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 933-0703	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

\*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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				39,000	59,191	22,411	20,652	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
LOANS				39,000	59,191	22,411	20,652	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				39,000	69,291	29,994	21,540	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
LOANS				39,000	69,291	29,994	21,540	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
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 GRANTS				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
LOANS				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
LOANS				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				355,167	454,305	769,290	666,454	119,880	134,052	119,450	130,204
LOANS				355,167	454,305	769,290	666,454	119,880	134,052	119,450	130,204

\* 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.

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION PROJECTS

Office of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-4023 CRSP - Aquaculture Pond Dynamics - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the production of fish through fish farming.

936-4024 Fishery Development Support - Provides assistance and training to increase the quantity, quality and variety of marine fish available for human consumption and to increase income and employment of less developed country small-scale fishermen.

936-4048 CRSP - Peanuts - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to increase the production and utilization of peanuts in the less developed countries.

936-4054 International Benchmark Sites Network - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in the collection and disseminating of soil/crop/climate information to less developed countries.

936-4083 Host Resistance - Integrated Tick Control - Conducts research to make cattle resistant to tick infestation and eradicate East Coast Fever - an acute disease of cattle in East, Central and South Africa.

936-4084 Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis - Provides technical assistance and training to less developed country decision makers to provide a better understanding of key policy issues and constraints affecting agricultural and rural development.

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

936-4109 Agricultural Technology Research and Development - Provides scientific and technical assistance to less developed countries on crop production, utilization and technology transfer, livestock production, health and management, pest and pesticide management, and germplasm and experimental testing of seeds, plant parts and rhizobium species so that less developed country research may be carried out.

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

936-4120 Pre-Postharvest Rodent and Bird Control R&D - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training to reduce crop losses due to rodent and bird damage.

936-4127 Water Management Synthesis II - Provides technical assistance and training on irrigation systems performance so that less developed countries may more efficiently and economically use their water.

936-4132 International Soybean Research Network - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in order to increase soybean production.

936-4136 Collaborative Research (IARCs) Program - Conducts research on scientific or technological problems which have been identified as impeding progress in the overall program of the international agriculture research centers.

936-4137 Biotechnology Research and Development - Conducts biotechnical and molecular genetic research to produce better strains of crops and breeds of animal stock.

936-4142 IPM and Environmental Protection - Provides assistance to less developed countries in pest and pesticide management.

936-4143 R & D of Improved Seed Production/Marketing Systems in LDCs - Provides technical backstopping to less developed countries in research planning for improved public and private seed sector development.

936-4144 Postharvest Grain Systems/Agribusiness R&D - Provides technical assistance to developing country institutions in designing, implementing and monitoring multidisciplinary research programs that are intended to improve postharvest grain systems and related agribusiness problems.

936-4146 CRSP - Fisheries Stock Assessment Research - Collaborative research program among U.S. and less developed country scientists and institutions to develop and refine fishery management and harvest practices in coastal areas of less developed countries.

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

936-4149 Crop Nematode Research and Control - Conducts research and provides assistance on the control of plant-parasitic nematodes.

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

936-4173 Vertebrate Pest Management Systems R&D - Conducts research, technology transfer, and networking to strengthen LDCs' capability to control and manage vertebrate pests so that pre- and postharvest losses can be reduced.

936-4176 Improved Plant and Animal Tolerance to Stress through Biotechnology - By using the new biotechnology techniques conducts research to increase crop and livestock resistance to disease and environmental stresses, through products, such as animal vaccines and improved plant genetic materials. Collaboration with developing country scientists in these research efforts will strengthen the capacity of LDCs in biotechnology.

#### Office of Nutrition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Office of Rural and Institutional Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 936-5315 Expanded Approaches to Rural Savings - Enables rural financial institutions to become financially viable and self-sustaining by mobilizing rural private savings and improving access to financial capital by rural borrowers.
- 936-5317 Performance Management - Provides management training to improve organizational performance and strengthen local management training and consulting institutions.
- 936-5426 Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis - Provides analytical inputs into the process of employment and industrial policy reform to eliminate policy biases against labor-intensive production and smaller enterprises.
- 936-5428 Appropriate Technology International II - Increases the standard of living of the poor in developing countries primarily through facilitating the choice, development, transfer, adaptation, commercialization/dissemination and assessment of technologies appropriate to conditions in developing countries, particularly those facing the poor and small enterprises.
- 936-5433 Rural Development Research Initiatives - Identifies social science knowledge gaps and research needs important for rural development. Conducts research to fill gaps or examine an idea which may later justify a separate project.
- 936-5438 Development Strategies for Fragile Lands - Helps less developed countries address development problems on fragile lands (steep slopes and lowland humid tropics) by conducting and promoting research on appropriate strategies and establishing information sharing networks.
- 936-5547 Forestry Fuelwood Research and Development - Promotes research and development efforts and networks to improve production of fuelwood, forestry goods and services, sound forestry management and agroforestry through long term forestry and related social science research.
- 936-5826 Communication For Technology Transfer In Agriculture - Develops and tests instructional systems for transferring agricultural technology. Systems are based on information exchange among farmers, researchers, extension workers and on the integration of mass media with farmer contact systems.

#### Office of Energy

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

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

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

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

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

936-5731 Energy In Agriculture Development - Strengthens developing countries' technical capability to sustain energy supplies and improve energy efficiency of its agricultural systems so that agricultural productivity may be increased.

936-9997 Conventional Energy Training - Trains less developed country nationals in scientific, engineering, planning and managerial skills necessary to develop and manage conventional energy activities.

#### Office of Forestry and Environmental and Natural Resources

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

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

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

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

936-5550 Natural Resources Research and Training - Assists less developed countries better manage their wild plant, animal and microbial resources.

#### Research and University Relations

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

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

936-5055 Technical Advisory Support Services - U.S. universities and colleges assist less developed countries solve their development problems.

#### Program Office

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

936-5054 Information Transfer - Produces a technical magazine and provides an information transfer service which informs less developed country development specialists about new, effective technologies, products and project experience.

#### Bureau for Food For Peace and Voluntary Assistance

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

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

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

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

#### Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer:



**NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
164.3	138.0	146.6

## POPULATION

### 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 cornerstone of U.S. population policy is to ensure the right of couples to choose the number and spacing of their children. When family planning services are readily available, families can space their children and have the option, if they desire, to have fewer children.

The consequences of rapid population growth are now more widely understood. Its damaging effect on the health of mothers and children is particularly clear: maternal and infant mortality rises measurably with the number of births and with births too closely spaced. Twenty-five years ago only a handful of developing countries recognized the diverse problems associated with population growth; now more than 70 developing countries, with over 90 percent of the developing world's population, have adopted population policies. The United States has taken a lead role in calling attention to the impact of rapid population growth and, through A.I.D., has provided almost half of all population donor assistance over the past two decades.

Despite the growing desire for family planning services, population growth rates in most developing countries remain high. In some countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, birth rates have not declined. However, there is evidence that high rates of population growth are beginning to level off in a number of developing countries. The most significant fertility declines have occurred in countries with both a strong national commitment to reducing population growth and widely available family planning services. A.I.D.'s experience demonstrates that a balanced program which provides family planning services and information, combined with strong community support for family planning, is the most effective way of helping couples determine the size and spacing of their families.

Since 1965, with the active support and encouragement of Congress, the United States has provided major support to developing countries' efforts to address population problems. As developing countries have realized the importance of population planning, the level of program activity has grown and individual countries have increased their own support for population activities. It is estimated that host country governments (excluding China) and donors provide more than a billion dollars per year to support developing country population programs.

## POLICY

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

A.I.D. has taken steps to dissociate U.S. 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 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 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 U.S. position that U.S. funds not be used for abortion or coercive programs.

Family planning programs are an essential element of the U.S. development assistance strategy, and this Administration has reaffirmed a 20-year U.S. commitment to voluntary family planning efforts. 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 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.

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

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

#### STRATEGY AND PROGRAMS

Centrally-funded projects play a key role in the application of science and technology to developing world problems and the marshalling of private sector techniques and resources for family planning product and service delivery. In those parts of Latin America, Africa and other regions where there are no U.S. bilateral population assistance programs, central support of the programs of private and international organizations plays a critical role in making family planning services available. A.I.D. is requesting \$146.6 million in population funds for FY 1987 for these centrally funded activities. This will account for 59% of the total population assistance budget.

Important elements of the FY 1987 centrally-funded program are the strong support for private sector, voluntary and other non-governmental and international organizations; technology transfer and institutional development; policy dialogue and research and training to ensure the broadest possible range of choices of family planning methods, including natural family planning and the most effective use of donor and host country resources. Implicit in the centrally-funded program design is the belief that the best way the Agency can fulfill its mandate in population assistance is not through the simple transfer of resources but through technology transfer and the strengthening of LDC institutions. A.I.D. has been the leader in the development and provision of the latest fertility regulation techniques and has pioneered such cost-effective delivery systems as community-based commodity distribution systems and social marketing programs. Recognizing the important relationship between child spacing and child survival rates, A.I.D. has been testing innovative ways to combine family planning services with primary health care.

Centrally-funded projects serve as the focal point within the Agency for the coordination of research and the transfer of U.S. scientific, technological and managerial knowledge to LDCs implementing family planning programs. Centrally-funded projects like Family Health International (936-3041) and Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (936-3030) investigate and test new technologies for fertility regulation, service delivery and program management for worldwide use. Other centrally-funded projects like Demographic Data for Development (936-3000), Training in Reproductive Health (932-0604), and Population Information Program III (936-3032) make the latest information and technology available for use in developing country programs. All these research, training and information dissemination activities are designed to maximize the involvement of LDC public and private sector institutions so that an institutional base will be created for eventual national program self-reliance. Centrally-funded population projects can be divided into four major categories: policy dialogue; applied research; family planning services delivery; and information and training.

#### POLICY DIALOGUE (\$13.4 million in FY 1987; \$12.4 million in FY 1986)

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

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

Two demographic data collection and analysis projects contribute significantly to our understanding of LDC population trends and the development and impact of policies and programs. The Demographic Data for Development project (936-3000) strengthens the capacity of developing countries to process, evaluate and analyze demographic and family planning data as well as other related socio-economic data. In Nigeria, for example, the project is providing critical technical assistance for the analysis of the 1980 National Demographic Sample Survey. Data from this survey will provide the only available demographic estimates since the 1963 census. The Family Health and Demographic Surveys project (936-3023) focuses on demographic data collection and analyses to assist LDC officials and program managers in the planning, management and evaluation of population and health programs.

Three policy research and analysis projects help LDC leaders examine and understand the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth in relation to national objectives and to evaluate policy alternatives. Through specially-designed computer presentations, the Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development (RAPID) II project (936-3017) provides LDC policy-makers with specific information on the impact of current population growth rates on their development objectives and trains host country staff in policy analysis. RAPID presentations were made at the first National Seminar on Family Health and Development held in 1985 in Niger. The seminar is considered a turning point in the development of population policy in Niger, and the RAPID presentations were particularly effective in promoting the population policy dialogue. The Integrated Population Development II project (936-3027) helps national development planners acquire the technical expertise necessary to analyze population and development variables. The Population Policy Initiatives project (936-3035) continues important socio-economic research and examination of the impact of national policies, laws and regulations on population growth rates. One major subproject component, Technical Information on Population and the Private Sector (TIPPS), is helping to increase the allocation of private sector resources to family planning. Another major subproject, Innovative Materials for Population Action (IMPACT), is providing technical assistance to LDC institutions to improve the dissemination of population research findings.

APPLIED RESEARCH (\$26.1 million in FY 1987; \$25.3 million FY 1986)

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

A.I.D. support of biomedical research has led to safer and more effective sterilization procedures and the use of the low-dose oral contraceptives, vaginal contraceptives and new and improved IUDs for LDC family planning programs. Biomedical research is carried out under three projects: Family

Health International (936-3041), Contraceptive Research and Development (936-3044), and the Population Council Program (936-3005). During the period FY 1983 - FY 1987, funding is expected to nearly double to accelerate the development of contraceptive technologies which are believed to be almost ready for use. These technologies include advanced IUDs, subdermal implants and other long-acting contraceptives, progestin-only oral contraceptives, immunocontraceptives and several barrier methods, along with better information on natural family planning. The biomedical research program also supports clinical testing to assess the acceptability, safety and effectiveness of contraceptive technology in developing country settings and the transfer of new and improved fertility technologies to the LDCs. Studies on the use of natural family planning methods address important questions about the conditions under which natural family planning may be most appropriate and effective. A number of large-scale epidemiological studies have been initiated. These will measure and analyze, among other things, the mortality and morbidity of contraceptive users and non-users.

Improved contraceptive technologies cannot be effective if they are not readily available and acceptable to prospective users. The Strategies for Improving Service Delivery project (936-3030) assists LDC policy-makers and program administrators in the design, implementation and evaluation of cost-effective delivery systems which can make family planning and basic health services more widely available, at a reasonable cost, to rural and urban poor populations. Since this operations research (OR) program was launched in 1973, a total of 85 country projects have been developed, covering a population of over 38 million. Currently, there are 43 active OR projects: 16 in Africa, 12 in Asia, 9 in the Caribbean, and 6 in Latin America. Of the many lessons learned to date, the most important is that the delivery of community-based family planning and health services by locally recruited and specially trained non-professionals is acceptable, feasible, safe and cost-effective in a wide variety of cultural settings. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence rates in project areas have doubled, on the average, in only one to two years.

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

#### FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (\$57.1 million FY 1987; \$52.1 million FY 1986)

Family planning services continue to be the area of greatest emphasis in the centrally-funded program. Included here are the U.S. contributions to

international and private voluntary organizations, general technical assistance activities and the bulk procurement of safe, effective, modern contraceptives.

Private population organizations remain critical to A.I.D.'s strategy for delivering family planning services, particularly in countries without a bilateral development assistance program. These organizations support family planning service projects in more than 60 developing countries. Among the private organizations to which A.I.D. provides support for population activities are Family Planning International Assistance (932-0955), The Association for Voluntary Sterilization (932-0968), the Pathfinder Fund (936-3042), and the Western Hemisphere Region of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (936-3043). The Family Planning Enterprise project (936-3034) increases LDC private sector involvement in family planning and tests innovative service delivery systems by the private sector. In many countries the private organizations are the principle supplier of family planning services. In other countries, these organizations complement public sector programs by using the local volunteers to provide family planning services for hard-to-reach groups.

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

The contraceptive procurement program is also centrally managed. The provision of an adequate supply of contraceptives is an essential element of A.I.D.'s support to family planning services programs. Centrally-purchased U.S.-manufactured contraceptives were supplied to programs in more than 70 countries in FY 1985. Through central procurement, the cost of contraceptives to A.I.D. has actually declined.

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

#### INFORMATION AND TRAINING (\$18 million FY 1987; \$18.2 million FY 1986)

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

like demographic analysis, family planning program management, computer systems, training or clinical services are assigned to LDC program administrators.

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

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

Three on-going training programs help meet the needs of developing countries for skilled family planning personnel. The Training in Reproductive Health project (932-0604) draws upon the specialized resources of the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics to help LDC physicians and family planning administrators upgrade their knowledge of human reproduction. This project provides an important avenue for technology transfer and the development of human resources in family planning and health. Since 1972 more than 20,000 LDC physicians, nurses, anaesthetists, and family planning administrators have received training under this project. The Paramedical, Auxiliary and Community (PAC) Family Planning Personnel Training II project (936-3031) strengthens LDC institutional capacity to train these key workers. Improving the skills of PAC managers and supervisors and the training of trainers receive particular emphasis. It is estimated that more than 140,000 health and family planning workers will receive training under this project during the period FY 1984 - FY 1987. The Family Planning Worldwide Training Fund (932-0651) enables key LDC population and family planning personnel to receive short-term U.S. training. Some 300 family planning leaders received training through this project in the past four years.

The Population Communications Services project (936-3004) creates a technical resource base for country-specific assistance in the development and testing of family planning information, education and communications programs. The project emphasizes the use of both public and private sector organizations in LDCs to improve the quality of information available to individual couples and to create an indigenous institutional base. The Population Information Program (936-3032) provides LDC family planning administrators, service providers and other concerned professionals with up-to-date scientific, technical and general information on family planning technology, service delivery modes and other population issues and concerns. The chief publication supported by the project is Population Reports, which has an estimated readership of 200,000 and is one of the most widely read and respected population publications.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (\$32 million FY 1987;  
\$30 million FY 1986)

The FY 1987 request includes \$32 million for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). If, because of UNFPA's inability to meet legislative restrictions, it is not possible to obligate funds to UNFPA, it is A.I.D.'s intention to use the funds for other voluntary family planning activities.

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

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF POPULATION											
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G 932-0502	58	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	51,140	---	1,112	---	---	
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G 932-0545	72	85	27,378	19,765	16,534	---	3,231	---	---	
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G 932-0604	73	86	66,241	59,867	52,131	5,000	5,600	5,300	6,000	
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G 932-0632	72	84	39,747	27,358	26,646	---	1,107	---	---	
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G 932-0643	79	87	12,665	9,835	9,565	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	58	84	77,344	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 932-0965	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	73	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	82	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 936-3022	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

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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 37-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	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/TRAINING	G 936-3029	84	85	1,950 1,357	1,857	1,017	---	500	---	340
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G 936-3030	84	87	36,842 73,200	12,897	3,849	7,800	2,650	7,900	9,000
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX. COMMUNIT-II	G 936-3031	84	88	28,026 74,388	11,191	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	500
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	300	1,000	1,000
FP LOGISTICS AND MANAGEMENT	G 936-3038	86	90	---	7,000	---	---	1,000	250	700
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	31,750 80,680	---	---	3,500	500	3,000	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, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS			1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709	
LOANS			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU 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 GRANTS				---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				1,082,425	1,519,728	1,111,795	980,717	138,000	156,213	146,600	164,009
LOANS				1,082,425	1,519,728	1,111,795	980,717	138,000	156,213	146,600	164,009

\* 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.

## CENTRALLY FUNDED POPULATION PROJECTS

### Office of Population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-3038 Family Planning Program Management and Support - Provides technical assistance in commodity management and logistics including development or developing country capability in inventory control, program monitoring and product distribution. NOTE: Confirm title and description before CP is finalized.

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

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

936-3041 Family Health International - Conducts comparative clinical trials on the safety and efficacy of various fertility control methods under local conditions; trains overseas clinicians in fertility control techniques; collects, analyzes and disseminates data findings; establishes national fertility research programs; assesses impact of fertility control methods and delivery systems and conducts epidemiologic safety studies.

936-3042 Family Planning Services - Pathfinder - Introduces voluntary family planning services, information and training into LDC areas and helps existing public and private sector family planning service systems become more effective.

936-3043 Expansion and Improvement of Family Planning Programs - Provides support for delivery and use of acceptable, affordable family planning services through established Family Planning Associations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean region.

936-3044 Contraceptive Research and Development - Provides scientific, technical and financial assistance for development of improved methods of family planning for use in developing countries.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

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

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

**HEALTH**

Responsible Officer:



**NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
55.4 *	31.5 *	37.6 *

## HEALTH

### Overview

Today, more than 14 million children -- some 40,000 children per day -- die each year in developing countries, and an additional 5 million children each year face handicaps as a result of diseases which could be prevented. The Agency for International Development is committed to doing its part to change these daunting statistics. To do so requires not only much more effective and efficient dissemination of currently available health technologies but also much faster progress in developing and producing new or improved health technologies. The development, adaptation, and worldwide dissemination of basic health technologies is the primary mission of the Agency's centrally-funded programs.

The majority of people living in developing countries suffer from acute, recurrent, debilitating disease. Without access to an adequate diet, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, and basic preventive and curative services, the consequence of such persistent and widespread infectious disease is death for many. Infant and child deaths are the greatest tragedy. In the poorest parts of some less developed countries (LDCs), as many as one-quarter of the children die before reaching the age of five. Every single day more than 40,000 children die in the developing world from diseases that could have been prevented or cured by relatively inexpensive treatments and simple education programs. Of the more than 14 million children who die each year in LDCs, it is estimated that roughly half could be saved through simple low-cost, effective health care methods such as oral rehydration, immunization, growth monitoring, education and other programs. Hundreds of millions more, adults and children, are weakened by acute and chronic diarrheas, respiratory infections, and tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) and cholera. For the survivors, the capacity to participate in and benefit from development is diminished. Such widespread death and illness affect all aspects of human life, depriving nations of productive human resources, burdening families with the care of the sick, and depriving individuals of the opportunity and motivation to advance themselves and their families.

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\* Excludes centrally-funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation program activities totalling \$13.4 million in FY 1985, \$6.5 million in FY 1986, and \$6.5 million in FY 1987 and centrally-funded Child Survival activities totalling \$13.5 million in FY 1985; \$17.9 million in FY 1986 and \$17.5 million in FY 1987.

Most developing countries have committed themselves to bringing about improvements in basic health conditions, not only because good health is seen as a basic right but also because good health and economic productivity go hand in hand. Unfortunately, LDC financial and human resources to achieve health improvements are very limited.

### Policies and Strategic Priorities in Health

The basic objective of A.I.D.'s health programs is to assist developing countries to become self-sufficient in providing broad access to cost-effective preventive and curative health services. To accelerate existing A.I.D. programs, the Child Survival Action Program (CSAP) was established in 1985. The Agency's strategic plan identifies several important targets for A.I.D.'s health programs:

- Reduce infant mortality to less than 75/1000 live births;
- Reduce mortality to less than 10/1000 for children 1-4;

In order to help the Agency achieve these ambitious objectives, A.I.D.'s program emphasizes the reduction of vaccine-preventable diseases and deaths due to dehydration from diarrheal diseases. Together, it is estimated that these two technologies could reduce infant and child mortality by one half. A.I.D.'s centrally-funded activities support these goals, improving the design and implementation of health programs through:

- (1) the development and adaptation of new technologies, both biomedical (vaccines, diagnostics, improved drug treatments), and institutional (use of mass media, improved health information systems and improved mechanisms for supervision, management, financing and record keeping); and
- (2) the global application of the results of the latest health technology research and development -- working collaboratively with LDC governments, PVOs, international health agencies, U.S. universities and research institutions, and a variety of private sector organizations.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

Centrally-funded health projects augment bilateral assistance to LDC governments by providing expert technical services and training, sponsoring field-oriented research and demonstration projects, and supporting biomedical research to improve basic health technologies. Centrally-funded projects often play a key role in the development and early implementation of innovative health programs such as the Child Survival Action Program and the biomedical research initiative. In fact, over 90 percent of the Agency's entire biomedical research portfolio is developed and managed centrally as are the major technical contracts for the design, implementation and evaluation of a wide range of health activities including ORT,

immunizations, health financing, water and sanitation, malaria and other vector-borne disease control, diarrheal disease control, health commodities production, health information and communications, health information systems, training and management. In addition, centrally-funded matching grants to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) which work in the health field play an important role in attracting additional private sector resources to address LDC health problems. Since LDC government health services can only reach a fraction of those needing assistance, such a broadening of the base of health providers is very important.

Centrally-funded S&T Health activities will continue to provide significant support to the Agency's child survival field programs. In addition to Health account funds, Child Survival funds will accelerate a variety of on-going technical assistance and research activities of direct importance to child survival.

A.I.D. is requesting \$37.6 million in Health funds and \$10.0 million in Child Survival funds for FY 1987 for centrally-funded activities. In FY 1986 approximately \$31.5 million in Health funds and \$10.6 million in Child Survival funds will be obligated.

The centrally-funded program of the S&T Office of Health can be described in three broad categories: expert technical services and training, biomedical research, and field-oriented, operational research.

#### I. Technical Assistance, Training and Service Delivery

A number of on-going centrally-funded projects support Agency-wide child survival programs and assist LDCs by providing expert advisory and information services for project design, implementation and evaluation. They help ensure that the most current knowledge about effective technologies and methods, gathered from global experience, are applied in A.I.D.'s bilateral health programs. They also support the work of private voluntary organizations in health service delivery. A.I.D. plans to obligate over \$10.4 million in FY 1986 and is requesting \$6.7 million in FY 1987 for these activities.

The Oral Rehydration Therapy - Health Education and Long-Term Planning (ORT-HELP) project (936-5939) plays a key role in making information and technical assistance on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) available to health leaders in LDCs to enable them to incorporate ORT into their primary health systems. This project supports the work of Peace Corps volunteers to promote ORT, as well as efforts of others to expand ORT use through government and private health programs worldwide. Clearly, these programs are having an impact. Within a year of the start of the intensive ORT programs in The Gambia, as part of the Communication For Child Survival project, the number of rural Gambian mothers who had learned correctly to mix the recommended sugar-salt solution rose from 0 percent to 67 percent. In Egypt, as a result of a major ESF-funded ORT program, 94 percent of mothers had learned

of ORT by 1984 and, even more important, over half of them had used rehydration salts to treat dehydration. But much more needs to be done. Current estimates are that ORT is used in only 13 percent of all cases of dehydration worldwide, and as a consequence, millions of children die needlessly.

The Water and Sanitation for Health II (WASH II) project (936-5942), begun in 1984, is the primary source of expert technical assistance for Agency-assisted programs in community water supply and sanitation. In FY 1985 the WASH project provided direct assistance in a number of African countries affected by the drought and significantly expanded delivery of technical assistance by U.S. private voluntary organization's (PVO) specializing in water and sanitation programs in the developing world. The WASH project has funded evaluations in Sierra Leone, Bolivia, Nepal, and the Cameroon; studies and surveys in Haiti and Belize; development of PVO water/sanitation project guidelines and a workshop on project design, implementation and evaluation for CARE water project staff from 15 sub-Saharan African countries.

The Technology for Primary Health Care project (936-5927) is designed to stimulate greater awareness and increased use of proven, effective technologies such as oral rehydration therapy and immunizations in primary health care programs. Under this project, three major technical support activities of direct relevance to the Agency's child survival initiatives are funded.

PRITECH, a program of technical support to assist LDCs in the design, implementation and evaluation of ORT programs and other areas of primary health care management, training, financing, design and evaluation.

REACH, a second program of technical support to (1) increase immunization service delivery worldwide and (2) improve local financing of health programs, management and training.

CDC PASA, an agreement between A.I.D. and the Centers for Disease Control to bring to bear the experience and skills of the U.S. Public Health Service to assist in the expansion of basic health programs, specifically in the areas of immunization and ORT.

This multi-faceted program offers flexibility in responding quickly to new opportunities to expand health service delivery in developing countries. For example:

Using resources from several sources, PRITECH initiated an ORT program in Bolivia that will be implemented through a national system of mothers' clubs which will provide access to 240,000 children under the age of five. In addition to the technical assistance to be supplied by PRITECH, this innovative effort will be augmented by a mission grant to Catholic Relief Services using local currency generated through A.I.D.'s PL 480 program.

PRITECH has placed two long term technical advisors in India to support national and state government efforts to reduce child mortality. The immediate objective is to assist the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Himachal Pradesh to plan, implement, and monitor their ORT and immunization programs in eight project districts. A longer-term objective is to expand child survival activities throughout each State.

The MEDEX Support project (936-5932) uses health manpower training materials and techniques which were developed and successfully field tested by the University of Hawaii under previous contracts to improve health care delivery in the LDCs by governments and PVOs. MEDEX advisors, working with local counterparts, developed a supervisory management manual for use in Dominica's health centers. After in-country training was successfully completed, Dominica invited other LDCs from English-speaking Eastern Caribbean nations to attend a workshop in which Dominica's supervisory system was presented. MEDEX advisors are now available to assist other Eastern Caribbean nations with training in supervisory management.

The Vector Biology and Control (VBC) project (936-5948) provides technical assistance in the design, management, implementation and evaluation of vector control programs, as well as resources to develop improved techniques for control of vector borne diseases. The emphasis is on control of malaria; however, control of other vector borne diseases such as river blindness will be supported as well.

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

The Communication for Child Survival (HEALTHCOM) project (931-1018) seeks to develop and test ways of using integrated communication channels to support widespread adoption of ORT, immunization, and other child survival technologies. In Honduras, an earlier project on which this project is based, demonstrated how news media and simple print materials support a large scale diarrheal disease control program carried out by health workers. In 16 months, the proportion of Honduran mothers who tried using ORT packets rose from 0 to 61 percent. Similar successes have been documented for other Latin America and Caribbean countries as well as in LDCs in other regions of the world.

## II. Biomedical Research

Through several major biomedical research support projects, A.I.D. seeks to improve the technologies available for prevention or control of major diseases in the LDCs, particularly those that affect children. These investments are an integral element of A.I.D.'s overall effort to improve the cost effectiveness of LDC health programs and reduce dependence on external support. A.I.D. plans to obligate \$11.9 million for S&T Health in FY 1986 and is requesting \$20.0 million in FY 1987 for these activities.

The Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research project (931-0453) has made a number of significant advances in this past year. Following last year's development of a prototype vaccine against the most lethal form of malaria, Plasmodium falciparum, a second prototype vaccine against the second most important species of malaria, Plasmodium vivax, has been developed. Studies of both safety and efficacy (Phases I and II) with human volunteers will begin in FY 1986, following Food and Drug Administration approval. Planning for eventual field trials of the prototype vaccines in malarious areas of the world has begun, and site selection for the Asia and Pacific Region and for the Americas is expected in FY 1986. If laboratory work continues on schedule and human volunteer trials go well, the field trials are expected to begin as early as FY 1987.

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

The Diarrheal Disease Research project (936-5928) supports the research at the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research/Bangladesh (ICDDR/B) and the World Health Organization's Control of Diarrheal Diseases Program (CDD). Earlier A.I.D. support of research at ICDDR/B contributed to the successful development and broad dissemination of oral rehydration therapy which has contributed so importantly to child survival in both the developed and the developing world. Recent research on vaccines against the most prevalent diarrheas also shows great promise. In FY 1985, this project was broadened to include support for research on a number of vaccines, including an oral cholera vaccine, shigella vaccine, typhoid vaccine and rotavirus vaccine. This focused research will continue in FY 1986 and FY 1987.

The Vaccine Development and Health Research project (936-5947), initiated in FY 1984, builds upon worldwide breakthroughs in biomedical research to (1) develop new and improved vaccines against major diseases in LDCs, (2) improve the methods by which vaccines are delivered, (3) improve heat stability of vaccines and (4) investigate an inexpensive disposable injectable syringe. The project has supported A.I.D.'s work with the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to develop a vaccine to combat diarrhea caused by the rotavirus and the typhoid organisms, and with the Centers for Disease Control on a vaccine against measles, and an improved, less reactive pertussis vaccine.

### III. Field-Oriented Applied Research

A.I.D.'s centrally-funded program supports a number of activities designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of LDC health programs through field-based operational research on primary health care delivery problems, and through the application of new technology to LDC health problems. A.I.D. plans to obligate \$3.2 million in FY 1986 and is requesting \$5.5 million in FY 1987 for these activities.

The Operations Research Health project (936-5920) provides funding and technical assistance for small operational research activities designed to improve the management and cost effectiveness of ongoing health programs in approximately 12 countries. This project builds on earlier operations research efforts to examine problems such as appropriate roles for community health workers and alternative mechanisms for financing PHC services. In Papua, New Guinea and Mexico, for example, operations research studies developed simplified analytical techniques that allowed community health workers to analyze local problems and set health service priorities. In the Philippines, a centrally-funded study led to the establishment of an effective and profitable network of village pharmacies based on community participation, resulting in a change in Ministry of Health policy toward such participation. A Honduras study demonstrated the impact of different approaches to PHC financing, particularly co-financing, resulting in changes in Ministry of Health policy towards cost recovery.

The Applied Diarrheal Disease Research project (936-5952) supports field research in developing countries aimed at improving the design and management of diarrheal disease control programs. This project will also support some strengthening of local capacity to conduct applied field research on problems of diarrheal disease control, principally in Africa.

The Diagnostic Technology Development project (936-5935), which was initiated late in FY 1985, will identify, adapt and develop new cost-effective techniques for quick and reliable diagnosis of malaria, diarrheal diseases, and acute respiratory infections at the community level for use in primary health care programs. Recent breakthroughs, including those in biomedical research, have yielded a variety of new low-cost technologies for rapid field diagnostic testing, laboratory screening, cluster sampling, advanced epidemiologic analysis, community surveillance, and statistical modeling. This project will introduce these technologies into the LDC primary health care setting.

### IV. Child Survival Fund

A.I.D.'s child survival activities are assisted broadly by projects funded under the regular Health account. In addition, the Child Survival Fund provides a special focus and impetus to enhance existing A.I.D. programs which deliver simple, inexpensive and proven technologies to save the lives of children in developing countries and improve their prospects for a healthy future.

In FY 1986, the Child Survival Fund will support an accelerated program through the provision of technical support, training and research for child survival programs. In FY 1987, additional funding will be provided for many of these activities.

For example, the Child Survival Action Program Support (CSAP) project (936-5951), initiated in FY 1985, is a broad program of technical assistance, applied research, information dissemination and training designed to:

- identify, evaluate and promote child survival technologies, especially immunization and Vitamin A;
- promote an exchange of information on child survival technologies and programs; and
- promote long-term planning for child survival among developing country leaders and health care providers.

Under this project in FY 1987 A.I.D. intends to initiate two new activities. One will address the critical lack of trained personnel overseas to carry out child survival programs. It will provide technical expertise and services in developing countries by providing internships to new professionals to undertake assignments in public and private institutions and in cooperation with donor agencies engaged in child survival activities. The second activity will provide technical assistance and support through workshops, information and start-up funding to the growing number of private organizations (private voluntary organizations, health maintenance organizations, private industry, etc.) delivering child survival services in developing countries. For additional detail on Child Survival programs, see the Main Volume Child Survival narrative.

Other centrally-funded programs drawing on Health, Child Survival as well as other funds are an integral part of the overall Health program. Policy and Program Coordination and Private and Voluntary Cooperation program activities will utilize Health and Child Survival funds. Nutrition and Research and University Relations activities in the S&T Bureau will also draw on Health funds. These programs are described separately in this volume.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENSI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENSI TURES	
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	535
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 GRANTS LOANS				20,199	21,934	7,696	5,977	2,000	1,925	2,675	2,620
				20,199	21,934	7,696	5,977	2,000	1,925	2,675	2,620
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH											
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	G 931-0453	75	89	75,112	75,112	50,383	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	---	1,300
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

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 - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT	G 936-5929	84	C	---	300	100	200	220	200	250	
MEDEX SUPPORT	G 936-5932	83	87	4,600	2,482	1,624	500	1,000	1,000	1,100	
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G 936-5935	85	91	10,000	500	---	725	800	1,500	700	
ORT-HELP	G 936-5939	84	88	4,300	4,232	2,250	900	900	1,025	1,500	
PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE	G 936-5940	84	87	3,000	1,998	1,248	800	800	---	650	
WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II	G 936-5942	84	89	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	5,430	629	---	2,000	1,200	2,800	
VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL	G 936-5948	85	94	19,880	2,250	120	600	1,700	2,000	2,200	
ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGAT PROG	G 936-5950	85	85	2,280	2,200	372	---	450	---	450	
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G 936-5951	85	87	8,000	281	35	---	200	400	350	
APPLIES DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G 936-5952	85	90	12,500	652	---	550	1,000	1,500	600	
MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	G 936-5954	85	85	897	897	50	---	300	---	547	
AMERICARES	G 936-5957	85	85	800	800	25	---	250	---	450	
MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER	G 936-5958	86	86	---	425	---	425	80	---	300	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM 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	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G 936-3030	84	88	2,812	700	---	---	350	---	350	

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II	G 936-3031	84	88	6,152	16,439	350	350	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM 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 GRANTS				---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO											
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G 936-5053	84	C	---	---	1,356	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 GRANTS				1,164	1,164	2,561	339	3,000	2,985	3,000	2,850
LOANS				1,164	1,164	2,561	339	3,000	2,985	3,000	2,850
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 GRANTS				1,500	1,500	1,563	---	---	800	---	763
LOANS				1,500	1,500	1,563	---	---	800	---	763

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS			313,424	364,898	148,829	94,491	30,500	47,312	36,500	45,100	
LOANS			313,424	364,898	148,829	94,491	30,500	47,312	36,500	45,100	
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 GRANTS				---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
LOANS				---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
LOANS				---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS			313,424	364,898	149,947	95,522	31,475	48,112	37,625	46,000	
LOANS			313,424	364,898	149,947	95,522	31,475	48,112	37,625	46,000	

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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	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	79	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 GRANTS				3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU 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

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	7,500	---	---	---	5,000
LOANS				---	---	7,500	---	---	---	5,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	7,500	---	---	---	5,000
LOANS				---	---	7,500	---	---	---	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				3,000	22,565	8,565	30	10,625	5,090	10,000
LOANS				3,000	22,565	8,565	30	10,625	5,090	10,000
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*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, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

## CENTRALLY FUNDED HEALTH PROJECTS

### Office of Nutrition

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Office of Health

931-0453 Malaria Immunity & Vaccination Research - Supports laboratory research at institutions which are collaborating on the development and testing of a vaccine against human malaria.

931-1018 Communication For Child Survival - Develops and tests ways of using integrated communication channels to support widespread adoption of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), immunization, and other child survival technologies.

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

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

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

936-5920 Operations Research-Health - In selected programs, uses a standardized systems analysis methodology to identify the most important shortcomings in the delivery of basic health services, and then address these areas through a series of operations research studies.

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

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

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

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

936-5935 Diagnostic Technology Development - Develops and disseminates techniques for quick and reliable diagnosis of tropical diseases at the community level for use in primary health care programs.

936-5939 Oral Rehydration Therapy - Health Education and Long Term Planning (ORT-HELP) - Provides less developed country leaders with information and technical assistance to help them make oral rehydration therapy (ORT) more widely available in their countries.

936-5940 Pediatric Chronic Diarrheal Disease - Supports training of less developed country physicians so that they may improve their knowledge about chronic diarrheas.

936-5942 Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) II - Supports host country water supply and sanitation programs with technology adaptation and transfer, training, and technical assistance. A sub-activity will provide funding for an international water and sanitation conference in 1987.

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

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

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

936-5951 Child Survival Action Support Program - Supports research and training activities in biomedical technology and health services management.

936-5952 Applied Diarrheal Disease Research - Supports field research in developing countries aimed at improving the design and management of diarrheal disease control programs and coordinates A.I.D.'s diarrheal disease research.

936-5958 Milwaukee International Health Training Center - Develops institutional capacity for primary health care training of health care professionals from less developed countries.

#### Research and University Relations

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

936-5055 Technical Advisory Support Services - U.S. universities and colleges assist less developed countries solve their development problems.

936-5057 Joint MOUs - Health - Increases the capacity of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) to provide assistance to less developed countries in health areas.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

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

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND PROJECTS

Office of Health

931-1018 Communication For Child Survival - Develops and tests ways of using integrated communication channels to support wide-spread adoption of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), immunization, and other child survival technologies.

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

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

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

936-5951 Child Survival Action Program Support - Supports research and training activities in biomedical technology and health services management.

936-5952 Applied Diarrheal Disease Research - Supports field research in developing countries aimed at improving the design and management of diarrheal disease control programs and coordinates A.I.D.'s diarrheal disease research.

Bureau For Program and Policy Coordination

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

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Responsible Officer:



**NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
16.8 *	8.8 *	9.4 *

## EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The centrally-funded Education and Human Resources program is designed to develop human resources in developing countries through improved educational systems and technology, participant training, development management and women in development programs. For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests \$9.4 million for this centrally-funded program. This amount compares to funding levels of \$16.8 million in FY 1985 and \$8.8 million in FY 1986.

### I. EDUCATION

#### OVERVIEW

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

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

The implication of educational shortfalls are broad and profound. Basic literacy and numeracy are highly correlated with the success of development programs in agriculture, health, population, and nutrition. A dynamic private sector depends on a labor force with at least a primary education. As nations step more and more into the modern world, the poor educational base becomes a serious limiting factor.

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\* Excludes centrally-funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling \$7.5 million in FY 1985, \$1.4 million in FY 1986 and \$1.0 million in FY 1987.

## POLICIES

During the past two decades, most LDC educational assistance was for traditional secondary schools and professional education. The most important task now for virtually all developing countries is to improve school systems for children ages 6-14, and this has taken center stage in A.I.D.'s educational and human resources policy.

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

For the education of children aged 6-14, A.I.D.'s policy stresses improvements in the quality and efficiency of existing school systems, rather than expansion of systems at their current level of inefficiency. Available evidence suggests that the capacity to provide six years of education for all children can be provided with an investment of 3% of GNP or less. Most LDCs currently invest 2 to 2.5% of GNP on education for the 6-14 age group. Thus, most LDCs already commit sufficient resources to provide most children with a basic education, if efficiency can be improved.

A.I.D.'s goal is, therefore, to improve LDC resource use by helping countries reduce grade repetition, lessen drop-out rates and extend efficient instructional systems into rural and remote areas. Over time, the focus on better resource use is expected to lead to greater access to education by the rural population, the poor and rural and urban female students.

A.I.D. policy guidance is provided in the policy statements on Basic Education and Technical Training and Development Communications.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The centrally-funded education portfolio recognizes that developing countries are struggling with the need to educate increasing numbers of children with static or diminishing budgets. Existing education programs, at any level, are frequently low quality and do not contribute fully to the country's major development efforts. In all development sectors, the difficulties of reaching isolated and dispersed populations are hindering attempts to provide essential information and education about key programs. These problems are major and they exist in many of the countries that A.I.D. assists around the world.

Therefore, to respond to these pervasive and critical problems, the Office of Education focuses on three specific program areas:

--- education systems - concentrating on the methodologies necessary to improve analysis and data-based decision making so that scarce financial and human resources are used most efficiently;

--- educational technology - introducing and adapting technology to improve the quality of education and to extend it to large, dispersed populations;

--- development communications - keying on education problems in other development sectors, and ensuring that Agency programs benefit from new advances in communication technology.

#### 1. Education Systems

Realizing that A.I.D. assistance can be most effective when applied on a sustained basis to the total education system rather than with separate components and that the focus should be on strengthening key institutional capacities, two major projects are currently underway to respond those needs.

The Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems II project (936-5823), which began in FY 1984, assists in upgrading the efficiency in primary education systems. It focuses on countries where the need is greatest. A.I.D. has completed education sector assessments in Niger, Somalia, Liberia, Botswana, Haiti, Indonesia and the Yemen Arab Republic. These assessments have proven highly valuable in bilateral policy dialogues and have stimulated important actions in improving host country education systems. In addition, the assessments have promoted donor collaboration in strengthening education and training systems of participating countries. In Somalia, the sector assessment has led the government to conduct a major review and reform of the civil service. This has resulted in a decision to discontinue guaranteed public employment to all secondary school graduates and the improvement of incentives for private sector development. Current project assistance focuses on improving institutional capacity for research, databased decision-making and planning, and relating education and training programs to job market needs, especially in the private sector. In Botswana, the education sector assessment led to a more cost-effective plan for junior secondary improvement during a period of expansion. In Haiti, the sector assessment led to a plan for strengthening assistance to private sector schools, which enroll most of the children. In Indonesia, conclusions of the sector review are forming the foundation of that nation's next five year plan for human resources development.

Through this project A.I.D. assists LDCs to better allocate their own resources and to:

- improve educational planning through comprehensive sector assessments and assistance in policy development;
- establish effective policies, and develop new approaches to achieving efficient education systems;
- disseminate new methods of education systems management;
- increase communication among participating country professionals; and
- stimulate institutional changes.

This project is planned for ten years at a cost of \$17 million. For FY 1987, A.I.D. is asking for \$2.4 million.

Begun in FY 1985, the second major project, Basic Research and Implementation for Developing Education Systems (936-5824), develops computer planning models, based upon research on the four major educational variables: teachers, instructional materials, facilities and learning technologies, and carries out and compiles empirical research findings. The models are used to discuss with developing country policy makers alternatives for improving their educational systems that are realistic and affordable within the current resource constraints.

A.I.D. will also initiate a project on decentralization of education and community support of schools. The ability of local communities to take on responsibility for their children's education, so potent a force in a country's development, deserves further support as an LDC educational strategy. This activity will be a pilot effort based on ideas and examples examined in a FY 1986 worldwide survey of experience in this area, the first to be carried out.

## 2. Educational Technology

A.I.D. continues to experiment with a variety of learning technologies. Educational radio is a major component of this program area and has clearly demonstrated that it is a low-cost and effective method of upgrading education in the LDCs. Assessment of the radio math project in Nicaragua, implemented from 1973 to 1978, indicated that student achievement in radio-taught math classes was better than in a regular classroom. The radio math approach is now being adopted by Thailand with good results.

The Radio Community Basic Education project (936-5807) has reached thousands of children in the remote regions of the Dominican Republic where there are no schools. Materials for teaching English over the radio were the focus of the highly successful Radio Language Arts project (931-1017) in Kenya. The Radio Science project (936-5818), which began in FY 1984, creates a curriculum in primary school science and has a component that is designed to bring results of these earlier educational research and development efforts into wider use throughout the world.

The Educational Technology: Studies and Applications project (931-1109) provides technical assistance to LDCs planning or evaluating programs that have a communications component.

The Rural Satellite Program (936-5811), which began in FY 1979, assists LDCs to develop the institutional resources needed to use satellites in education. A project in Indonesia provides communication linkages among eleven scattered universities using Indonesia's own PALAPA satellite. Another activity uses a satellite to link the University of the West Indies' island campuses.

### 3. Development Communications

The Mass Media Health Practices project (931-1018), begun in FY 1978, develops and tests ways of using radio and other mass media coordinated with primary health care networks to support widespread adoption of proper health and nutritional practices. It has played a major role in the mass adoption of oral rehydration therapy by thousands of mothers in the developing world.

The FY 1985 Communication for Technology Transfer in Agriculture project (936-5826) applies the same communication techniques to the problem of promoting widescale adoption of new agricultural technologies. This project is working with five countries in Latin America and Africa: Peru, Honduras, Ecuador, Malawi and Swaziland.

The Development Communications Clearinghouse project (931-1231), begun in FY 1980, provides information worldwide on the use of communications to 6,000 LDC and U.S. development planners in education, agriculture and health.

## II. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

### OVERVIEW

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

Implementation problems are often caused by poor organization and management, as well as inadequate financial resources. In an era of reduced resources and slower growth rates, it becomes even more important to increase the effectiveness of management systems and to find institutional patterns that will create incentives for the productive use of human and material resources.

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

## POLICIES

Participant training in all sectors is an essential part of A.I.D.'s development strategy. A.I.D. policy encourages participant training for three purposes:

- (1) staff development for A.I.D.-assisted projects;
- (2) strengthening of key development institutions; and
- (3) establishment of local training capacities.

Increased attention is being given to the type of education and training that may improve LDC institutional capabilities and ability to plan country specific training programs. Training may be short-term or long-term as needed.

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

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

In order to address the needs of women in development, A.I.D.'s policy is to take into account the current and potential roles and needs of women in all of its projects. Within the LDCs, A.I.D. supports programs and institutions that specifically benefit women. In general, A.I.D. supports programs which increase the productivity of women and include women as equal participants in development. A.I.D. also supports research in areas where greater knowledge of gender roles in relation to development is needed.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

### 1. Participant Training <sup>1/</sup>

Using funds from all accounts, A.I.D. provides training each year for over 12,500 participants in the United States and approximately 2,000 participants in developing countries. About 90% of the costs of carrying out participant training activities are borne by missions and regional bureau projects. In addition, approximately 600 participants from developing countries and A.I.D.-graduate countries are trained through the Reimbursable Training Program at no cost to the United States Government.

Within the Office of International Training, the central account provides funds for the Training Evaluation and Support Services project (926-0071) which includes support services for A.I.D. participants, such as port-of-entry reception, local community and on-campus hospitality services.

The Labor Organization Development project (938-0601) is also a centrally-funded project. A.I.D.'s policy is to strengthen the ability of labor unions to improve the economic status and welfare of workers in LDCs. Each year, this project provides short-term training for more than 100 union officials from a large number of A.I.D. countries.

A significant constraint to participant training is the inadequacy or absence of in-country English language training programs for A.I.D. participants. The English Language Training project (936-2005), which began in FY 1986, seeks to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of English language training programs in LDCs. The life-of-project cost for this three year project is \$1.7 million.

### 2. Development Management

The central program supports country and regional field projects by conducting research and development activities, supplying technical consultants, and disseminating information and research results. During the period 1982-1986, this program aided 35 countries in improving their development administration. The program focuses on:

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

The Performance Management project (936-5317), which began in FY 1982, provides technical consultants to advise governments how to improve organization and management of their development programs. Applied

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<sup>1/</sup> See Main Volume for a separate narrative on the Agency's Participant Training Program.

research to improve approaches to institutional development is also carried out under this project. In FY 1986, A.I.D. will provide field support to strengthen management training and agricultural research institutions. The project has provided short term management training in 10 Francophone countries and supported the work of business and public training institutions in Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Paraguay, and Southern Africa. Project personnel also work in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia to transfer management approaches that encourage local participation in rural development projects. In countries of the Sahel, improved methods of teaching and monitoring financial management have been introduced.

### 3. Women in Development <sup>2/</sup>

The central account funds the Women in Development project which is carried out through three subprojects:

- The Technical Assistance and WID Centers subproject (930-0300) funds research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into multi-sectoral development programs, especially those of private voluntary organizations and academic institutions. This subproject supports WID activities at Title XII universities and at such regional consortia as the Southwest Consortium for International Development and the Consortium for International Development. Other WID technical assistance activities are provided through A.I.D.'s regional and central bureaus and missions, PVOs, and academic institutions. These include a cooperative agreement with the International Center for Research on Women for the provision of a wide array of technical assistance in strengthening women's economic roles in mainstream Agency projects. Also, a grant to the International Marketing Institute provided training to women who are mid-level officials in banking, commerce and industry.
- The Strategies and Resources subproject (930-0100) compiles and analyzes statistics; commissions, publishes, and distributes studies and materials; holds seminars and briefings on WID topics; and exchanges information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort. Under this subproject, the Bureau of the Census has published four regional handbooks and a statistical summary chartbook providing demographic data on women in 120 LDCs. This subproject also supports the Overseas Education Fund which provided training and technical assistance to local development organizations to enable them to design more effective programs for women.

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<sup>2/</sup> See Main Volume for a separate narrative on the Agency's Women in Development program.

- The Women's Organizations and Participation subproject (930-0200) provides small grants to appropriate private and public organizations for implementing A.I.D. policy on women in development. In particular, it addresses the topics of income-generation, private sector development, agricultural development, technology transfer, and institutional development. Under this subproject, the Population Council provides programs, services, and training in income earning skills for low-income urban women.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF EDUCATION											
RADIO LANGUAGE ARTS	G 931-1017	79	85	4,171	4,161	4,161	---	148	---	---	
STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	G 931-1054	79	86	7,700	5,790	5,740	50	336	---	---	
EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS	G 931-1109	77	89	8,601	8,601	5,330	4,226	400	600	500	
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE	G 931-1231	30	89	2,760	2,760	1,749	1,625	250	275	250	
LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION AND ADMINISTRAT	G 936-5303	79	87	630	880	630	630	---	---	250	
RADIO COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION	G 936-5807	81	86	4,248	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	---	
RADIO SCIENCE	G 936-5818	84	90	3,020	8,020	1,228	366	1,520	1,000	1,175	
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	
RESEARCH IN EDUCATION PROGRAM	G 936-5824	35	89	7,000	7,000	868	---	455	950	900	
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G 936-5826	85	90	7,295	7,295	200	---	250	200	200	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				89,445	74,335	35,228	29,406	5,675	6,935	5,675	6,356
				89,445	74,335	35,228	29,406	5,675	6,935	5,675	6,356
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
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	

\*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)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				3,557	3,608	3,258	2,924	125	430	225	200
LOANS				3,557	3,608	3,258	2,924	125	430	225	200
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 GRANTS				3,605	9,409	8,534	9,108	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
LOANS				3,605	9,409	8,534	9,108	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				96,607	87,352	47,020	40,438	7,800	9,365	8,100	8,756
LOANS				96,607	87,352	47,020	40,438	7,800	9,365	8,100	8,756
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 GRANTS				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
LOANS				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
LOANS				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-		
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*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.

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECTS

Office of Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Office of Rural and Institutional Development

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

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

## Office of International Training

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

936-2005 English Language Training Project - Improves the quality and cost-effectiveness of in-country English language training programs for A.I.D. participants.

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

## Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

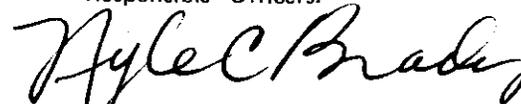
930-0100 WID Strategies and Resources - Facilitates the inclusion of women into A.I.D. assistance programs with technical assistance such as that drawn from U.S. university WID centers, and action-oriented, applied research to enhance employment and income earning opportunities for women in the developing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

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

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

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Responsible Officers:



**DR. NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Science and Technology*



**JULIA CHANG BLOCH**

*Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Food for Peace  
and Voluntary Assistance*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
16.6 *	13.2 *	11.3 *

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

OVERVIEW

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

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

Centrally funded Section 106 programs obligated \$16.6 million in FY 1985, are estimated at \$13.2 million for FY 1986, and are proposed at \$11.3 million in FY 1987.

1. ENERGY

The centrally funded Section 106 energy program was \$7.1 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$4.0 million in FY 1986, and proposed at \$3.3 million for FY 1987. (The total proposed centrally funded energy program in FY 1987 is \$6.0 million; the balance is funded under Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act.)

While energy problems appear to be abating in the United States, energy problems in developing countries are growing more severe. Several factors contribute to the continuing energy crisis in LDCs:

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\* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling \$14.6 million in FY 1985, \$11.7 million in FY 1986 and \$12.5 million in FY 1987.

- The demand for energy in LDCs is still growing rapidly. Between 1990 and 2000, the urban population of A.I.D.-assisted countries will grow by an average of more than 8 percent annually. This urban growth will require an 8-12 percent increase in fossil fuels annually; in fact, over 7 percent energy growth is needed for LDC economies to grow at a real per capita rate of 2 percent per year.
- Most of the demand for energy will be met by imported oil. Most A.I.D.-assisted countries rely on oil for 50 percent or more of their commercial energy requirements, but indigenous energy sources are not being developed. The pace of oil exploration is slow, fuel and power distribution systems are inadequate, and significant supply from alternative fuels requires long lead times. In most cases, therefore, oil imports are seen as the immediate answer to rising energy demand.
- High oil imports, however, will continue to add to LDCs' foreign exchange problem. Developing countries' foreign exchange is drained off to pay for imported energy, leaving little to pay for development investment. In 1984, for example, five A.I.D.-assisted countries spent over 40 percent of their foreign exchange earnings to pay for oil, nine countries spent between 20 percent and 40 percent, and only eight countries spent less than 20 percent. This drain, coupled with the serious debt crisis, leaves little for investment in agriculture, industrial development, and other critical development programs.

Without adequate attention to the energy problem, economic growth in the Third World will be stifled. It is well established that growth in per capita GNP and commercial energy consumption are inextricably linked. A.I.D.'s role is to help ensure an adequate energy supply to meet its goals in agriculture, rural development, health, and other areas. Through its energy activities, A.I.D. can help substitute indigenous energy sources for fuelwood and imported oil, introduce more efficient ways of using existing energy resources, and help countries make wise energy system choices and investment decisions. The central energy program supports the Agency's energy objectives by developing new approaches to energy problems through research and adaptation, applying these new approaches in LDC settings, and helping to formulate energy policy for the Agency.

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

A. Energy Analysis, Planning, Policy Development and Conservation

Access to energy is clearly important to economic development, but LDCs frequently lack sufficient knowledge about their energy resources and needs to make the required energy development decisions. A growing number of LDCs have begun more comprehensive analyses of their energy requirements, formulation of national policies, and creation of planning institutions. Most LDCs,

however, do not have the in-country expertise to generate and maintain such activities. Energy survey and planning methods particularly suited to developing countries are provided through the Energy Policy Development and Conservation (EPDAC) project (936-5728). Proposed FY 1987 funding is \$1.1 million from this account and \$.600 million from Section 103 funds to support sectoral energy analysis in selected countries and short-term technical assistance in energy planning and policy development. Research will continue in such areas as the effects of energy prices and supply on economic development and the linkages between energy and agricultural productivity. The Energy Conservation Services Program, a part of EPDAC, is assisting the government of Pakistan in the identification of energy conservation opportunities and overall development of a national energy conservation program.

#### B. Technical Assistance

A.I.D. offers technical assistance to improve exploitation of deposits of oil, gas and coal. The Conventional Energy Technical Assistance project (936-5724) has assisted Morocco, Sudan, Pakistan, Costa Rica, Kenya, and the Philippines in assessing potential fossil fuel resources and planning their management and use. This program also helps to strengthen geological and geophysical institutions involved in this work and facilitates LDC access to fossil energy production technologies and capital financing from multilateral and private sources. Previous centrally funded energy technical assistance efforts in Morocco led to the development of bilaterally funded activities in energy policy and management planning. These efforts have also increased the ability of the Moroccan government to explore and exploit the country's considerable natural gas resources. More recently, a worldwide program of activities was launched to test the feasibility of smokeless briquetted fuels made from coal to replace fuelwood and kerosene in domestic and commercial uses. Haiti was the first country test. A sample of indigenous coal from Haiti is being evaluated at the University of North Dakota Energy Research Center to establish feasibility, assess environmental and health impacts, and production processes. Simultaneously, Haitian domestic market characteristics are being established. Funding for this project is proposed at \$1.0 million in FY 1987.

#### C. Training

The lack of trained personnel is a major limitation to effective management of energy activities in LDCs. Training will continue to be conducted in A.I.D.'s central energy program under the Conventional Energy Training project (936-9997). Participants come from both public and private institutions. Emphasis is given to short-term or on-the-job training through internships with U.S. oil companies, utilities, mining enterprises, seismic and drilling companies, and research institutions. Training is tailored to meet

individual participant and country needs and can last from a few months to two years. The FY 1987 training program will help assess developing countries' manpower needs in the energy sector and train participants in the scientific, engineering, managerial, and planning skills necessary to develop and manage energy resources and technologies. Proposed FY 1987 funding is \$1.1 million from this account and \$.400 from Section 103 funds.

## 2. FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The centrally funded section 106 Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources program was \$1.3 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$.855 million in FY 1986, and proposed at \$1.0 million for FY 1987.

A.I.D.'s policy is to assist LDCs to protect their environment and natural resources. The Agency helps LDCs to build their institutional and scientific abilities to identify, assess, manage, conserve, and use their natural resources to sustain economic development. The Environmental Planning and Management project (936-5517), which is linked to other projects discussed in the Food and Nutrition account portion of this document, addresses these problems.

This project continues to provide advisory services to developing country institutions, both government and non-governmental, to improve their capacity to manage their renewable natural resources. There are four major areas of focus: assisting in the planning and preparation of country environmental profiles, national conservation strategies or similar planning processes; building the institutional capacity of indigenous non-governmental environmental groups to encourage greater public participation in national planning; studying relationships between natural systems and agriculture; and investigating techniques to analyze complex natural systems as a tool for development planning.

Profile planning was undertaken in Bolivia, Paraguay, Jamaica, and Haiti. National conservation strategies were initiated in Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines. Planning for an agro-ecosystem workshop is underway in the Philippines and assistance for a fragile lands assessment was provided for Bolivia. Technical advisory services were provided to non-governmental environmental organizations in Honduras and Turkey. A simulation model of a complex river basin development program was developed as a tool for better integrated planning in Africa. The proposed FY 1987 funding is \$1.0 million.

## 3. RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The centrally funded section 106 rural and institutional development program was \$.895 million in FY 1985, is estimated at \$.775 million in FY 1986, and proposed at \$.600 million in FY 1987.

Rural and institutional development projects focus on increasing productivity, incomes and food production among rural families through changes in institutions and policies and the adaptation of new technologies. These activities include projects to increase non-farm employment and develop small/medium enterprises. These projects are linked to other central program activities funded and discussed under the appropriate accounts.

a. Employment. Most LDC policies are biased against small-scale enterprise, labor-intensive production, and activities in rural areas. The Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis project (936-5426) provides assistance to LDCs in analyzing the employment and industrial effects of such policies. For example, the effects of policy reforms in tariffs and foreign exchange rates in Somalia, investment incentives in Rwanda, and financial and trade policies in the Dominican Republic have been analyzed. The results of these analyses should encourage LDC decision-makers to implement policy changes that will diversify and increase non-traditional employment opportunities. Proposed FY 1987 funding is \$.295 million.

b. Small and Medium Enterprises. The Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment project (931-1090) will begin a new initiative in FY 1986 to provide research and technical assistance in support of LDC projects that focus on employment generation in the informal sector and micro-enterprises. Assistance will be delivered in the form of training and provision of technical materials to private voluntary and host country non-government organizations, such as banks, productivity centers, and other private/public sector enterprise support organizations. Proposed FY 1987 funding is \$.305 million.

#### 4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

The principal A.I.D. information effort is the continuing Information as a Tool in Development project (930-0232). Using computerized information storage and retrieval, this project processes A.I.D. technical reports and program documents and disseminates them to a worldwide audience of development professionals and institutions. Proposed funding is \$1.6 million for FY 1987.

The Program Development and Support project (936-1406) funds special studies and small exploratory activities that have future potential in A.I.D.'s development assistance efforts. Examples of these activities include small grants to support collaborative research between U.S. and Indian scientists, to develop a World Resources Report, and to contribute to conferences on Small-Scale Enterprise and Micro-Enterprise Finance. The proposed FY 1987 funding level is \$.400 million.

A number of ongoing centrally-managed projects support research and technical assistance on the multisectoral development issues covered by this account. The Integrated Studies and Systems project (930-0085) supports evaluations of the impact of A.I.D.'s development activities. The Title IX

Program (930-0023) promotes broader, more equitable participation in development. The Socio-Economic Studies and Activities project (930-0022) researches information on development issues and new approaches to policy making and program selection. The WID Strategies and Resources project (930-0100) facilitates the inclusion of women into assistance programs. The proposed FY 1987 funding level for these activities is \$3.4 million.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUPEAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G 931-1090	73	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	73	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	---	---	---	---

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS			9,215	9,215	7,283	5,955	855	1,223	1,000	850	
LOANS			9,215	9,215	7,283	5,955	855	1,223	1,000	850	
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO											
PROJECT REVIEW	G 936-5052	84	C	---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
LOANS				---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
PROGRAM OFFICE											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
LOANS				---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS			52,854	62,445	46,626	36,681	6,545	10,290	5,300	7,332	
LOANS			52,854	62,445	46,626	36,681	6,545	10,290	5,300	7,332	
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 GRANTS				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
LOANS				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
LOANS				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											

\* 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED ~ SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-		
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
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 GRANTS				---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
LOANS				---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
LOANS				---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				52,854	62,445	70,642	55,958	13,245	15,938	11,300	12,152
LOANS				52,854	62,445	70,642	55,958	13,245	15,938	11,300	12,152

\*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, 1986 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.

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Office of Rural and Institutional Development

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

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

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

Office of Energy

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

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

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

936-9997 Conventional Energy Training - Trains less developed country nationals in scientific, engineering, planning and managerial skills necessary to develop and manage conventional energy activities.

## Office of Forestry and Environmental and Natural Resources

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

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

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

## Research and University Relations

936-5052 Project Review - Provides assistance in evaluating on-going projects, the development of new projects, the selection and review of new research proposals.

## Program Office

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

## Bureau For Food For Peace and USC Voluntary Assistance

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

## Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

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

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

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

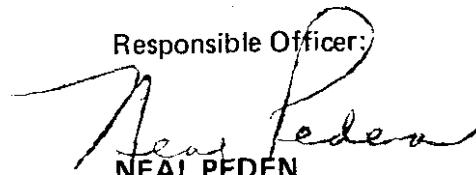
930-0232 Information as a Tool in Development - Selects, collects, retrieves and transfers technical, program and project information generated by LDC institutions, PVOs, other U.S. agencies, national and international development organizations (World Bank, FAO), and A.I.D. to the developing countries;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

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

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

**BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

Responsible Officer:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Neal Peden". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "N" and "P".

**NEAL PEDEN**

*Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Private Enterprise*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
42.257	40.760*	42.000**

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OVERVIEW

The fundamental objective of the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) is to build Agency and Mission capacity to foster market and private enterprise based solutions to development problems.

This emphasis on development through private enterprise does not mean a lessened attention to the vital new technologies which A.I.D., as part of the international development community, is helping to develop in agriculture, health and population, nor does it supplement other "humanitarian" or shorter term emergency needs. It does mean that new programming approaches concerning, for example, divestiture and privatization, financial markets, and small-scale enterprises, must be developed to permit the spread of the new technologies on a more cost-effective private sector basis, and effect long-term solutions to development problems. While the PRE focus is pragmatic in nature, linkages to the broader research community and short-term interventions will continue to be important.

There are fundamental differences in the cultural legacies, resource endowments, and political systems among the nations of the Third World. A "cookbook" approach to private enterprise as a mechanism of change is of little practical value. To be successful in the private sector area, as in any other, A.I.D. and its overseas Missions must commit themselves to the process of building empirically-based programs directed to the situation in individual host countries.

New conceptual insights and analytical capabilities, new programming and project design techniques, and new forms of support from A.I.D. will be crucial to helping A.I.D. Missions meet the challenge of introducing market and private enterprise based approaches.

\*Excludes \$389,000 of 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.

### EVOLUTION OF STRATEGY

PRE began operating in 1981 on the premise that, although expansion of private enterprise was desired in many developing countries, essential ingredients for allowing such growth--such as accessible capital markets, free market economies, and manufacturing and finance expertise--were absent.

Since its creation, the Bureau's activities have been focused on improving the business climate, strengthening financial structures and capital markets, transferring technology, providing training, and increasing developing countries' exports.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise, through its program and project portfolio, its Mission support activities, and the Private Sector Revolving Fund, will continue to provide support for the establishment and growth of indigenous private enterprises in less developed countries as a cost effective means of achieving broad based, self-sustaining economic growth and development. United States and developing country private business resources can make a vital contribution to development through job creation, increased productivity, transfer of technology and management expertise, and the generation of additional and diversified products to meet internal demand and expand export earnings. Host country policies and laws, however, must be supportive of the indigenous private sector in order for the benefits of private enterprise to be realized throughout the host country economy.

There are many constraints to LDC private enterprise development and growth. With limited resources, the Bureau for Private Enterprise focuses on those constraints that most adversely affect private enterprise development in areas appropriate for A.I.D. involvement, and in which the Bureau feels A.I.D. can make a substantial contribution by working with or through private enterprise. The Bureau's Revolving Fund loan projects serve as models for innovative financing directly with LDC private enterprises for other loans in A.I.D. while contributing to private enterprise development in LDCs. As the Agency's focal point for promoting LDC economic growth and development through private enterprise mechanisms, the Bureau for Private Enterprise works closely with regional Bureaus and country Missions to help develop strategies and programs which will incorporate private enterprise initiatives into USAID Mission development programs. The Bureau helps assure that Missions consider private enterprise mechanisms as alternatives for delivering economic assistance while at the

same time achieving basic human needs objectives. Through the Private Sector Revolving Fund, the Bureau negotiates and manages a loan portfolio which is directed toward expanding the private sector in host countries. The overall program is designed to reinforce the congressional mandate to help improve the lives of the poor majority in A.I.D. assisted countries through increased income and employment opportunities made possible by new business activities.

#### LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

PRE's long term strategic objectives include:

- o Building a strong capacity to support Missions in private sector strategy development, financial markets development and privatization.
- o Working closely with other A.I.D. Bureaus to build and apply broader knowledge in the areas of the "informal sector" and entrepreneurship.
- o Improving the standard of living for the urban poor through flexible, innovative shelter infrastructure financing, technical assistance and training.
- o Building a set of policy analysis and programming techniques which recognize and strengthen the role of urban development in national development, and exploit the relationship between urban and private sector development.
- o Establishing the Private Sector Revolving Fund as a financially sound, self-sustaining development resource for A.I.D. investments in private enterprise.

#### ORGANIZATION & IMPLEMENTATION

The Bureau for Private Enterprise consists of three major offices, one of which - the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) - has been an operating unit within A.I.D. for some time and was transferred to PRE when the Bureau was established.\* The other two offices are Investments, and Policy and Program Review. These two offices are responsible for developing, managing and evaluating new private enterprise programs and projects in response to the Administration's private enterprise initiative.

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\*A separate detailed narrative description of the PRE/H program may be found in the Main Volume.

Specific activities are:

1. Office of Investment (PRE/I)

This office is responsible for managing the Private Sector Revolving Fund (RF) and certain other non-RF loan projects.

PRE/I identifies potential investment (loan) opportunities for RF resources, structures and negotiates the required financing with the private sector principals, and manages the RF investment in the project. Investments sometimes require limited short-term grant resources for feasibility analyses or to provide technical assistance in the strengthening of the borrower's institutional capabilities. Limited funds for this purpose will be occasionally provided from the PRE Investment Development and Packaging project (940-0002) or, if necessary, the Program Development and Support Project (940-0001) (See page 24). The PRE/I office also identifies opportunities for, and develops and manages projects implemented under, the Productive Credit Guaranty Program (PCGP - Section 222A of the FAA). This office focuses largely on innovative projects which, if successful, may have replication potential.

In FY 1984 and FY 1985 other agency priorities, and a slower than anticipated build-up in the capacity of PRE's Investment Office to utilize the full funding, overtook the planned allocation of \$40 million to the Revolving Fund. As a result, the Administration is requesting \$13.5 million in FY 1987 to bring the total capitalization of the Fund to \$60 million as originally planned. In addition, PRE believes strongly, on the basis of experience during the past several years, that the Revolving Fund should be built to an operating level of \$100 million as contemplated by Congress. This will make possible an annual lending program of \$15 to \$20 million which is judged essential to achieve the goals of the Revolving Fund, and to carry out a meaningful program of 5 to 7 new loans during each fiscal year. Starting in FY 1990, reflows from the Revolving Fund lending program should be between \$10 and \$15 million — sufficient to permit the operation of a sound program on a self-sustaining basis. In order to stabilize Fund operations in the interim, alternative supplemental funding sources will have to be sought to be able to achieve the development impact goals as they were originally conceived.

PRE/I's \$14.4 million budget request for FY 1987 is as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(\$000s) Funding</u>
Revolving Fund	\$ 13,500 (L)
Investment Development and Packaging	\$ 900 (G)
TOTAL	\$ 14,400

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

PRE/PPR serves as the central clearing house for all programs and projects undertaken by PRE. It is responsible for the design, development and implementation of strategies and policies to encourage programs and projects that strengthen the role of private enterprise in developing countries. Additional responsibilities include Bureau budgeting and evaluation.

The office is also responsible for providing Mission support and developing projects which encourage and support the development and expansion of private enterprise in developing countries. The primary focus is on assisting Missions in private enterprise strategy development, efforts in divestiture and privatization, financial markets development, training and small business development. This office also manages the grant funded cooperative program as well as other grant programs (e.g., International Executive Service Corps).

PRE/PPR's budget request of \$21.1 Million for FY 1987 is broken down as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(000s) Funding</u>
Program Development and Mission Support	\$ 2,100
Private Enterprise Development Strategy & Support	\$ 500
Financial Market Development	\$ 840
Divestiture & Privatization	\$ 3,500
Commercialization of Technology	\$ 1,500
Training Development	\$ 500
International Executive Service Corps (IESC)	\$ 5,760
Cooperatives and Business Development	\$ 6,000
Evaluation	\$ 400
TOTAL	\$21,100 (G)

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

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 rapidly mounting worldwide shortage of adequate shelter.\*

\*A more detailed discussion of the Housing Guarantee Program may be found in the other Programs section of the Main Volume.

The total program is administered by a staff consisting of housing and urban development advisors, attorneys, financial management specialists and administrative support personnel. There are regional offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Tunis, Tunisia; Panama City, Panama; Bangkok, Thailand; Kingston, Jamaica; and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. missions in addressing the urbanization process now under way in LDCs, with its massive requirements for land, jobs, shelter, infrastructure, and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations (expected to be a majority of the total LDC population by the year 2000).

The program budget request of \$6.5 Million for FY 1987 is distributed as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Housing the Urban Poor	(G) \$ 1,500
Urban Development Support Services	(G) \$ 1,500
Project Development and Support	(G) \$ 1,000
Shelter and Urban Development Training	(G) \$ 1,500
The Development of Secondary Towns	(G) \$ 1,000
	<u>\$ 6,500</u>

In FY 1987, the Bureau for Private Enterprise requests \$6.5 Million for activities to be supported by the four offices described above. All activities are consistent with and strongly supportive of the Bureau's charter to promote the establishment and growth of host country private enterprise and related initiatives, as a means to achieve A.I.D.'s basic human needs objectives.

Specific program activities of the three PRE Bureau offices described above are outlined in more detail below.

1. Office of Investment (PRE/I)

The Office of Investment manages the Private Sector Revolving Fund, providing financing to private enterprises in selected developing countries. In conjunction with the Offices of Project Development and Program Review, it provides assistance to host countries interested in developing stronger capital market systems and related institutions.

1.1 940-0002 - Revolving Fund (\$13.5 Million loan): FY 1987 will bring the fourth tranche of appropriated funds to the Revolving Fund. PRE/I will focus its Revolving Fund investments, and Program Development and Support Project (940-0001) funded feasibility analyses and technical studies, and institution-building grants in three principal areas:

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

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

(iii) Funds established in intermediate institutions to capitalize new business starts including technology-related venture start-ups resulting in the transfer, adaptation and commercialization of technology for the manufacture and marketing of a new product or process in a developing country. This focus will include agribusiness (e.g., mineral supplements in animal feed) and health technologies, and experimental work on developing leasing and research and development (R&D) and limited partnerships.

1.2 940-2002 - Investment Development & Packaging (\$900,000 grant): To assist in the identification and development of investment opportunities, PRE/I will manage a pool of resources for the funding of feasibility analyses and other technical studies required to decide upon potential investment in a given business opportunity, and to provide limited technical assistance for strengthening a borrower's institutional capacity.

2. Office of Policy and Program Review (PRE/PPR) (\$21.1 Million):

This office has responsibility for: (i) developing new projects which may assist USAID Missions in incorporating private enterprise in development, (ii) providing technical support to Missions and, through Missions, to host governments in the development of strategies, programs and projects which enhance LDC private enterprise development, (iii) management of the Agency's cooperative and credit union support program, and other selected grant activities, and (iv) undertaking experimental activities of potential benefit and replicability in promoting the private enterprise initiative.

The office is also responsible for evaluation and strategy/policy development and the support for new initiative development.

Policy Dialogue and Change: During FY 1987 the Bureau will focus its efforts on several areas related to the policy dialogue agenda which the Agency has in any given country. The subject will be specifically addressed in projects on Private Enterprise Strategy and Support, Financial Markets and Divestiture and Privatization.

(i) 940-0001 - Program Development and Support (\$2.1 Million): Through these activities, the Bureau provides considerable program development and problem solving assistance to USAID Missions, host country governments, and LDC private businesses and business entities. Such support is provided by PRE staff and business experts. Specific project activities tend to be of a short-term nature (i.e., four to six weeks duration) to address and help resolve specific design issues or management/technical problems in project implementation).

This funding will also support overall PRE operations by providing resources for improved management, programming and policy decisions. This may include work related to improving the PRE management information system as it relates to both budgeting and evaluation. The objective is to improve capacity and capability for more informed management decisions within the Bureau. Allocations from this project will be made to PRE/I for support activities as earlier discussed.

(ii) 940-2028 - Private Enterprise Development Strategy and Support (\$500,000):

Implementation of this project began in FY 1986. The objectives of this project are:

- o full integration of the private enterprise initiative into the U.S. foreign assistance program.
- o continued development, testing and promulgation of novel approaches for implementing the private enterprise initiative.
- o increased capacity in PRE to serve as a strong technical resource for the Agency.
- o development of an understanding of the effectiveness and lessons of work carried out to date under the private enterprise initiative, and the synthesis of information on past experience into operational guidance for future work by PRE and other A.I.D. bureaus.
- o expanding the community of professionals whose blend of development and private enterprise experience are appropriate to and adequate for achieving the objectives of A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative.

The development of innovative mechanisms and approaches by the PRE bureau continues to be an important A.I.D. objective. This objective is linked to a recognition of the need to stimulate efforts within A.I.D.'s overseas missions to adopt new mechanisms and to be innovative within the unique context of each developing country. For the initiative to succeed, A.I.D.'s missions must begin to design and implement programs and projects which stimulate host country private enterprise. This project is intended to encourage USAID Missions, based on PRE's successful experiments, to think strategically, concerning the private sector, and to channel their resources through private sector mechanisms.

(iii) 940-2005 - Financial Markets Development (\$840,000):

Today, as throughout much of the last 50-100 years, most financial markets developments have emanated from the United States. Successful capital market development--improving savings mobilization, more effectively channelling such resources into productive investment, and improving the investment climate and prospective investment returns -- is critical to A.I.D.'s and PRE's efforts to encourage private sector-oriented economic growth.

The ultimate purpose of this project is to achieve practical, concrete improvements in the functioning of capital markets overseas. To the extent we can achieve this end, substantial benefits will accrue to all citizens through employment creation, increased exports, and lower prices, resulting from investments in more productive technology.

Although this is a new project, with implementation beginning in FY 1986, USAID Mission interest in procuring the technical assistance offered, as expressed in cable communications, has been voluminous indicating the need and timeliness of this undertaking.

(iv) 940-0008 - Divestiture and Privatization (\$3.5

Million): The goal of this project is to assist in creating a policy climate to accelerate privatization efforts now under way in various countries, and in response to consumer demand, to promote the expansion of profitable small- and medium-sized enterprises. Project objectives are (a) to increase the frequency and success of privatization endeavors by enhancing the ability of governments to carry out such efforts; (b) to increase the store of in-house knowledge within the Bureau for Private Enterprise and individual USAID Missions about the issues involved; (c) to enhance A.I.D.'s capabilities in the preparation of privatization strategies, policies, and tactics; (d) to provide motivating and catalytic ingredients to developing country government policies and actions.

Components of the project include the provision of technical expertise needed by USAID Missions for preparing country and sector-specific divestiture and privatization strategies; developing a list of components of a policy dialogue with host country public and private sector leaders; implementing divestiture and privatization actions in selected countries, including sector-specific micro- and macroeconomic analyses; designing, implementing, and evaluating a number of divestiture privatization projects; and analyzing the economic, financial, and technological systems and programs of a number of state-owned enterprises deemed to be candidates for divestiture and/or privatization.

As a follow-on, this project will be expanded by the development of a privatization fund which will be selectively used to support specific divestiture and privatization efforts in LDCs.

(v) 940-2029 - Transfer, Adaptation and Commercialization of Technology (\$1.5 Million): This project supports selected activities which may include assistance in the establishment of venture funds for technology-related investments in A.I.D. targeted sectors, LDC market testing of new or adapted products or processes, and assistance in the initiation of R&D limited partnerships. The Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT), starting in FY 1986 under this project, is an experimental program which involves the collaboration of U.S. and Indian business firms in applying basic research, already at the idea and laboratory stage, to the development of products and processes that will succeed in the market place. The collaborative nature of this program to accelerate development of the private sector in India includes both finance and risk sharing.

(vi) 940-2038 Training Development (\$500,000): In this area, PRE will provide support to selected developing management training schools in new curriculum development, staff upgrading and development of country/U.S. institutional relationships. To encourage long-term developments, this project will fund, in selected countries, short-term courses and seminars on topics of potential concern to entrepreneurs in start-up or expanding businesses. All Bureau efforts in this product area will be in direct support of USAID Mission programs.

2.2 940-0004 - International Executive Service Corps (IESC) (\$5.76 Million): IESC provides assistance primarily to developing country businesses in resolving technical and management problems. Instrumental in this technology transfer and training are executive-level volunteer advisors with a wide range of business backgrounds from diverse U.S. business enterprises. During FY 1987, the IESC will be in the final

year of a four-year strategy aimed at increasing its focus on A.I.D. priority sectors and countries, expanding its geographic coverage, and increasingly making its services available to LDC businesses through support from individual USAID Missions. Increasingly, IESC has also directed a greater proportion of assistance efforts toward the needs of small businesses in developing countries and is seeking ways to lessen its dependency on centrally funded grant support. A PRE evaluation of this project is scheduled during FY 1986 to assess the project's effectiveness.

2.3 Cooperatives and Business Development (\$6.0 Million):

The Bureau intends to utilize the many cooperative organizations as a means to promote and actively support small business development in LDCs. Programs funded include six core grant activities (i-vi below), three coop-to-coop matching grant activities (vii below). The identification of constraints and, subsequently, the development of alternative approaches to small business development in LDCs will be another area addressed.

(i) 940-0331 - National Cooperative Business Association - NCBA (\$855,600): Through this core grant, NCBA maintains its development expertise and provides cooperative development assistance in LDCs. NCBA will increasingly focus on the utilization of cooperatives as a vehicle for providing financing and other services to small businesses.

(ii) 940-0332 - Credit Union National Association - CUNA (\$874,000): The primary purpose of CUNA is to plan and manage LDC credit union projects and to coordinate the National Association's efforts to promote credit union growth in LDCs. Similar to NCBA, we will encourage CUNA to involve credit unions in small business lending and development activities.

(iii) 940-0221 - Cooperative Housing Foundation - CHF (\$475,000): The CHF provides technical assistance to LDC cooperative housing organizations, and develops methods of involving U.S. cooperatives in the problems and needs of LDCs. The CHF will increasingly encourage good business practices among these organizations to help assure effective management.

(iv) 940-0333 - National Rural Electric Cooperative Association - NRECA (\$653,200): This cooperative provides assistance to LDCs in the establishment of rural electric systems and cooperatives which benefit the rural population. NRECA will emphasize the development of self-sustaining, fee based rural electric systems.

(v) 940-0334 - Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance - VOCA (\$819,000): VOCA provides specialized short-term assistance to LDC cooperatives, cooperative

associations, and related agencies. This assistance results in the transfer to these organizations of essential management and technical expertise required for improved performance. VOCA is also a key organization in the management of the Farmer-to-Farmer program outlined below.

(vi) 940-0330 - Agricultural Cooperative Development International - ACDI (\$717,600): Under this core grant, ACDI provides cooperative development and technical services to agricultural communities, farm credit cooperatives, and small to medium scale farmers in LDCs. Increasing attention is being focused on marketing-related services since these are most frequently the weakest in the farm-to-consumer chain.

(vii) 940-0209 - Matching Grants (\$400,000): Under this project the Bureau promotes increased collaboration among U.S. cooperative development organizations and between these organizations and LDC cooperatives in numerous business-oriented and other areas such as international trade, cooperative financing facilities, small enterprise development, and development planning. All such programs are designed to strengthen LDC cooperative development and enhance U.S./LDC cooperative relationships on a business basis. In FY 1987 we will continue to expand the participation of U.S. cooperatives in these cost-shared programs.

(viii) 940-0257 - NCBA International Trade Development Program (\$600,000): Under this project, NCBA works with cooperatives and small businesses in LDCs to provide needed assistance which allows them to sell their products to export markets and thereby facilitate trade between and among these organizations.

(ix) 940-0209 - Farmer-to-Farmer Program: A.I.D. has been charged with implementing a Farmer-to-Farmer program as authorized under Section 406(a)(1) and (2) of P.L. 480. This involves sending U.S. farmers to provide short-term technical assistance to LDC farmers. Pilot programs in Latin America and the Caribbean are being implemented by both VOCA and Partners of the Americas. During FY 1987, the pilot program will be evaluated to determine its future.

(x) Business Development (\$620,600): On a pilot basis, using appropriate U.S. models of small business centers, associations and employee stock ownership programs, PRE will be continuing investigation into the feasibility of adapting these experiences to promote business development in LDCs.

2.4 940-0001 - Evaluations (\$400,000): PRE's evaluation program was started during the fourth quarter of FY 1984. The major focus of the program has been conducting process evaluations which provide practical information to Bureau management for decision making purposes. Thus far the evaluations have concentrated primarily in the area of investment promotion and other grant projects. Lessons learned have been directly applied to the strengthening of the grant portfolio monitoring systems and increased collection of development benefits baseline data for the loan portfolio. As a result of evaluation of the Feasibility Studies Program, this project has been eliminated from the PRE portfolio, with the previously covered activities, appropriately, becoming the responsibility of the USAID Missions.

Due to the experimental nature of the portfolio, determining the replicability of PRE projects in other AID-assisted countries remains an important evaluation issue facing the Bureau across the board.

The PRE plan for Fiscal Year 1986 includes the first evaluation of a Revolving Fund loan which is fully disbursed, two end-of-project evaluations, and one cooperative program evaluation.

During Fiscal Year 1987 PRE plans to schedule six evaluations: four Revolving Fund mid-term reviews and two end-of-project evaluations - the grants to the International Executive Service Corps and the Cooperative Housing Foundation.

### 3. Office of Housing and Urban Programs\*

940-1001 - Housing the Urban Poor (\$1.5 Million): An increasingly urbanized developing world is failing to keep pace with the need and demand for shelter, particularly for the poor majority, many of whom live in makeshift informal settlements or deteriorating neighborhoods. The number of people living in

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\*See Main Volume narrative for additional information on the Housing Guarantee Program.

squatter settlements has doubled during the last decade, housing as much as 70 percent of the urban populations in some parts of the world. Recognizing the enormous need for improved shelter, A.I.D. through its Housing Guaranty Program is demonstrating how to bring about affordable incremental improvements utilizing limited resources to provide a better standard of living for a large number of low-income beneficiaries.

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

940-1002 - Urban Development Support Services (\$1.5 Million): The Urban Development Support Services project was designed in response to the accelerating urbanization process under way in LDCs, with its massive requirements for land, jobs, shelter, infrastructure and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations. The project is intended to strengthen the ability of LDCs to guide national urbanization policies in order to achieve the maximum contribution to national economic growth while endorsing the achievement of social equity for the urban poor. In addition, the project will help to build A.I.D.'s capacity to devise appropriate methods and techniques for urban analysis, policy development and programming. The range of project activities will bring A.I.D. into contact with many new LDC institutions and provide opportunities to build cooperative relationships.

The components of the project cover a variety of potential activities. The approach is to provide support to broadly assess various aspects of urbanization while selectively targeting resources to carry out specific limited project activities. Project activities include: (a) development of methodologies for urban analysis; (b) monitoring of LDC urbanization trends; (c) applied urban related research; (d) support to USAID country missions; (e) assistance to LDC institutions to conduct urban assessments; (f) support to

increase the capacity of national or local urban institutions; (g) action planning and programming in specific urban locations; and (h) preparation of selective capital assistance programs (using other A.I.D., donor or HG funding).

940-1005 - Project Development and Support (PD&S) (\$1 Million): PRE/H will continue to use PD&S funding to undertake project design for both shelter and other related urban development project design activities. PD&S funds will be used for shelter planning and project development in countries which express interest in the HG approach. It will also be used for initial urban related efforts that have the potential for widespread applicability and might lead to more comprehensive urban development programs. An example of the type of activity that has been funded under the PD&S categories is the Shelter Sector Assessment, which is an in-depth analysis of the present circumstances and the options available to a country in resolving its shelter problems.

940-1006 - Shelter and Urban Development Training (\$1.5 Million): The Shelter and Urban Development Training Project will commence in FY 1986 and will implement training programs to improve the managerial skills of host country personnel in management of shelter and urban development activities. Increasing the pool of trained local managers will consequently provide the opportunity for 1) more efficient capital investments at the national and local levels 2) improved urban and shelter programs which address the basic human needs of urban populations, particularly the urban poor, and 3) expanded infrastructure necessary to stimulate the development and expansion of private enterprise in urban areas of the developing world.

940-1007 - The Development of Secondary Towns (\$1 Million): The Development of Secondary Towns Project will commence in FY 1986 with the purpose of stimulating the economic growth and development of secondary towns and to strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments in these towns, especially in development planning, financial management, and service delivery. The major outputs of this project will be trained manpower and improved institutional capacity to manage and direct development in a select number of secondary towns. The methodology developed for analysis and action should be applicable to other cities and towns as well.

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

PROGRAM: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
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 GRANTS				18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE 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

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: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
INTEGRATE IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP	G 912-0007	78	83	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	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G 940-1002	84	87	11,070	11,070	2,359	1,471	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	
SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G 940-1006	86	90	---	11,250	---	---	1,000	500	1,500	
SECONDARY CITIES	G 940-1007	86	90	---	7,500	---	---	500	200	1,000	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				33,845	52,595	18,410	15,656	5,500	5,027	6,500	6,500
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE 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. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES
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 GRANTS				---	11,950	7,130	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
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 GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
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 GRANTS				---	7,500	350	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
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 GRANTS				---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
LOANS				---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR OFFICE GRANTS				---	49,950	10,586	16,000	7,000	13,500	10,820
LOANS				---	49,950	10,586	16,000	7,000	13,500	10,820

\*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: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	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 GRANTS LOANS				7,946	7,946	5,717	1,916	1,700	3,103	1,500	1,638
				7,946	7,946	5,717	1,916	1,700	3,103	1,500	1,638
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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 GRANTS LOANS				2,273	2,273	2,773	250	---	1,800	---	473
				2,273	2,273	2,773	250	---	1,800	---	473
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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

C Level of effort activity

140

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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG EXPENDI ATIONS TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG EXPENDI ATIONS TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG EXPENDI ATIONS TURES	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 GRANTS LOANS				52,645	52,645	56,922	47,373	11,560	9,749	14,500	10,744
				52,645	52,645	56,922	47,373	11,560	9,749	14,500	10,744
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE GRANTS LOANS				62,864	62,864	65,412	49,539	13,260	14,652	16,000	12,855
				62,864	62,864	65,412	49,539	13,260	14,652	16,000	12,855
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ITEMS RETRIEVED 80

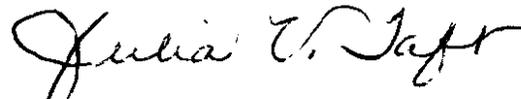
\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer



**JULIA V. TAFT**

*Director*

*Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance*

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
162.5a/	21.5	25

### 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:

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

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 Nevado 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 <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/84	Displaced Persons	-	-	3,368,776 <sup>3/</sup>	Medical supplies; cash for food prog.
Africa Region <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/84	Drought	-	-	10,425,156 <sup>3/</sup>	Water-related TA; crop monitoring; grants to WFP; reimb. volage
Antigua <sup>2/</sup>	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 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>3/</sup>	Amb. auth. contributed to GOB drought relief prog.
Burkina Faso	11/27/84	Drought	-	2,500,000	576,475 <sup>3/</sup>	Grants to UNICEF, CARE & Africare; water proje.; med. supps.; emerg. road repair
Burma	04/06/85	Fire	0	4,000	18,371	Amb. auth. donated to Burma Red Cross
Cameroon <sup>1/</sup>	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. <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/85	Drought	-	-	700,000 <sup>3/</sup>	Emerg. road and bridge repair
Chad	11/05/84	Drought	3,000	1,500,000	4,030,019 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>1/</sup>	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 <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/85	Fire	-	-	10,000	Forest fire experts & equip.; pre-disaster assessment
Ecuador <sup>2/</sup>	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 <sup>5/</sup>	7,750,000	39,282,742 <sup>3/</sup>	Transport of food and med.; grants to WVRO, CRS, CARE, ADRA, U.N. orgs. and others
Fiji <sup>2/</sup>	03/01/83	Cyclone	-	-	2,280	Replace water jugs
Fiji	01/18/85	Cyclone	28	100,000	809,717 <sup>4/</sup>	Amb. auth.; water jugs; airlift of tents, plastic, sprayers
Fiji	03/18/85	Cyclone	1	20,000	-	-
Grenada <sup>2/</sup>	10/27/83	Emergency	-	-	19,916	Replace water containers
Guinea <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/84	Drought	-	-	15,746	Pre-disaster nutrition assessment
Honduras	05/26/85	Displaced Persons	-	-	25,000	Amb. auth.
Honduras <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/84	Refugees	-	-	7,500,000 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>2/</sup>	04/13/84	Cyclone	-	-	15,637	Increase in housing rehab. project
Mali <sup>2/</sup>	09/13/84	Drought	-	-	3,093,203 <sup>3/</sup>	Assessments; DOD airlifts of food, med. supps. & Gao raft; CARE grant
Mali	11/03/84	Epidemic	982	4,266	136,948 <sup>3/</sup>	Amb. auth. used for med. supplies & expenses of CDC team; cholera control prog.
Mauritania	12/05/84	Drought	-	1,600,000	803,000 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>2/</sup>	Contrib. to GOM relief fund; experts, dog teams, blankets, cots, water & communications equip.; USFS support
Mozambique	01/08/85	Drought	100,000 <sup>5/</sup>	2,466,000	4,060,205 <sup>3/</sup>	Airlift of blankets; grants to CARE, CWS, & UNICEF for logistical support & relief progs.

TABLE I (cont'd.)

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 85<sup>+</sup>  
 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 <sup>2/</sup>	09/21/84	Drought	-	-	1,823,404 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>2/</sup>	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 <sup>3/</sup>	Amb. auth.; water containers; med. teams & supplies
Somalia	09/26/85	Accident	0	-	25,000	Amb. auth. used for assessment & protective clothing
Sri Lanka <sup>2/</sup>	08/30/83	Civil Strife	-	-	14,316	Replace tents & water jugs to stockpile
Sudan	11/29/84	Drought	-	8,400,000	38,938,798 <sup>3/</sup>	Med. teams & supplies; water proj.; grants for food & transp.; locomotive parts (includes Ethiopian refugees)
Turkey <sup>2/</sup>	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 <sup>1/</sup>	00/00/85	Drought	-	-	2,000,000 <sup>3/</sup>	To GOZ for purchase of grain bags for maize harvest
			417,159	50,743,172	\$126,264,696 <sup>3/</sup>	

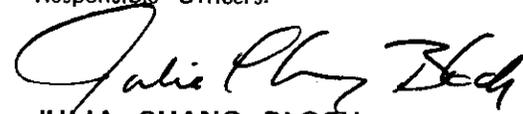
57 Disasters  
 38 New Disasters  
 9 Undeclared  
 10 Carried over from previous year(s)

+ 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.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Responsible Officers:



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



**DAVID A. SANTOS**  
*Director*  
*Office of American Schools and*  
*Hospitals Abroad*

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	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)

<u>REGION</u>	<u>GRANTED</u> <u>1972-1978</u>	<u>% OF</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>GRANTED</u> <u>1979-1985</u>	<u>% OF</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
Africa	\$ 1,125	1%	\$ 18,925	11%	+1,582%
Asia	14,855	10	28,443	17	+ 92
Latin America	<u>26,139</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>37,574</u>	<u>22</u>	+ 44
SUBTOTAL	42,119	29	84,942	50	+ 102
Europe	23,910	16	11,875	7	- 50
Near East	<u>79,622</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>72,183</u>	<u>43</u>	- 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   | 8. Project ORBIS, Worldwide         |
| 2. Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras                             | 9. Admiral Bristol Hospital, Turkey |
| 3. Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences, Worldwid                     | 10. Payap University, Thailand      |
| 4. Hadassah Medical Center, Israel                                       | 11. Cuttington University, Liberia  |
| 5. American University in Cairo, Egypt                                   | 12. Sogang University, Korea        |
| 6. University of the Valley, Guatemala                                   | 13. American Farm School, Greece    |
| 7. Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel | 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  | 4. Guatemala | 7. Korea       | 10. Turkey  | 13. Botswana |
| 2. Israel   | 5. Egypt     | 8. Philippines | 11. India   | 14. Mexico   |
| 3. Honduras | 6. Greece    | 9. Thailand    | 12. Liberia | 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 creat-

ing 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 totaling \$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)

<u>COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Botswana</u>	900	-	600	550	425	2,475
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	900	-	600	-	-	1,500
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	-	-	-	550	425	975
<u>Brazil</u>	190	200	-	150	-	540
Esperanca, Santarem	190	200	-	150	-	540
<u>Cameroon</u>	-	-	-	-	325	325
Hospital Central D'Enongal	-	-	-	-	325	325
<u>Ecuador</u>	300	-	-	-	-	300
Working Boys' Center, Quito	300	-	-	-	-	300
<u>Egypt</u>	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
<u>Greece</u>	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
<u>Guatemala</u>	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
<u>Haiti</u>	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

<u>COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Honduras</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>8,655</u>
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>7,655</u>
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	-	200	-	800	1,000
<u>India</u>	-	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>3,310</u>
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
<u>Israel</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,950</u>	<u>3,100</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>16,800</u>
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
<u>Italy</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>1,350</u>
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	<u>250</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>1,350</u>
<u>Jamaica</u>	-	-	-	625	-	625
St. George's College, Kingston	-	-	-	<u>625</u>	-	<u>625</u>

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

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

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD  
Fiscal Year 1986 Applicants

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
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 Internacional 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:	<u>\$83,937,721</u>

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

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	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 GRANTS				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT 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

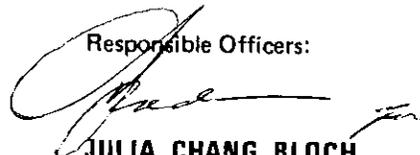
C Level of effort activity

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.

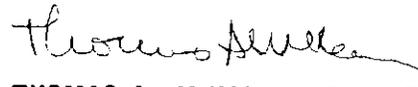
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

**PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION**

Responsible Officers:



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



**THOMAS A. MCKAY**  
*Director*  
*Office of Private and Voluntary*  
*Cooperation*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
32,000	29,230	32,700*

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

Overview

The A.I.D./PVO partnership has a long, rewarding history. It has improved the quality of life for millions throughout the world. It is a partnership based on the mutuality of A.I.D. and PVO interests in fostering self-help development in the third world. PVOs and A.I.D. share a commitment to overcoming problems of hunger, illiteracy, disease and early death in the poorer countries of the world -- solutions which are integral to economic growth and development. PVOs bring diverse and unique strengths to this effort.

The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation serves as the lead office with respect to Agency-wide activities involving the PVOs. Its objective is to extend and enhance the impact of these activities. In pursuing this objective, the Office has a wide variety of functions. These include:

- managing a field grants program including matching and child survival grants;
- carrying out legislatively-mandated functions such as PVO registration, administration of the ocean freight reimbursement program and administration of the free transport program authorized under the Denton Amendment;
- managing the Biden-Pell grants program for support of Development Education within the United States ; and
- providing technical assistance and information services to A.I.D. field Missions to strengthen A.I.D.-funded PVO programs.

The Office's budget represents a small (i.e. 10-12%) but significant part of total Agency support for PVO field activities. It enables PVOs to expand and strengthen credit and entrepreneurial advisory services, health services, forestry, appropriate technology transfer and agricultural development programs of PVOs in over 50 countries. In addition to serving project-specific development objectives, the Office's field support grants also strengthen the technical capabilities of PVOs in sectors of A.I.D. priority. The benefits of these grants extend well beyond the individual field activities they finance. They play a significant role in increasing the developmental effectiveness of the PVOs' full portfolio of activities, whatever the funding source.

\*See page 2 for explanation of FY 1987 figures.

In recent years, through efforts initiated by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, 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 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 underway in FY 1986 and FY 1987 will provide further insights into the role of PVOs in strengthening local institutions and in rural development. The grant programs managed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation have played a critical role in improving A.I.D.'s understanding of PVO capabilities in these fields.

#### FY 1987 Program Strategy

The FY 1987 program of the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will continue to reflect its dual function as both an implementing office and a resource for other A.I.D. offices and Missions in their own PVO-related activities. The Agency's PVO Policy Paper will continue to serve as the backdrop in carrying out the office's work. Special emphasis will be given to:

- o improving the developmental effectiveness of A.I.D.-supported PVO field activities through:
  - better assessments of PVO strengths and weaknesses in technical fields; and
  - closer integration of the various available A.I.D. and PVO resources;
- o improving the efficiency of the A.I.D./PVO partnership by further simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures for PVO grants, while preserving accountability for USG funds; and
- o applying PVO grant eligibility and cost-sharing requirements to ensure that PVOs maintain their financial independence.

In FY 1987, a budget level of \$32.7 million is proposed for the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation inclusive of \$2.5 million for the Development Education program. This compares to a projected budget of \$29.3 million in FY 1986. Actual FY 1985 figures include Development Education activities but not Regional Bureau funds transferred for O.I.C.I. and other PVO country activities of \$7.1 million. The totals also do not include Child Survival funding in the following amounts, FY 1987 \$7.5 million, FY 1986 \$7.3 and FY 1985 \$15.9. And the total for FY 1986 does not include special funding of \$1.8 million for vitamin A supplements.

The predominant share of the budget will continue to be devoted to grants supporting PVO field programs, with most of the balance allocated to Ocean Freight Reimbursement and Development Education Grants. A small portion of

the Office's funding will be reserved for activities such as evaluations and training workshops, focussed on PVO effectiveness.

As the A.I.D./PVO partnership has evolved in recent years, there has been a major increase both in the number of PVOs committed to overseas development and in the technical capabilities possessed by the PVO community. This growth has been accompanied by concern that the independent and voluntary nature of PVOs - an important factor in their effectiveness - should not be compromised by too heavy a reliance on the U.S. Government for funding. While PVO cost-sharing has been a requirement for each project implemented under the PVO grant program since FY 1978, an additional requirement for grant eligibility was established in FY 1985. This requirement - the "privateness test" - sets a minimum of 20% non-United States Government funding as a basic condition of PVO eligibility for A.I.D. funding. Our strategy for FY 1987 calls for continued close attention to this important issue.

#### GRANTS TO SUPPORT PVO FIELD PROGRAMS

The field grant programs administered by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation supports expanded PVO field activities and improved PVO developmental effectiveness. They are an efficient means to work with PVOs with proven records of developmental success. For example, through this program CARE received funding under a single grant for agro-forestry projects in 10 countries. These programs also leverage a high volume of private resources for projects directly supportive of A.I.D. objectives.

Matching Grants will continue to be the predominant form of field grant support provided by PVC, constituting at least 80% of all awards. They support PVO development programs which are consistent with A.I.D. geographic interests and Agency policies and priorities. In addition, they require a dollar for dollar PVO contribution, with priority accorded to those programs where a PVO can make a cash match. In selecting recipients, special consideration is given to proposals which will contribute to increased agricultural production in Africa and/or which improve the developmental impact of food aid.

FY 1987 marks the tenth year of the matching grant program. Significant growth has occurred since the beginning of this program, most notably:

- the number of PVO participants has increased from two in FY 1978 to 27 in FY 1985;
- annual funding levels have increased from \$1.5 million in FY 1978 to \$13.3 million in FY 1985;
- PVO technical competency and capacity to meet development "track record" criteria has increased, with a commensurate increase in competition for funding.

The field grant program also supports a few organizations whose programs do not strictly conform to all matching grant criteria, but which are competitively judged to provide an otherwise unavailable service or be of such

exceptional quality as to warrant funding. These grants also require a significant contribution by the PVO, which in most cases matches the level of A.I.D.'s support.

A.I.D. is proposing \$29.8 in FY 1987 for PVO field grants which includes \$7.5 million for Child Survival activities.

The following examples illustrate approaches and sectoral activities supported through the field grant program:

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) will carry out a five-year, \$8.5 million Matching Grant Program during the period FY 1985 - FY 1987 which focuses on formulation of strategies and implementation of projects in agro-forestry, microenterprise development, primary health care and food aid. The grant is designed to consolidate and strengthen CARE's expertise in these high priority sectors, and will fund expansion or initiation of 18 projects. Four regional technical assistance teams will be established to provide specialized technical assistance to these programs. The grant also calls for regional and country-specific training workshops and the production of field manuals. This new program builds on CARE's excellent track record under its previous matching grant which supported 10 agro-forestry projects, drew on the services of Peace Corps volunteers and leveraged significant levels of private cash contributions. An evaluation of one of these projects, the Maggia Valley reforestation and dune stabilization project in Niger, substantiated the impact of the tree plantings in increasing crop yields and decreasing erosion and wind damage. This matching grant experience is now being applied worldwide in strengthening other CARE forestry projects.

Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of 25 U.S., Latin American and African private agencies, has been the largest recipient of PVC funding since 1982. PACT was awarded a three year (FY 1985-1987) \$7.5 million Cooperative Agreement to fund field-level development projects and increase PVO effectiveness in development work; the A.I.D. project funds are matched by the recipient PVOs. Major evaluations have established PACT's excellent track record in funding sound projects and in improving project design and performance of its member agencies. Under the cooperative agreement, PACT will support 30-50 PVO projects annually, as well as providing program planning and design assistance, conducting topical workshops and promoting exchange of PVO experience through a "learning and linkages" program. Special emphasis will be 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.

Foster Parents Plan (PLAN) is carrying out a three year \$3.23 million matching grant program, begun in FY 1984, which supports income generating activities in seven countries: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Egypt and Kenya. This grant will enable PLAN to reinforce its new emphasis on small scale agricultural and off-farm income-producing projects. It is designed to enable PLAN's beneficiaries to become increasingly self-sufficient in providing for their basic needs. The improved methodologies developed under this program for organizing income generating activities will be replicated

eventually by all 22 field offices around the world. PLAN has successfully completed the preliminary research and staff training for this program, and has pilot tested new income generating strategies in three field offices in Indonesia and the Philippines. Projects will be implemented in the remaining five countries in FYs 1986/1987.

OEF International, formerly the Overseas Education Fund, is using a three year cost-shared grant, begun in FY 1984, to strengthen its technical capability to assist local organizations carry out programs to increase women's employment. Evaluation of previous enterprise development programs demonstrated the success of OEF assistance in increasing the income of women and highlighted OEF's skill in developing simple, appropriate training materials. The cost-sharing grant will help OEF broaden its program impact through the development of training packages for wider distribution. Two sets of training materials, a "how-to" manual for business feasibility studies and a marketing strategy package, will be field tested in a minimum of nine countries. The grant also supports the development of a women, law and development training package which will enable national and local women's groups to analyze legal codes and identify structural impediments to increased income and self-reliance.

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) received a three-year, \$1.0 million matching grant beginning in FY 1985 to expand their rural development program in South Asia and Africa. To date, programs have been established in Pakistan and India. A third program is planned for Kenya in 1987. The primary objective is to increase the income and employment opportunities of the targeted rural populations, with doubling of per capita incomes over a period of ten years as the minimum goal. A.I.D.'s grant will be augmented by \$17 million from the AKF network and approximately \$3 million from other donors.

Africare is expanding the development of small-scale agribusinesses in Senegal, Mali, Niger, Zambia and Zimbabwe with support of a \$690,000, three-year matching grant beginning in FY 1985. The program focuses on agribusiness production, processing and marketing of vegetables, fruit, staple grains, poultry and livestock, as well as by-products such as hides and beeswax. Although the emphasis is on food production, the program also involves such rural enterprises as grinding mills and manufacturers of farm implements. Working with farmer groups, cooperatives, credit unions and other rural-based organizations, Africare will promote this agribusiness development through a combination of grants, loans and revolving credit funds.

Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (Joint Center) received a \$888,000 three year cost-sharing grant in FY 1984 to support the collaborative effort of several PVOs and an equal number of U.S. universities in water harvesting and aquaculture. Thus far, the Joint Center has conducted training programs in Central America and Asia for field-level workers from 19 countries and provided on-site assistance to PVOs in seven countries. Planned outputs include nine field projects, benefitting an estimated 30,000 people through improved water availability (ponds and wells) and fish production.

## CHILD SURVIVAL

In FY 1985 Congress provided additional funds for health and nutrition activities and authorized a new program, the Child Survival Fund. These resources are being used to address the special health needs of children and mothers by fostering the use of simple, available technologies that enhance child survival prospects in poor countries, with particular emphasis on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunizations. Recognizing the special contribution PVOs could make in extending child survival outreach, A.I.D. set aside a portion of the funding specifically for their activities. Fourteen grants totalling \$15.8 million were awarded to PVOs under this program in FY 1985 for three year projects to be carried out in 12 countries worldwide. In FY 1986 \$7.3 million was appropriated. A request of \$7.5 million is being made for FY 1987.

The following examples illustrate activities supported through this program:

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is carrying out a three-year project in Ecuador with a \$369,000 grant. The project will help Mother's Clubs in 45 rural communities establish self-sustaining health and nutrition programs. The project has four basic components: training of mothers in health and nutrition, including growth monitoring; training of local "health and nutrition counselors" to be supported by the community; establishment of communally-managed pharmacies; and the self-sustaining production of local weaning foods as a longer-term alternative to the use of Title II commodities.

Helen Keller International (HKI) received a \$1,524,900 grant to reduce 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.

Meals for Millions (MFM), with a three year \$2.9 million grant, is expanding Applied Nutrition Programs (ANPs) in Ecuador, Honduras, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Thailand and Nepal and developing new ANPs in six additional countries. The program supports comprehensive, interrelated multisectoral activities designed to improve the nutrition status of local populations, particularly women and children. Specific activities include nutrition and health education, human resources development, agricultural and economic development, resource conservation, and water resources/physical infrastructure development. Recent evaluations of ANP programs in Ecuador, Honduras and Thailand, funded under a previous matching grant, showed measurable impact on target populations; e.g., a 24% reduction in malnutrition rates in Honduras; doubling of family incomes in Ecuador through revolving loan funds; and a substantial contribution to a coordinated Thai Government program to reduce infant malnutrition.

World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) will carry out a three-year Child Survival Program in Zimbabwe through a \$690,000 grant. The project involves

two types of interventions: strengthening community participation in and support for existing health services; and strengthening the health delivery systems themselves. Emphasis is placed on expanded use of oral rehydration therapy and increased immunization coverage for pregnant women and children. Community organizations and churches, already working with WVRO on other rural development initiatives, are taking part in the campaign.

#### OCEAN FREIGHT

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

In light of the steadily increasing competition for limited ocean freight funds, in FY 1986 PVC revised its application guidelines and award criteria to reflect the following priorities: (1) shipments to A.I.D. assisted countries, (2) shipment of commodities which are used to support, in priority order, (a) long term development projects, (b) relief projects with self-help elements leading to longer term development activities, (c) emergency assistance; and (3) shipments where the PVO is bearing the greatest portion of total overseas shipping costs.

A.I.D. is proposing \$6.5 million for the ocean freight program in FY 1987.

#### DENTON AMENDMENT

The Denton Amendment provides for the shipment of humanitarian supplies to Central America on a space available basis by the Department of Defense. In the first quarter of FY 1986 approximately 122,400 pounds of humanitarian supplies were transported to El Salvador and Honduras.

The Defense Authorization Act of 1986 extends the Denton Amendment transport authority to the rest of the world. In FY 1986/87 the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will continue to play the lead role in coordinating this program for A.I.D.

#### DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.

For FY 1987, A.I.D. proposes \$2.5 million for Development Education grants. A separate detailed narrative describing this program is to be found in the Main Volume. This program is mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment, which authorizes A.I.D. to support the ongoing work of PVOs to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis and review of issues related to world hunger and poverty. The major component of the Development Education effort is a competitive grants program which provides support on a cost-shared basis to PVOs and other private, non-profits engaged in educating Americans about world hunger and related development issues.

Examples of projects supported under this program include:

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 to train high school teachers in their use. A Project Advisory Committee comprised of PVOs, educators and participating organizations is helping develop 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 are being encouraged to involve themselves personally 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, provides 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.

#### EVALUATION

For the past decade, A.I.D. has conducted many evaluations to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of PVOs and to integrate lessons learned into its overall development program. Special attention has been given to project impact and lessons learned in key sectors such as small enterprise development and health and nutrition activities.

Findings suggest PVOs possess the following strengths:

Capacity to foster grassroots development in remote areas unserved by LDC governments or bilateral donors.

Ability to mobilize both international and local resources for project development.

Sensitivity to culture, language, social values.

Ability to identify local needs and adapt training to them.

And the following needs or weaknesses:

Improved program management and technical capability.

Improved financial management and fund raising.

Improved measurement of costs of projects and the value of benefits.

In FY 1986 and FY 1987 \$1.5 million will fund increased attention to evaluation of:

Long-term Development: The impact of PVOs on long-term development and institution building in the less developed countries where they are working jointly with A.I.D. resources. Case studies will address both specific project accomplishments and cross-cutting issues--such as sustainability, institutional development, replicability, benefit distribution, leadership development, and costs and benefits.

PVO Effectiveness and Training Needs: The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation is undertaking a Congressionally-mandated assessment of PVO effectiveness tapping existing literature and experience to date. We will continue in our evaluation of individual PVO programs to address the effectiveness of PVOs in carrying out cost-effective projects and in planning for small-scale project development, with particular attention to longer term training needs.

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

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)											
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G 932-0132	78	81	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,756	---	---	---	---
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	2,330	2,192	420	608	---	---
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPF)	G 938-0203	82	85	---	---	860	360	---	---	---	---
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

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY95- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G 938-0267	85	89	2,009	2,100	1,009	393	---	100	750	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS				29,667	40,212	20,339	12,467	4,775	7,473	6,540	5,843
LOANS				29,667	40,212	20,339	12,467	4,775	7,473	6,540	5,843
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
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 GRANTS				9,783	14,782	6,044	2,895	2,355	3,069	3,710	3,185
LOANS				9,783	14,782	6,044	2,895	2,355	3,069	3,710	3,185
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
VITAMIN A											
VITAMIN A	G 938-XX33	86	87	---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	• L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-		
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENI TURES	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
GRANTS				---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION											
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	G 938-0230	31	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
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 GRANTS LOANS				1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
				1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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 (CPS)	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

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	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 GRANTS				15,710	22,312	4,265	2,877	4,935	5,054	5,060	6,174
LOANS				15,710	22,312	4,265	2,877	4,935	5,054	5,060	6,174
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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 GRANTS				3,351	3,351	3,853	2,242	1,390	830	1,190	1,000
LOANS				3,351	3,351	3,853	2,242	1,390	830	1,190	1,000
				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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 (MKI)	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

CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G 933-0514	85	85	474	474	14	---	150	---	150
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	G 933-0515	35	85	---	47	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS LOANS				9,293	8,917	8,963	341	2,925	---	2,850
				9,293	8,917	8,963	341	2,925	---	2,850
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS LOANS				30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450
				30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS				30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450
				30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,450

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	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 GRANTS				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT 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

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ACTIONS	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 GRANTS				16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
LOANS				---	---	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)											
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G 933-XX19	86	88	---	375	---	---	250	50	125	150
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G 933-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 GRANTS				376	2,551	360	300	550	210	375	550
LOANS				---	---	360	300	550	210	375	550
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)											
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G 938-XX22	87	88	---	975	---	---	---	---	350	100
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G 933-0253	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 GRANTS				2,490	4,475	945	385	850	555	625	400
LOANS				2,490	4,475	945	385	850	555	625	400

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS			19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
LOANS			19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS			19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
LOANS			19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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 PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
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 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
ACTION 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 933-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
ACTION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G 938-0211	83	85	650	650	650	557	---	93	---	---
PAN AMERICAN DEV FOUNDATION (PADP)	G 933-0231	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 933-0267	85	88	5,675	13,675	2,209	---	---	1,750	---	500

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG EXPENDI TURES				
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 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	34	84	250	250	250	180	---	70	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G 938-0263	35	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 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

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM GRANTS			126,858	163,053	148,947	117,408	5,750	17,450	6,500	8,000
LOANS			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS			153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
LOANS			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS			153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
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: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ACTIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES
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 GRANTS				2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU 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 GRANTS				12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
LOANS				12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS				12,000	12,000	6,000	206	---	5,794	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS				14,600	17,100	8,600	2,413	1,435	6,794	1,500	1,689
LOANS				14,600	17,100	8,600	2,413	1,435	6,794	1,500	1,689

\* 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.

Centrally Funded  
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

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

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

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

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

938-0704 Title II Outreach - To provide logistic support so that private voluntary organizations may continue, expand and retarget Title II programs to reach people most in need.

938-x7x1 Private Sector Surplus Dairy Project - To provide funds for new development projects, worldwide, of private entities and cooperatives utilizing surplus dairy products from CCC inventories.

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

938-xxx1 World Relief Corporation (WRC) - To support WRC's program of local institution building. WRC's affiliates are active in community development and agriculture. Their program includes local staff training in project development and management.

938-xxx3 Save the Children Federation (SCF) - To improve the effectiveness of SCF's community development programming, in the sectors of agriculture and small-scale enterprise (community enterprises in income-producing activities), and health/nutrition and education. The program includes local SCF staff development, project funding, and planning and evaluation assistance in 26 countries.

938-xx26 Winrock International (WI) - To provide target organizations and groups engaged in animal agricultural development with: technical assistance services; informational materials; and training programs in areas related to livestock production.

938-xx30 Lutheran World Relief (LWR) - To stimulate individual communities to undertake their own development by participating in projects to meet basic human needs and support a network of local organizations committed to and capable of continuing development assistance.

938-xx33 Vitamin A Supplements - To assess the vitamin A problems in A.I.D. target countries and insure that populations suffering from vitamin A deficiencies receive adequate vitamin A supplements. These activities along with other complementary child survival interventions are intended to reduce morbidity and mortality among pre-school children.

938-xx63 Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (JPURDC) - To bring together the complementary resources of universities and PVOs to effect successful rural development using water harvesting and aquaculture as the core intervention for village and area development.

938-xx64 World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) - To support a new stage of development work by WVRO - the Development Assistance Center (DAC Program) - which is an outgrowth of the earlier COLT program.

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

938-0258 Heifer Project International (HPI) - To support agricultural/livestock development projects including the local purchase of livestock, physical facilities, equipment and supplies and the promotion of personnel and information exchange.

938-0260 International Voluntary Service (IVS) - To provide management and skills training to host organizations. This includes home textile production, small-scale irrigation, health worker training, agricultural extension and resettlement programs to improve their capability to deliver services to the rural poor.

938-0262 Partnership for Productivity International (PFI) - To foster rural small scale enterprise development by establishing local business advisory institutions and provide entrepreneurs the means with which to start businesses, particularly access to credit.

938-0263 Coordination in Development (CODEL) - To promote collaborative efforts in overseas development and support of community level projects carried out by local and intermediary institutions.

938-0264 Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) - To fund development projects of the 25 U.S., Latin American, and African private agency members and to improve the capabilities of member agencies and selected non-member agencies to respond to the needs of cooperating indigenous agencies in LDCs.

938-0265 Aga Khan Foundation USA (AKF) - To implement the Aga Khan Rural Support Program which will assist village people to develop and implement self-help, income-generating projects.

938-0266 Africare - To support development of small scale agribusinesses which produce, process and/or market vegetables, fruit staple grains, poultry and livestock, and support rural enterprises such as grinding mills and manufacturing of farm implements.

938-0267 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) - To support CARE's multisectoral program and development strategies in agroforestry, microenterprise development, primary health care, and food aid. This grant will fund projects in A.I.D.-assisted countries in these sectors and establish regional technical assistance capability.

Health - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-xxx5 Project Concern International (PCI) - To continue and expand support of low-cost, community-based health services systems through training of community health workers and to assist local organizations to design and initiate health care programs.

938-xx23 Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) - (a) To include primary health care into ongoing health delivery programs in Pakistan and Bangladesh; (b) to train Salvation Army Home League and community women in the child survival interventions in Haiti and Kenya; (c) to integrate these and other preventative health care into the Salvation Army's health programs.

938-xx31 African Medical & Research Foundation (AMREF)- To improve the health of rural people in four African countries lacking access to basic health services. The outreach of existing mobile health units will be expanded through correspondent courses, workshops and publications targeted on local, district and regional health teams.

938-xx66 People-to-People Health Foundation, Project HOPE - To increase access to immunization and promote the effective use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) in target communities.

938-0269 Helen Keller International (HKI) - To integrate eye care and basic rehabilitation services into the rural health and social service systems of selected countries through the provision of technical assistance, training and equipment.

938-0270 International Eye Foundation (IEF) - To conduct research into the prevalence, etiology and geographic distribution of eye disease; carry out training in preventative and curative eye care; and conduct operational research into the development of community-based programs in the prevention of blinding eye disease.

938-0271 National Council for International Health (NCIH) - To provide support to NCIH's program that will increase and enhance the technical and managerial capabilities of U.S. private sector agencies and health professionals engaged in international health development activities.

938-0273 Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - To improve the well being of mothers and children through the provision of a wide range of technical and material resources in such areas as community development, agriculture, environmental health/sanitation, maternal/child health, nutrition, low-cost housing, literacy and income generation.

Child Survival - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-xx32 Child Survival Fund - To provide the resources through PVOS to address the special health needs of children and mothers by fostering the use of simple, available technologies that greatly enhance child survival prospects in poor countries.

Education and Human Resources - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-xx19 Goodwill Industries (GIA) - To strengthen income generating programs for the mildly handicapped in seven countries with USAID missions.

938-xx22 Overseas Education Fund (OEF) - To support OEF's applied research on strategies to enhance earning of women through self-employment and job skills training.

938-xx25 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) - To support IIRR's program of field operational research, international training and extension. National rural reconstruction movements (NRRMs) affiliated with the training center and "social laboratory" in the Philippines have been established in six countries in Latin and Central America, Asia & Africa.

Selected Development Activities - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-xxx4 Technoserve, Inc. (TNS) - To provide technical, managerial and financial assistance to individuals and groups to establish and strengthen community-based enterprises.

938-xxx7 Accion International (AITEC) - To develop the capabilities of local organizations in Latin American countries to plan and execute employment, income generating and management programs for micro-business enterprises in urban and rural settings.

938-xxx8 Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) - To support the U.S. YMCA's international development program of assistance to LDC YMCA's to strengthen local institutional capacity and support community projects, primarily in education and vocational training.

938-xx62 Foster Parents Plan (PLAN) To support small-scale, income generating projects in selected LDCs in order to increase the incomes of local populations and enable them to become increasingly self-sufficient in meeting their own needs.

938-xx67 Episcopal Church USA (ECUSA) - To build and strengthen national development planning offices of the Episcopal Church in five countries by providing training, staff support and funding for development projects.

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

938-0250 Special Activities - To provide funds in support of evaluations, studies, projects, workshops and conferences to strengthen U.S. PVOs engaged in development activities.

938-0259 Institute for International Development, Inc. (IID) - To strengthen and expand IID's network of country-level affiliates which provide loan capital and training to entrepreneurs in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Enterprises assisted include small businesses such as furniture makers, shoemakers, tailors, auto mechanics and print shops.

938-0268 World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - To develop a coherent set of field projects linking management of natural resources and preservation of biological diversity with human development needs in and adjacent to wild land areas.

938-0272 Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) - To strengthen VITA's appropriate technology information collection/dissemination system.

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

*Howard A. Minners, M.D.*

HOWARD A. MINNERS

*Science Advisor*

## WORLDWIDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
10.0	10.3	9.5 <u>1/</u>

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

SCIENCE ADVISOROVERVIEW

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.

## WORLDWIDE

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

## WORLDWIDE

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

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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 obtained. Luis Sumar, of the University of Cusco in Peru has developed a new, high-yield strain of amaranth. This new strain, named after Noel Vietmeyer (the NAS scientist who drew world attention to the potential of amaranth), is being distributed to farmers in the altiplano of Peru to replace their lower-yielding traditional varieties. In Pakistan, where large areas of land

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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.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
2.0	4.8 <sup>1/</sup>	4.8

<sup>1/</sup> 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

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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.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	FY87- EXPENDI TURES	
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR											
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPHNT (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 GRANTS LOANS				36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
				36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
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TOTAL FOR BUREAU GRANTS LOANS				36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
				36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS				36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
				36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
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\* 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.