Bette Cook

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1988

MAIN VOLUME

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's requests for authorizations and appropriations for Fiscal Year 1988.

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

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

M. Peter McPherson

MAIN VOLUME

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

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

*** This report is required under Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume of A.I.D.'s FY 1988 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the program and budget justification of the Reagan Administration bilateral foreign assistance program.

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

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

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

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

Finally, as part of this submission is a separate volume which provides a detailed tabular breakout of the foreign assistance budget for FYs 1986-1988 (including the whole "150" International Affairs account), as well as the proposed supplemental for FY 1987. A separate volume with details of the FY 1987 supplemental request is also part of this submission.

ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT

The United States is committed to the promotion of sustained economic growth and development and the alleviation of poverty in the developing world. A.I.D. assists the people of developing countries in their efforts to improve the economic, political and social conditions of their societies. There are many good reasons for doing so:

-- The A.I.D. program reflects the humanitarian ideals of the American people and their commitment to help those in need. We can be proud, for example, that we have helped Africa turn a corner in fighting one of its worst famines in history. Because of our child survival programs, so many more children around the world will survive to adulthood than once would have been possible.

-- Our assistance promotes U.S. national security interests in the volatile states of Central America close to our borders, on the Asian perimeter, in the Middle East, and elsewhere. We depend on many countries which are unable to meet their security requirements and their critical development needs solely from their own resources. Economic assistance is a sound, cost-effective investment in our own security interest.

-- The economies of the Third World have become important to the economic prosperity of the United States. Today, roughly 40% of U.S. exports are bought by the developing countries. Over five million U.S. workers depend on exports for their jobs. About 70% of our bilateral foreign assistance is spent in the U.S. for the procurement of goods and services.

-- In the Third World today, popular demand for more open political systems is on the rise. Through our assistance program we promote democratic values in the Philippines, in the Caribbean, and elsewhere. We support programs which promote participatory development, the protection of human rights, and the strengthening of political and legal institutions.

-- Americans have spoken out strongly in support of the war on drugs. In the Western Hemisphere and Asia, our assistance is enabling these poor countries to launch major programs to combat narcotics.

A.I.D. is committed to the objective of growth with equity. We believe that a growing economy is a necessary condition for sustained human progress within the Third World.

Moreover, we believe that such growth must engage the energies of the masses of poor people, and offer opportunities for productive employment which will generate greater income for themselves and their families.

In recent years there has been a growing recognition among Third World leaders that even the best intentioned governments cannot, by themselves, provide the income and employment growth necessary for successful development. In almost all Third World nations, it is the private sector which must provide most of the employment and most of the growth in output. It is essential that the initiative and creativity of the individuals not be thwarted by policies which provide no reward for increased productivity or which bias production away from employment generation.

These interests are best served in an economic environment conducive to the growth of private enterprise, competitive markets, and open international trade. Many developing countries, with our encouragement, are taking steps to achieve such a policy environment. These reforms are already making, and can continue to make, substantial contributions to the character, speed and extent of development.

For this reason, I draw your attention to the activities funded in the 106 Account (Private Sector, Energy, and Private and Voluntary Organizations)[1], which are critical to the successful implementation of A.I.D's principal emphases. The 106 account is uniquely suited to address cross-sectoral development problems not covered in the other more narrowly focused functional accounts, and to mobilize non-U.S. government and LDC human and capital resources. It is especially important in providing support for small enterprises, policy reform programs and strengthening the capacity of private and voluntary organizations.

In 1985, A.I.D. issued its Strategic Plan: "Blueprint for Development." The plan articulated our efforts to promote growth with equity through an approach emphasizing policy reform, institutional development, research and transfer of technology, and utilization of the private sector. Our focus is on the central problems of poverty: inadequate income

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[1] Formerly Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities.

growth, hunger, health deficiencies especially infant and child mortality, unmanageable population pressures, and illiteracy and lack of training.

Nowhere are these problems more acute than in Africa. Last May, at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, the Administration called for a new global commitment to assist the African nations in their development effort. As part of our response we are proposing the creation of a separate Development Fund for Africa.

The Fund would be restricted to use within Africa, and would permit the Agency, working with the citizens and leaders of Africa and other donors, to conduct programs which integrate necessary structural economic reforms with specific assistance for projects in traditional development areas. The monies in the fund are requested to be provided on a no-year basis without functional account designations. The enhanced flexibility created by the Fund would increase our ability to respond to specific needs and performance. It would allow for more orderly planning. And it would enhance our ability to accommodate unanticipated requirements while minimizing the disruption of other ongoing activities.

This past year, A.I.D. completed twenty-five years of operation. While the short-term outlook for the developing countries remains unclear, especially in Africa, we can over the long term, look forward to major progress. Our optimism derives from an awareness of the tremendous progress that has been made over the last quarter century of development efforts. The full story of that progress remains to be told.

Twenty-five years ago, only optimists believed that the developing economies would be able to duplicate the rapid growth pattern of the industrialized nations. Yet between 1960 and 1984, per capita income in the developing countries grew at an average rate of 2.8%. This is 50% faster than the growth of the industrialized nations during the previous century.

Even in Africa, where many individual countries have experienced major declines in per capita income, the sub-Saharan African economies as a whole have grown since 1970. Most developing countries have grown quite rapidly; for some the growth has been phenomenal.

Life expectancy is perhaps the best overall indicator of development progress. In 1960 the life expectancy in the industrialized market economies was 69 years. In the

developing countries it was 44 years, a 25 year difference. By 1983 the gap had narrowed significantly: life expectancy in the industrialized nations had risen to 74 years; in the developing nations it had risen to 59 years. In little over 20 years, life expectancy in the Third World had climbed 15 years. Never in the history of mankind has there been such a rapid transformation.

Here too, the averages conceal country by country differences. But even among the low income African countries there has been progress. In 1960 life expectancy for this group was 41 years; in 1983 it was 48 years. Much remains to be done; but the progress to date, even in this troubled region, has been extraordinary.

The progress which has been achieved in raising life expectancy reflects, in part, success in reducing infant and child mortality.

Statistics show that there is a broad correlation between higher per capita income and lower infant mortality. As countries make economic progress, the infant mortality rate comes down. Secondly, at any given level of income (e.g. $300) there are many different levels of infant mortality. Countries differ significantly in terms of how successfully they use any given level of economic resources to meet basic human needs. Over the last twenty-five years, the progress that has occurred has emerged both from economic growth and from more intensive efforts to overcome fundamental health problems.

In pointing out these few examples which contribute to a broad pattern of development success, we must not be complacent. There are over 50 countries with per capita incomes below $1000; 39 below $500. Since 1960, the number of people living in absolute poverty has increased, even if the percentage has decreased.

The development task facing mankind remains vast. In facing these problems the donor community must work to make the delivery of assistance as effective and efficient as possible. The developing countries must create an environment which will promote growth and provide opportunities for all their citizens to work for a better life for themselves and their families. The widespread gains that have been achieved give reason to be proud of the past and confident that continued progress lies ahead.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1988 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS
AND FY 1988 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	471,000	471,000	--	471,000
Population Planning.....	207,500	207,500	--	207,500
Health.....	120,100	120,100	--	120,100
Child Survival Fund.....	61,000	61,000	--	61,000
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	123,650	123,650	--	123,650
Selected Development Activities.....	162,700	162,700	--	162,700
Science and Technology *.....	N/A	[14,662]	--	[14,662]
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund **..	[12,000]	[12,000]	--	[12,000]
Deob/Reob	12,500	12,500	--	12,500
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,158,450	1,158,450	0	1,158,450
Grants, included above.....	1,045,677	1,045,677	0	1,045,677
Loans, included above.....	112,773	112,773	0	112,773
Development Fund for Africa.....	500,000	500,000	--	500,000
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	20,000	20,000	--	20,000
Disaster Assistance.....	25,000	25,000	--	25,000
Housing Guarantee Borrowing Authority..	22,000	22,000	--	22,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,725,450	1,725,450	0	1,725,450
Operating Expenses.....	426,810	426,810	4,500	431,310
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	22,687	22,687	--	22,687
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	N/A	34,312	--	34,312
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	[200,000]	[200,000]	--	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,174,947	2,209,259	4,500	2,213,759
Economic Support Fund.....	3,600,000	3,600,000	--	3,600,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	5,774,947	5,809,259	4,500	5,813,759

* Requested in Selected Development Activities account in FY 1988.
** Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.

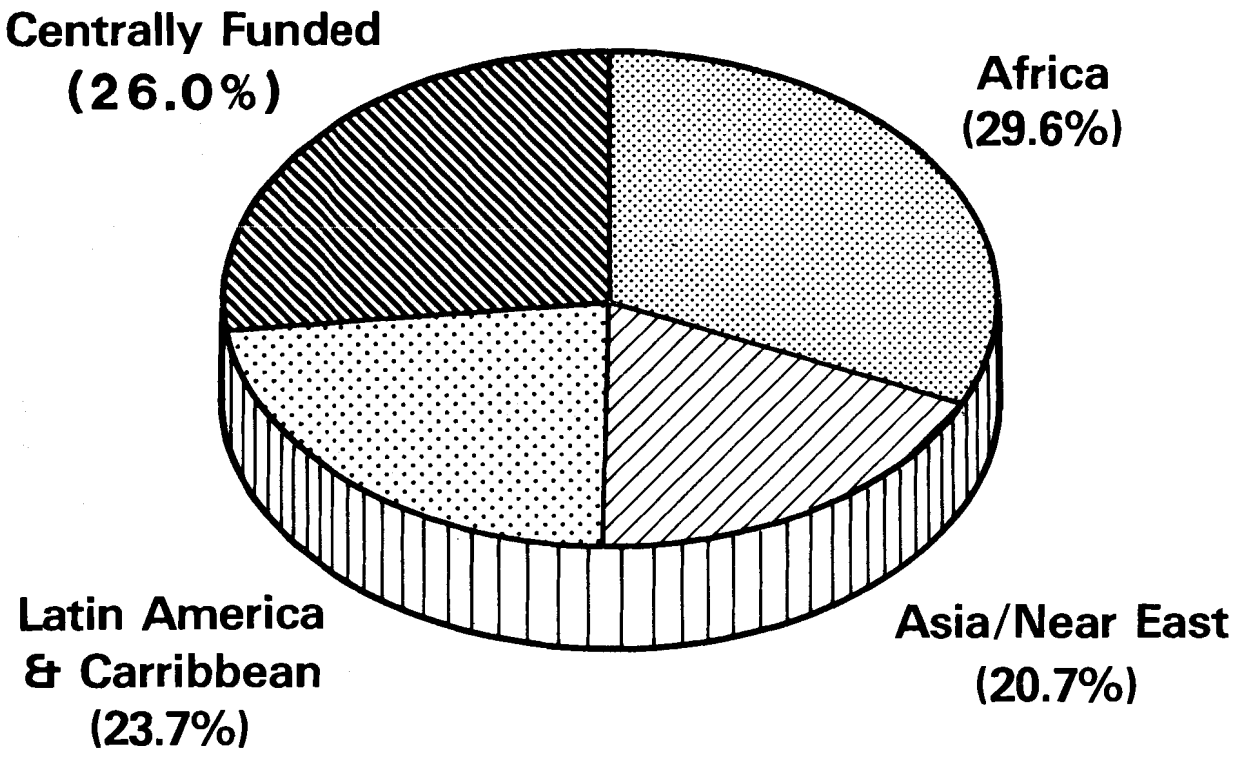
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1985 - FY 1988
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ESTIMATE 1/	FY 1988 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	774,742	759,987	642,187	471,000
Population Planning.....	238,181	237,539	230,991	207,500
Health.....	252,313	213,249	162,800	120,100
Child Survival Fund.....	25,000	36,425	75,000	61,000
Education & Human Resources Dev...	186,565	181,857	158,506	123,650
Selected Development Activities...	214,485	169,706	140,655	148,038
Science and Technology.....	12,000	15,110	9,662	14,662
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund...	--	--	--	[12,000] 2/
FDAP Deob/Reob.....	--	--	50,000	12,500
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	1,753,286	1,613,873	1,469,801 3/	1,158,450
Grants, included above.....	1,428,154	1,425,662	1,340,069	1,045,677
Loans, included above.....	325,132	188,211	129,732	112,773
Sahel Development Program	108,997	84,686	74,583 3/	--
Development Fund for Africa.....	--	--	--	500,000
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund	18,500	15,400	13,600	[12,000] 2/
SUBTOTAL, Country Programs.....	1,880,783	1,713,959	1,557,984	1,658,450
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	30,000	33,495	35,000	20,000
International Disaster Assistance....	127,073	90,736	185,363 3/	25,000
Housing Borrowing Authority.....	40,000		10,000	22,000
Housing Guaranties.....	[160,000]	[145,464]	[145,464]	[100,000]
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	1,142	--	142	--
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	2,078,998	1,838,190	1,788,489	1,725,450
Operating Expenses.....	397,400	366,170 4/	348,294 4/	426,810
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	--	19,784 5/	21,321 5/	22,687
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	41,864	43,122	45,492	34,312
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	[300,000]	[239,250]	[275,000]	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,518,262	2,267,266	2,203,596	2,209,259
Economic Support Fund.....	5,247,384	4,912,997	3,943,470 6/	3,587,500
ESF Deob/Reob	--	--	50,000	12,500
Total ESF	5,247,384	4,912,997	3,993,470	3,600,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	7,765,646	7,180,263	6,197,066	5,809,259

1/ Includes proposed supplemental.
2/ Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.
3/ Includes unobligated funds carried forward as follows: ARDN - $5.574 million; Pop - $1.042 million; HE - $.004 million; EHR - $1.864 million; SDA - $.326 million; Sahel - $4.583 million; Disaster Assistance - $15.363 million; and $2.278 million proposed in the President's Budget to be transferred to regular operating expenses and operating expenses for the Inspector General for civilian pay raises.
4/ Excludes program funds used for local cost support of $16.165 million in FY 1986 and $38.565 million in FY 1987. Excludes $2.175 million proposed in the President's Budget to be transferred from FDAP for civilian pay raises for FY 1987. Includes $.031 million of unobligated funds carried forward.
5/ Excludes program funds used for local cost support of $.885 million in FY 1986 and $.750 million in FY 1987. Excludes $.103 million proposed in the President's Budget to be transferred from FDAP for civilian pay raises for FY 1987.
6/ Includes $90 million for Jordan from FY 1985 supplemental carried forward and $6.467 million of no-year funds for Lebanon.

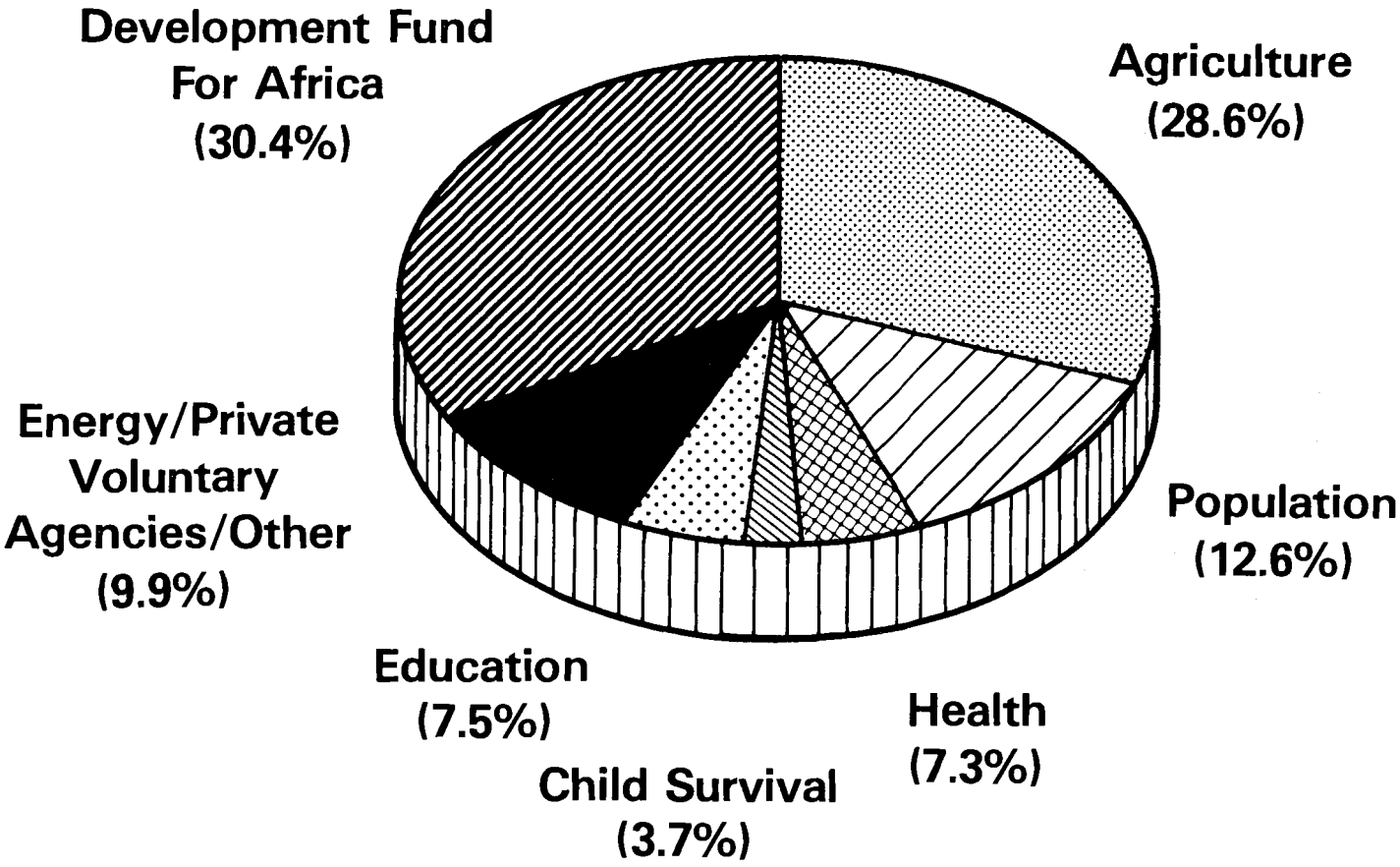
FY 1988 Development Assistance

Allocation By Region



FY 1988 Development Assistance

Allocation By Functional Account



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 CR	FY 1987 SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	FY 1987 TOTAL	FY 1988 REQUEST
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Inter-American Dev. Bank	78,002	36,367	16,417	---	16,417	121,098
Fund for Spec. Op.	145,000	38,280	17,263	---	17,263	110,097
Fund for Spec. Op./IIC	13,000	11,197	---	---	0	26,803
Subtotal: IADB	236,002	85,844	33,680	0	33,680	257,998
World Bank	139,723	105,003	55,805	---	55,805	204,909
Int'l Finance Corp.	---	27,827	---	42,239	42,239	35,032
Int'l Dev. Assn.	900,000	669,900	622,623	207,477	830,100	958,333
Asian Dev. Bank	13,233	11,397	13,233	---	13,233	15,057
Asian Dev. Fund	191,232	95,700	91,406	---	91,406	218,964
African Dev. Fund	50,000	59,573	53,788	36,639	90,427	75,000
African Dev. Bank	17,988	15,493	13,988	6,492	20,480	8,999
Spec Fac for Sub-Saharan Afr	---	71,775	64,805	---	64,805	---
MIGA	---	---	---	---	0	44,403
Subtotal: MDBs	1,548,178	1,142,512	949,328	292,847	1,242,175	1,818,695
Int'l Fund for Ag. Dev.	[90,000]	---	[28,710]	---	[28,710]	--
IO & P (Voluntary Contrib.)	358,676	261,071	237,264	---	237,264	194,000
TOTAL: MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,906,854	1,403,583	1,186,592	292,847	1,479,439	2,012,695
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - AID						
Ag.Rural Dev. & Nut.	753,051	660,286	639,613	---	639,613	471,000
Population	290,000	235,325	234,625	---	234,625	207,500
Health	217,638	184,889	166,762	---	166,762	120,100
Child Survival Fund	25,000	23,925	75,000	---	75,000	61,000
Education & Hum. Res.	188,833	162,642	158,000	---	158,000	123,650
Selected Dev. Act.	180,000	164,596	140,329	---	140,329	162,700
Science & Technology	12,000	10,326	9,662	---	9,662	[14,662]
FDAP Deob/Reob	81,931	52,277	50,000	---	50,000	12,500
Private Sector Rev Fund	---	---	---	---	0	[12,000]
Total: Functional Dev.	1,748,453	1,494,266	1,473,991 1/	0	1,473,991	1,158,450
Sahel Dev. Program	97,500	77,038	70,000	---	70,000	--
Development Fund for Africa	---	---	---	---	0	500,000
Private Sector Rev. Fund	16,000	16,000	[13,000]	---	[13,000]	[12,000]
Amer. Sch. & Hosp. Abroad	30,000	33,495	35,000	---	35,000	20,000
Disaster Ass't	160,000	21,532	70,000	100,000	170,000	25,000
Housing Guaranties	[160,000]	[145,464]	[145,464]	---	[145,464]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth	40,000	---	10,000	---	10,000	22,000
For. Serv. Ret. & Dis.	41,864	43,122	45,492	---	45,492	34,312
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[300,000]	[239,950]	[275,000]	---	[275,000]	[200,000]
Operating Exp.	394,033	360,167	340,600 2/	7,663	348,263	426,810
Operating Exp. - IG	---	20,145	21,000 3/	321	21,321	22,687
Subtotal: Dev. Assistance	2,527,850	2,065,765	2,066,083	107,984	2,174,067	2,209,259

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ($ Thousands)	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 CR	FY 1987 SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	FY 1987 TOTAL	FY 1988 REQUEST
Economic Support Fund	6,084,000	3,675,553	3,550,000	297,000	3,847,000	3,587,500
ESF Deob/Reob	75,794	85,968	50,000	---	50,000	12,500
ESF Total	6,159,794	3,761,521	3,600,000	297,000	3,897,000	3,600,000
Subtotal: AID	8,687,644	5,827,286	5,666,083	404,984	6,071,067	5,809,259
Trade & Development	21,000	18,087	20,000	---	20,000	20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	44,000	32,538	31,689	---	31,689	46,311
Int'l Narcotics Control	50,217	55,055	118,445	---	118,445	98,750
Inter-American Fndt. (incl. gifts)	11,992	11,459	11,800	---	11,800	11,300
African Dev. Foundation	2,769	3,706	6,500	114	6,614	6,754
Peace Corps	128,600	124,410	130,000	760	130,760	130,682
Migration & Refugee Assistance	338,000	324,356	346,856	---	346,856	314,450
Emergency Refugee & Migration Fund	25,000	---	14,000	---	14,000	--
Nicaraguan Resistance (Humanitarian)	27,000	---	---	---	0	--
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	5,000	9,840	9,840	---	9,840	9,840
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp (OPIC)						
(Limitation on dir. loans)	[15,000]	[13,637]	[23,000]	---	[23,000]	[15,000]
(Limitation on Guar. Loans)	[150,000]	[136,372]	[200,000]	---	[200,000]	[150,000]
TOTAL: BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	9,341,222	6,406,737	6,355,213	405,858	6,761,071	6,447,346
MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
Military Assistance Prog	805,100	798,374	900,000	261,000	1,161,000	1,329,800
Int'l Mil. Ed. & Training	56,221	52,146	56,000	---	56,000	56,000
Spec. Def. Acq. Fund	[325,000]	[311,025]	[315,820]	---	[315,820]	[350,000]
For. Mil. Sales Credit	6,622,822	6,213,898	4,794,779	200,000	4,994,779	4,421,150
Dir. Cred. & Forgiven Loans	4,939,500	4,946,830	4,040,441	200,000	4,240,441	4,421,150
Loan Guarantees	1,683,322	1,267,068	754,338	---	754,338	---
Guarantee Reserve Fund	109,000	---	---	---	0	---
TOTAL: MILITARY ASSISTANCE	7,593,143	7,064,418	5,750,779	461,000	6,211,779	5,806,950
(Total BA)	7,593,143	5,797,350	4,996,441	461,000	5,457,441	5,806,950
(Total off budget)	---	1,267,068	754,338	0	754,338	0
TOTAL: FOREIGN OPERATIONS (GROSS BA)	18,841,219	13,607,670	12,538,246	1,159,705	13,697,951	14,266,991
(Less scorekeeping adjust)		---	---	---	0	---
Net BA	18,841,219	13,607,670	12,538,246	1,159,705	13,697,951	14,266,991

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
($ Thousands)

	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ACTUAL	FY 1988 CR	SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	TOTAL	FY 1989 REQUEST
PL 480 Title I Program	1,021,000	988,700	928,927	---	928,927	852,000
Title I Receipts	(316,000)	(360,724)	(380,000)	---	(380,000)	(380,000)
Title I Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	(42,404)
Title I BA	705,000	627,976	548,927	0	548,927	429,596
Title II BA	1,259,000	615,318	534,144	---	534,144	535,000
Total Food Assistance	1,964,000	1,243,294	1,083,071	0	1,083,071	964,596
STATE/JUSTICE/COMMERCE (153)	2,468,326	2,960,328	2,451,728	119,259	2,570,987	3,215,448
FOREIGN INFO & EXCHANGE ACT. (154)	939,901	958,411	971,143	42,300	1,013,443	1,147,315
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK (Direct Loans)	[3,865,000]	[1,062,270]	[900,000]	---	[900,000]	[800,000]
(Limit. on Guaranteed Loans)	[10,000,000]	[11,484,000]	[11,355,000]	---	[11,355,000]	[10,000,000]
IMF - Maintenance of adjustments	0	1,514,271	---	---	0	---
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	24,213,446	20,283,975	17,044,188	1,321,264	18,365,452	19,594,350
ADJUSTMENTS (TRUST FUNDS & RECEIPTS)	2,239,680	(3,625,386)	(316,028)	0	(316,028)	(521,809)
Misc. Trust Funds - AID	6,188	3,804	15,000	---	15,000	5,000
Misc. Trust Funds - Peace Corps	167	253	300	---	300	300
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	7,386	6,836	4,982	---	4,982	1,356
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - DOT	(6,000)	(1,785)	(4,302)	---	(4,302)	(650)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - AID	(6,137)	(2,901)	(15,000)	---	(15,000)	(5,000)
AID Loan Repayments	(370,966)	(414,019)	(452,140)	---	(452,140)	(451,145)
Peace Corps	(10)	---	---	---	0	---
Treasury Loan Repayments	(181,111)	(125,317)	(199,897)	---	(199,897)	(201,670)
FMS Receipts	(71,488)	(58,172)	(76,400)	---	(76,400)	(111,000)
Trust Funds	12,510,841	7,691,256	9,326,000	---	9,326,000	9,137,000
FMS - Advances,Deposits	(9,649,190)	(10,725,341)	(8,914,000)	---	(8,914,000)	(8,896,000)
Misc. Receipts	---	---	(571)	---	(571)	---
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	26,453,126	16,658,589	16,728,160	1,321,264	18,049,424	19,072,541

1/ Includes $2.278 million proposed in the President's Budget to be transferred to regular operating expenses and operating expenses for the Inspector General for civilian pay raises.

2/ Does not include $2.175 million for civilian pay raises proposed in the President's Budget to be tranferred from FDAP, or $38,565 million in local cost support.

3/ Does not include $130 thousand for civilian pay raises proposed in the President's Budget to be transferred from FDAP, or $750 thousand in local cost support.

Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund Assistance
Countries Assisted in FY 1987 and FY 1988

Bangladesh
Belize
Bolivia
Botswana
Burkina

Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic

Chad
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus

Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gambia
Ghana
Guatemala

Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
India

Indonesia
Ireland & N. Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Jordan

Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho

Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania

Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger

Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines

Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome
Senegal
Seychelles

Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka

Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo

Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Uruguay
Yemen

Zaire
Zambia

REGIONAL ALLOCATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE*
(MILLIONS)

	-- FY 1985 --		-- FY 1986 --		-- FY 1987 --		-- FY 1988 --	
	ACTUAL	%	ACTUAL	%	ESTIMATE	%	REQUEST	%
AFRICA	352	19%	379	22%	328	22%	500	30%
ASIA AND NEAR EAST	494	26%	442	26%	345	23%	350	21%
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	507	27%	462	27%	410	27%	401	24%
INTER-REGIONAL	528	28%	431	25%	394	26%	395	24%
DISASTER CONTINGENCY & EARMARKS	--	0%	--	0%	22	1%	--	0%
TOTAL	1,881	100%	1,714	100%	1,499	100%	1,646	100%

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

NOTE: Details may not add due to rounding.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FY 1986 1/ Actual	FY 1987 Appropriated	FY 1987 Supplemental Request	FY 1988 Appropriation Request
$5,827,286,000	$5,666,083,000	$404,984,000	$5,809,259,000

For the FY 1988 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an authorization of $5,774,997,000 and an appropriation of $5,809,259,000. The request includes funding for Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund.

The FY 1988 budget reflects the minimum funding level needed to meet our country's most critical foreign policy objectives: (1) protecting our national security by helping our allies and friends weather economic crises, (2) extending our humanitarian ideals by helping the starving and impoverished, with a particular focus on children, (3) promoting democratic values by supporting movements to democracy (4) supporting the war on narcotics by offering alternatives to drug production and (5) promoting U.S. prosperity by increasing the demand for U.S. exports.

A.I.D. can fully support these global objectives at a budgetary level which is essentially the same as the FY 1986 and FY 1987 appropriated levels, assuming adequate flexibility in programming its resources.

Regional Priorities

Africa (Development Fund for Africa)

A.I.D. is proposing a new program in Sub-Saharan Africa which would increase our effectiveness in addressing the complex and interrelated problems besetting the contintent. The FY 1988 budget introduces the Development Fund for Africa at a request level of $500 million. The Fund, patterned after legislative initiatives of Senators Kennedy and Kasten and Chairman Fascell, is the result of intensive inter-agency examination of alternative responses to Africa's economic crisis. It offers more flexible support to those countries which are making significant commitments to development goals. The Fund combines all Development Assistance resources for Africa, including the Sahel program, into one account replacing the traditional functional account divisions.

1/ Includes supplemental appropriations totaling $100,000,000

A.I.D. will stress private sector development and policy reform in continuing its agriculture, health, population, Child Survival, education and environmental activities.

The elimination of functional accounts from A.I.D.'s sub-Saharan African assistance program will allow for more flexibility in programming facilitating a more rapid and effective better response to development needs. Project detail is provided in the FY 1988 Africa annex. The Fund is designed on the premise that African development must encompass significant policy reform.

A.I.D. also seeks no-year funding for the Development Fund to permit country program managers to withhold funds for performance without undue concern that the resources would be irretrievably lost to the country. No-year funding would permit better planning and more complete project and program design and negotiation before funds are obligated. The Fund is an important reflection of the commitment of the United States to African development.

Asia/Near East

For FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting $349.9 million in Development Assistance funding and $2.755 billion in Economic Support Funds for countries in Asia and the Near East. In virtually all countries of the region, the United States has multiple policy objectives, ranging from peacemaking to narcotics control to Child Survival. Assistance to this region can be categorized as serving: (1) political and strategic interests and (2) development and humanitarian concerns and objectives.

In the Near East region, the bulk of A.I.D. assistance supports the Middle East peace process. The Administration again requests $1.2 billion for Israel and $815 million for Egypt. Also representative of political and strategic concerns in this region are the southern NATO alliance countries of Turkey, Portugal and Spain where assistance is requested to support economic growth to help ensure political stability.

In Asia, also, the United States has political and strategic interests that are pursued through economic assistance programs. A.I.D. provides humanitarian assistance to the Afghan freedom fighters and substantial assistance to Pakistan in support of Southwest Asian independence. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan poses a substantial threat to U.S. interests in the region which include access to the Persian Gulf for free world shipping. In the Philippines, the transition to the new government of President Corazon Aquino has created an opportunity for the Philippine people to participate in

an open democracy and in market-oriented economic development. U.S. assistance to the Philippines is intended to support these trends and to ensure maintenance of U.S. strategic bases essential to the U.S. military position in East Asia. In Southeast Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. assists Thailand, Indonesia and the South Pacific in an attempt to check expanding Soviet influence and presence in the region. For Cambodian resistance, assistance is requested to aid victims of the Vietnamese invasion of that country.

The most important objectives of U.S. development and humanitarian interests in both Asia and the Near East include: increased economic growth, elimination of hunger and malnutrition, improved access to family planning, reduced child and infant mortality, and improved systems for generating and using energy.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The FY 1988 request for countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region totals $401.5 million in Development Assistance (DA) and $700 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF).

The request includes a total of $732.1 million in DA and ESF for Central America. Economic recovery in Central America has been affected by the shortfall in A.I.D. resources compared to levels programmed under the Central America initiative. The cumulative shortfall in DA and ESF through FY 1987 is over $900 million. The FY 1988 requested level of assistance for Central America strikes a balance between the minimum needs of this region and the prudent allocation of scarce budgetary resources.

A.I.D.'s strategy for Central America emphasizes progress in three areas: near-term structural economic transformation aimed at sustaining growth over the medium term; enhanced distribution of the benefits of growth; and institutionalization of democratic processes.

The request also includes $53.8 million in DA and $57 million in ESF for the fledgling Andean democracies of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. Our objectives in this region are to: (1) halt economic decline; expand the role of the private sector; (3) increase agricultural production; (4) improve health conditions, especially in the area of child survival; (5) control narcotics production; (6) expand participation of low-income groups in the benefits of economic growth; and (7) strengthen democratic institutions.

For Caribbean countries, the FY 1988 request includes $91.6 million in DA and $135.0 million in ESF. A.I.D.'s goals in the region are to assist the Caribbean countries to: complete the process of economic stabilization; undertake structural adjustments, led by the private sector, that will result in sustained economic growth, achieve broad participation by low income groups in the benefits of growth, and strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights.

Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1988 appropriation request totals $2,209,259,000 compared to an FY 1987 appropriation of $2,066,083,000. The request includes funding for the Functional Development Assistance Program, the Development Fund for Africa (see Africa narrative) the Private Sector Revolving Fund, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, the Trade Credit Insurance Program, Operating Expenses, the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and Housing Guaranty borrowing authority.

Functional Development Assistance 1/

The Agency's FY 1988 request totals $1,158,450,000 2/ for the Functional Development Assistance accounts. The comparable FY 1987 appropriated level, not including functional assistance programs for Africa, is $1,220,446,000 3/.

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

An appropriation of $471,000,000 is requested in FY 1988 for this account compared to an FY 1987 appropriation of $498,164,000.

A.I.D.'s FY 1988 agriculture, rural development and nutrition program is designed to increase the incomes of the poor and to expand the availability and consumption of food. This focus recognizes that efforts to address virtually all development problems, including hunger, infant mortality, disease, illiteracy and inadequate shelter will be short-lived unless improved rural incomes stimulate economic growth. That growth must be self-sustaining, based on the effective use and conservation of the material resource base.

The World Bank estimates that in 1980 at least 340 million people in 87 developing countries -- 1/6 of the people in these countries -- did not consume the minimum calories needed to prevent stunted growth and serious health risks. Some 730 million people, or a third of the people in these 87 countries, did not consume the minimum calories needed for an active working life. This situation is unlikely to change dramatically unless the incomes of the rural poor can be increased. Accordingly, A.I.D. will support activities designed to: (1) increase farm

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1/ Unless otherwise noted FY 1988 individual Functional account comparisons to FY 1987 levels exclude Africa programs and deobligation/reobligation estimates.
2/ Includes $12.5 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.
3/ Includes $50.0 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.

and non-farm employment and incomes to unable low-income households to purchase available foods; (2) promote private agricultural marketing and distribution systems; (3) encourage market-oriented, efficient, low cost production on small family farms on a sustainable basis; (4) provide targeted food assistance to people currently unable to exercise market demand; and (5) incorporate sound nutritional and food consumption principles into the design and implementation of agricultural and rural development activities.

2. Population Planning

For Population Planning, A.I.D. requests an FY 1988 apopropriation of $207,500,000 compared to an FY 1987 appropriation of $215,326,000. Some 50% of these funds, or $103 million, in FY 1988, will be allocated to the Office of Population in the Bureau for Science and Technology. In the last 20 years, fertility rates have gradually declined in many developing countries. However, reductions in mortality have been equally rapid and dramatic. As a result, population growth rates remain high. Very high rates of population growth force nations to spend an increasing proportion of their resources on education and health services for a young and growing population.

High population growth rates can be reduced by effective family planning, but, family planning alone is unsufficient -- sound economic policies are also necessary. As countries experience economic growth, and as they make family planning technology available, fertility rates tend to fall and population growth stabilizes at a lower level.

In FY 1985, as part of its Strategic Plan, A.I.D. adopted the goal that 80% of couples in the developing work should have access to family planning services. In pursuing this objective, A.I.D. will emphasize the following in FY 1988: (1) involvement of the for-profit private sector as a partner in expanding access to family planning services: (2) increasing access to family planning service through retail sales programs; (3) provision of information and family planning services to encourage birth spacing in order to improve the health of mothers and children; (4) provision of a wide range of choices in family planning methods, including natural family planning; and (5) biomedical research into safer and better methods of fertility regulation.

A.I.D. has not funded any abortion activities since legislation was passed prohibiting it in 1973. Under this Administration, A.I.D. has taken further steps to dissociate U.S. funds from abortion. In 1984, the Agency stopped funding foreign non-governmental organizations which promote or provide abortion as a method of family planning with funds from any source. In countries where abortion is legal, we insist on bilateral agreements that funds be strictly segregated so that U.S. funds are not used for abortion activities.

3. Health

For Health assistance, A.I.D. requests an FY 1988 appropriation of $120,100,000 (not including an additional $61,000,000 for the Child Survival Fund). This level compares to an FY 1987 appropriation of $139,452,000.

Most health problems in developing countries stem from poor environmental conditions; lack of health care and knowledge; malnutrition; infectious diseases; and parasitic diseases. Children are the most vulnerable group. Half of all deaths in developing countries occur in the five and under age group. Therefore, within A.I.D.'s health assistance program, priority is given to support for child survival and improved maternal and child health.

In A.I.D.'s health program, child health is approached primarily through selected Child Survival interventions -- immunizations, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), improved nutrition and adequate birth spacing. Since 1985 A.I.D. has concentrated a substantial proportion of the Health account (more then half of the DA funds) on countering the problems of infant and child mortality.

Health activities, including primary health care, water and sanitation projects, and vector-borne disease treatment and control are also supported. Research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria and cholera vaccines, as well as applied or operational research on improved service delivery mechanisms, remain important parts of A.I.D.'s programs.

The FY 1988 program will include a number of new and continuing bilateral, regional and centrally funded child survival and related health activities. Most of the child survival activities will be concentrated in A.I.D.'s child survival emphasis countries.

4. Child Survival Fund

For the Child Survival Fund (CSF), A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of $61,000,000 compared to an FY 1987 appropriation of $61,500,000.

It is estimated that half of the approximately 15 million deaths of children in developing countries can be reduced by successful and sustained application of two key technologies: oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. The Child Survival Strategy developed by A.I.D. to guide the implementation of child survival activities and programs place major emphasis on ORT and immunization. Two other interventions are an integral part of the strategy; birth spacing and a focused nutrition package emphasizing breastfeeding, weaning and growth monitoring.

In some areas, other interventions which contribute substantially to child survival, such as treatment of malaria and acute respiratory infection in young children are supported as part of the child survival approach.

A.I.D. is working to integrate and institutionalize child survival within the regular programs of the Agency and to support the activities with resources from multiple sources. Significant progress toward this objective has been made so that more than half of DA Health funds, in addition to some Sahel funds, ESF and PL 480 local currency generations are now spent on child survival activities of the type supported from the Child Survival Fund. Over the next five years, A.I.D. child survival activities funded from these sources will be concentrated in approximately 20 countries where the combination of large populations and high infant and child mortality indicates an obvious need for assistance.

5. Education and Human Resources Development

For Education and Human Resources Development (EHR), A.I.D. requests and FY 1988 appropriation of $123,650,000 compared to the FY 1987 appropriation of $123,777,000.

An essential component of sustained human resource development is education for children. Until a nation can ensure most children obtain at least a basic education, only a fraction of its potential can be realized - - opportunity is distributed inequitably; productivity is constrained; and too few individuals are adequately prepared for further education or specialized training.

A.I.D.'s EHR programs support a broad range of training purposes as well as education program objectives. The training components support specialized training as needed to meet staff development requirements in each sector and to improve public and private sector leadership. The priority for the education sector components, on the other hand, is strengthening the basic school systems.

A.I.D. EHR assistance objectives are to improve: (1) basic schooling opportunities for children 6-14, with particular attention to strengthening analytic, planning and management capacities; (2) skills training for adolescents and adults, with particular attention to training for self-employment and employment in small and medium industries; and (3) scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training as needed in support of A.I.D. programs in each sector.

6. Private Sector, Energy and Private and Voluntary Organizations

For the Private Sector, Energy and Private Voluntary and Organizations (106) account, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $162,700,000. This compares to an FY 1987 appropriation of $133,227,000. It represents a substantial reduction from our FY 1987 request of $211,083,000 (excluding African programs).

The 106 account is the main source of support for A.I.D.'s efforts to encourage the development of private enterprise and the promotion of competitive markets vital to stimulate and maintain economic growth.

In addition to support for private enterprise development, the 106 account supports: PVOs and cooperative development organizations as both a delivery mechanism for aid and to help build the LDC private sector; innovative solutions to the problems of development by stimulating research and technology transfer; the encouragement of development processes in which individual civil and political rights are respected and enhanced; and increased and diversified energy supplies and improved energy efficiency.

The 106 account is uniquely suited for addressing cross-sectoral development problems not covered in the other more focused functional accounts, and for mobilizing additional resources from non-U.S. government sources.

Funding levels in the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution (CR) required the Agency to eliminate or defer a number of new private enterprise and policy development efforts. While considerably less than our FY 1987 request, the FY 1988 request for the 106 account represents an increase over the FY 1987 CR level reflecting the commitment of A.I.D. to utilize the resources and capabilities of the private sector to promote sustained economic and social development. The 106 account has taken on increased importance as A.I.D. mobilizes its resources, programs and personnel toward market oriented, private sector activites.

Other A.I.D. Programs

Private Sector Revolving Fund

To encourage greater participation of the private sector in development, A.I.D. requests that in FY 1988, $12,000,000 be

1/ Formerly titled the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities

authorized to be included within the proposed overall level for Functional Development Assistance. The Fund enables the Bureau for Private Enterprise to pursue an investment strategy whereby: private financial institutions can fill gaps in host country capital markets to service small and medium business expansion; investments can be made in the privatization or divestiture of state-owned enterprises; small venture funds can be established to finance new private sector enterprises; and assistance can be provided to private agribusiness firms.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)

For FY 1988, A.I.D. requests $20,000,000 be appropriated for the ASHA program. This compares to an FY 1987 appropriation of $35,000,000. The ASHA program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

Priority for FY 1988 funding will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

International Disaster Assistance

For International Disaster Assistance, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $25,000,000 for FY 1988. This compares to an FY 1987 appropriation of $70,000,000 which includes $50,000,000 earmarked for El Salvador earthquake relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. In addition, the Administration is requesting $100,000,000 in FY 1987 supplemental funds for El Salvador (see separate volume on the FY 1987 supplemental request).

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance is responsible for responding to disasters overseas, providing relief assistance to foreign nations, and providing non-relief programmatic assistance in contingency planning, training, preparedness, warning and mitigation.

FY 1985 was unprecedented in terms of the magnitude of effort required of OFDA. The enormous scope of the Africa drought and locust emergency programs did not distract OFDA from responding to life threatening requirements elsewhere in the world. The floods in Jamaica, Bolivia, Argentina, Yugoslavia and Chile; the deadly toxic gas release from Lake Nyos in Cameroon; earthquake disasters in Greece, Guatemala, and Mexico; severe storm disasters in the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Madagascar; epidemics in Somalia, Sierra Leone and Mali all posed critical needs which had to be met immediately.

In response to the devastating earthquake in El Salvador on October 10, 1986, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies and services. The U.S. Congress appropriated an additional $50 million in the FY 1987 CR to assist in the rebuilding effort.

These funds have been programmed by the Government of El Salvador to finance the following activities: rubble clean up; small and micro - business reconstructing; housing home repair credit; and repair of public infrastructure and services. An additional $100 million in FY 1987 supplemental funds is requested to continue rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in El Salvador (see FY 1987 supplemental budget request annex for details).

The proposed FY 1988 program includes $19.0 million for worldwide disaster relief and $6.0 million for non-relief activities.

Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP)

The Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) is an insurance program to induce U.S. banks to provide short-term trade credit to countries in Central America. For FY 1987, $275 million of guarantee authority has been authorized and for FY 1988, $200 million of guarantee authority is being requested.

As required by the enacting legislation, AID has established a reserve fund for discharging liabilities under the TCIP. In FY 1986, $10.0 million in ESF was earmarked for this fund. In FY 1987, $5.0 million is being included for this purpose; and for FY 1988, $5.0 million is included in the ESF request for this purpose.

Housing Guaranty Reserve Fund

In FY 1988, A.I.D. requests $22,000,000 in Treasury borrowing authority to be used for the HG Reserve Fund to cover claims which have not been refinanced. Claim payments are contractual obligations of the United States which must be paid. The need to replenish the fund arises from the worldwide debt problem and ensuing reschedulings which have necessitated payments from the fund. A.I.D. estimates using $10 million in Treasury borrowing authority in FY 1988.

Operating Expenses

For FY 1988 A.I.D. is requesting $426,810,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense appropriation. This represents an increase of $37.8 million over the FY 1987 funding availability, $16.6 million of which is required to cover mandatory costs associated with the new Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) and the January 1987 Federal pay raise.

Due to funding shortages in the Operating Expense appropriation in FY 1986 and FY 1987, Congress authorized the Agency to charge many overseas expenses to program accounts. The FY 1988 Operating Expenses request will enable the Agency to resume funding of all operating expense costs from this account. In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $7,663,000 in supplemental appropriations for operating expense to cover half the costs of the January 1987 Federal employees pay raise and the FY 1987 costs of the new Federal Employees' Retirement System.

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

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1988, $35,132,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of this amount.

Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system consistent with proposals pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement system. This legislation, if enacted, would reduce the FY 1988 funding requirement by $820,000.

Inspector General - Operating Expenses

The Agency's FY 1988 budget request includes $22,687,000 for the operations of the Office of the Inspector General. This represents a $1.7 million increase over the FY 1987 appropriation level of $21.0 million. In additional the Administration is seeking $321,000 in FY 1987 supplemented appropriations to cover half the costs of the January 1987 Federal employees pay raise and the FY 1987 costs of the new Federal Employees Retirement System.

Economic Support Fund

For FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting and appropriation of $3,600,000,000 1/ for the Economic Support Fund (ESF). The request is unchanged from the FY 1987 appropriated level 2/.

ESF provides flexible economic assistance to address economic structural and development problems in countries of particular security and political interest. To the extent feasible, such assistance conforms to the basic policy directions underlying Development Assistance. ESF finances balance of payments support (cash transfer and commodity import programs) often in the context of multi-donor structural adjustment programs. It finances infrastructure and other capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to

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1/ Includes $12.5 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates,
2/ The FY 1987 appropriated level of $3.6 billion includes $50 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.

the poor. ESF provides economic support to allies and developing nations heavily burdened by high costs of their own defense and is frequently provided to ensure military base or access rights.

Consistent with its objective of promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting U.S. interests, material security and the achievement of foreign policy objectives, the key elements of the FY 1988 ESF request include: the continued efforts to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East through economic aid to Israel and Egypt; supporting developing activities in Jordan, West Bank and Gaza and regional cooperation activities among Israel, Jordan and other neighboring Arab countries; providing critical balance of payments support to Turkey; furnishing economic assistance to base rights and military access countries such as Philippines, Turkey and Portugal; supporting economic and political reform in the Philippines, Jamaica and Haiti; helping Central American democracies achieve economic stability and growth and strengthening their democratic institutions and respect for human rights; and facilitating African economic policy reform initiatives necessary for economic stabilization and sustained economic growth.

The Administration is seeking FY 1987 supplemental funds in the amount of $297,000,000 to fund FY 1987 shortfalls in: the base rights countries of Portugal and Spain ($22 million); the military access countries of Morocco and Oman ($15 million); the Central American democracies of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras ($200 million) and narcotics-related economic assistance programs expected to be targeted at Bolivia ($10 million); and for support of the Southern Africa Initiative ($50 million). Details on the FY 1987 supplemental request are contained in the FY 1987 supplemental request annex.

Deobligation/Reobligation (Deob/Reob) Authority

In FY 1986, under deob/reob authority, A.I.D. deobligated a total of $52.3 million in DA and $86.0 million in ESF and predecessor accounts and reobligated a total of $140.2 million in DA and $128.8 million in ESF (Funds deobligated in FY 1985 remained available for reobligation until September 30, 1986. All funds deobligated in FY 1986 had to be reobligated by September 30, 1986 as well).

Deobligations. Deobligations in DA totaled $52.3 million - - including $14.1 million in India, $6.7 million in the Dominican Republic, $5.5 million in Uganda, $4.1 million in Thailand, $3.3 million in interregional programs, $3.4 million in ROCAP, $3.1 million in Jamaica, and $12.1 million in smaller amounts from several other countries. Deobligations in ESF totaled $86.0 million - - including $67.9 million in the Philippines, $8.6 million in Egypt, $2.6 million in Botswana, and $6.9 million in smaller amounts from several other countries.

Reobligations. Reobligations of FY 1985 deobligations remaining available in FY 1986 totaled $130.9 million. In addition, all but $152 thousand of the $139.4 million deobligated during FY 1986 was reobligated during the year for a total of $270.3 million. Major reobligations included: $103.1 million in the Philippines, $37.4 million in Egypt, $24.1 million transferred to the Andes, $14.1 million in India, $12.8 million in Sudan, $12.0 million in Indonesia, $8.1 million in Jamaica, $7.5 million transferred for disaster assistance, $5.5 million in Uganda, $4.6 million in Somalia, $4.6 million in Thailand, $4.3 million in Sri Lanka, $4.1 million in Kenya, $4.0 million in Botswana, $3.6 million in ROCAP, $2.8 million in Ecuador, $2.1 million in Panama, $2.0 million in the Dominican Republic, $2.6 million in interregional programs, and $11.0 million in smaller amounts from several other countries.

FY 1987 deobligation estimates total $50 million in DA and $50 million in ESF. The FY 1988 request for deob/reob authority is for $12.5 million in DA and $12.5 million in ESF.

Cargo Preference Costs

An estimated $50,000,000 of Functional Development Assistance Funds being requested in FY 1987 will be used to pay cargo preference costs to support the U.S. maritime industry, as required by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
660.286 1/	639.613	471.000 2/

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

INTRODUCTION

A.I.D.'s agriculture, rural development and nutrition program is designed to increase the incomes of the poor and to expand the availability and consumption of food -- while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base. The importance of increasing the incomes of the poor cannot be overestimated, since income growth is the single most important determinant of growth in average food consumption. The effort to increase rural incomes on a sustained basis requires economic policies that are conducive to growth and that emphasize employment generation, programs that conserve and make efficient use of natural resources, and investments that improve rural infrastructure and government services.

The Problem. The World Bank estimates that in 1980 at least 340 million people in 87 developing countries -- 1/6 of the people in these countries -- did not consume the minimum calories needed to prevent stunted growth and serious health risks. Some 730 million people, or a third of the people in these 87 countries, did not consume the minimum calories needed for an active working life. Most of them -- four of every five -- live in low-income countries. Thus, hunger and malnutrition continue to plague far too many people of the world.

Between 1970 and 1980 the proportion of people with energy-deficient diets declined. The sharpest declines occurred where per capita incomes were rising rapidly, in East Asia and the Middle East. The declines were much less in the low-income countries than in the middle-income countries, and in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa the proportion of people with energy-deficient diets actually increased somewhat between 1970 and 1980.

During this period the total number of people with energy-deficient diets has increased, largely as a result of population growth. At least 90 million more people were malnourished in 1980 than in 1970. This situation is unlikely to change dramatically unless the incomes of the rural poor can be increased.

1/ Net level after transfer of $3.0 million to the Private Sector Revolving Fund and $6.6 million transfer to ESF for Ireland.

2/ Total does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in CP Annex II.

Prognosis for the Future. Although we are making progress in alleviating chronic hunger and malnutrition, the problem has not been solved. The extent to which hunger remains a problem will be influenced significantly by the level and distribution of income, and by population growth. If growth in per capita income accelerates, and if population growth is reduced, then the number of people that are hungry and malnourished will decrease.

The World Bank estimates that even a small increase in the energy content of the average national diet -- say, 2% over the current decade -- could reduce the proportion of people with energy-deficient diets by 10%. But this would happen only if the poor shared proportionately in the additional food consumption.

FY 1988 REQUEST

A.I.D. is requesting $471.6 million for Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition in FY 1988, compared to an appropriation of $639.6 million in FY 1987. This does not include funds requested under the Development Fund for Africa.

The FY 1988 proposed budget will support a program that is focused on increasing the incomes of the rural poor. This focus recognizes that efforts to address virtually all development problems, including hunger, infant mortality, disease, illiteracy, and inadequate shelter will be short lived unless improved rural incomes stimulate economic growth. That growth must be self-sustaining, based on the effective use and conservation of the natural resource base.

Many countries that were formerly assisted by A.I.D. have achieved increased income levels, including Taiwan, Malaysia, South Korea and Brazil. These countries are now more stable politically and they participate more effectively in world trade than do their less developed neighbors. Increased incomes stimulate consumption; poverty does not. Increased incomes translate into increased demand for both domestically produced and imported products (including agricultural commodities); poverty does not.

The U.S. Interest in Alleviating Hunger. The University of Minnesota recently carried out an analysis of 48 poor countries, defined as those with 1984 per capita incomes of less than $1,500. The analysis confirmed two fundamental relationships that apply to most developing countries:

-- first, a 10% gain in farm productivity was clearly associated with an average 11% to 12% gain in per capita income;

-- second, a 10% increase in per capita income was strongly associated with an average 10% to 11% expansion in agricultural imports.

The lesson is clear and compelling. Advances in agricultural productivity in the poorest nations contribute to broadly-based growth in income, which historically has been asociated with the rapid expansion of imports, including both agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. The underlying factor that explains this process is increased incomes.

The United States has an interest in helping to alleviate hunger by increasing the incomes of the poor not only because of the moral imperative to do so but also because it can contribute to increased U.S. exports. Future markets for agricultural commodities will most likely be the developing countries, but only those that are experiencing rapid economic growth.

A.I.D. OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s agriculture, rural development and nutrition program recognizes that families as well as nations obtain food either by producing it or by purchasing it in the marketplace -- the domestic marketplace or the international marketplace. Accordingly, A.I.D. will support activities designed to:

-- increase farm and non-farm employment and incomes to enable low-income households to purchase available food;

-- promote private agricultural marketing and distribution systems for food produced domestically and imported;

-- encourage market-oriented, efficient, low cost food production on small family farms on a sustainable basis;

-- provide targeted food assistance to people currently unable to exercise market demand, with particular attention to children and women in low-income families; and

-- incorporate sound nutritional and food consumption principles into the design and implementation of agricultural and rural development activities.

In the context of the income-oriented strategy summarized above, A.I.D. will support agricultural systems that are productive, sustainable and environmentally sound. This recognizes that pressure on the world's fragile land resources is increasing relentlessly. Programs and farming systems that help to conserve the natural resource base, protect the environment, and preserve genetic diversity will help to

maintain the long-run capacity of nations and small farms to produce food.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

The impact of A.I.D.'s effort to increase the incomes of the poor is illustrated by projects in the low-income countries of Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa.

In Honduras 80% of the coffee crop is produced on farms of less than 10 hectares. These small coffee producers have an average net income of $1,930 per year. With a family of 6.7 persons, on average, this translates into a net per capita income of $288 per year, less than half the per capita GNP for Honduras as a whole.

In the late 1970s an exotic disease called coffee rust invaded Honduras. It was particularly threatening to smaller coffee producers who lacked the technical expertise and resources to combat it. A.I.D. implemented the $20.25 million Small Farmer Coffee Improvement project (522-0176) to mitigate the adverse impact of coffee rust on small producers.

To date over 4,000 small farmers have received credit to plant new improved coffee varieties and to purchase inputs that combat the disease. Average yields have increased over five fold as a result of the project. Net income per farm has increased by 90% to approximately $3,680. Demand for credit, which is extended primarily through private banks at commercial rates, is high, and eventually 9,000 farmers are expected to be reached under the project.

El Salvador is one of the most densely populated countries in the hemisphere, and one of the poorest. Historically, over 70% of its farm land has been owned by less than 1% of the people. Before 1980 half of the rural labor force worked as agricultural laborers on the larger farms or tenants or sharecroppers on small parcels averaging 2.3 acres.

An agrarian reform program was initiated by the new government in early 1980. One of the basic premises of the "land-to-the-tiller" phase of the program was that farmers who own their land or are secure in their tenure will invest in it to increase their production and income. Although not directly involved in land redistribution, A.I.D. has provided technical assistance and credit to small farmers through the Agrarian Reform Credit project (519-0263) and the Agrarian Reform Support project (519-0265).

The annual incomes of the beneficiaries (both farm and non-farm incomes) have nearly doubled under this program, increasing from $371 in 1982 to $732 in 1984. Incomes derived from the land reform parcels alone increased by 37% in current prices from $303 in 1982 to $417 in 1984. The percentage of participant families earning less than $200 per year decreased from 41% in 1982 to 5% in 1984.

The recently completed North Shaba Rural Development project (660-0059) was instrumental in stimulating economic growth in a depressed area of Zaire. The project introduced modern agricultural technology in the form of improved seeds and production methods. As a result, production of food grains has increased by 220%, from 30,000 metric tons in 1977 to 96,000 metric tons in 1986.

This achievement was facilitated by producer price incentives and the rehabilitation of 957 kilometers of roads and 209 bridges. The combination of price incentives and an improved marketing and transportation system has resulted in increased income, purchasing power, savings and investment in the project area. The most successful elements of this project are now being replicated in Central Shaba.

The Small Farmer Production project (263-0079) in Egypt is designed to provide credit to farmers who rent or own less than five feddans (approximately 5 acres) of land. Between 1979 and 1986, 90,564 loans valued at $49.3 million have been made to 51,000 farmers, including 11,000 tenant farmers, 1,270 landless farmers and 7,424 female farmers. The repayment rate has been remarkable: only 1,072 loans valued at $372,744, about 1%, are past due.

Maize yields on project lands range from 2.4 to 3.4 tons per feddan. This is double the previous yield of 1.5 tons per feddan and well above the all-Egypt average of 1.7 tons per feddan. Some project farmers who are using hybrids are harvesting more than 4 tons per feddan, comparable to the world's best maize yields. Yield increases of other crops are also impressive. Cowpea yields are up by 100% to 200%; bean yields have increased by 200% or more; cucumber yields are up by 500%; and wheat yields have risen by 50% to 100%.

The project has also helped pioneer and expand the concept of home poultry batteries for village households, most of which are kept by women. The eggs and the hens of a single battery (a unit that houses 96 layer hens) during the production period provide a significant protein source for some 380 consumers in addition to the members of the villager's family.

The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), one of the international agricultural research centers supported by A.I.D. and over 30 other donors, has developed a cropping system to help sustain agricultural production in Africa and perhaps elsewhere. Grain crops are planted between rows of leguminous trees and shrubs, or alleys. This "alley cropping" system helps to protect soils from wind erosion, raises and sustains crop yields through nitrogen fixation and green manure, and also can provide forage for livestock or firewood, depending on the tree species. Alley cropping is an alternative to shifting slash and burn cultivation and offers hope for reversing the desertification of many of Africa's more populated regions.

Under the centrally funded Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) for Cowpeas, a California cowpea variety known as CB5 has been introduced into Senegal and Sudan. The variety had been tested at the national research stations and was passed through the on-farm testing programs before being released to farmers. Since the CB5 variety has a relatively short maturity, it provides farmers with a source of food in years of light rainfall.

The Minister of Agriculture of Niger recently visited Senegal where he purchased 200 tons of seed of the new variety. Through "farmer to farmer" sales, the seed has spread to many farmers in Niger as well as Mali. Many farmers who formerly did not grow cowpeas are now planting the new variety. Indeed, an estimated 100,000 hectares of CB5 are now under cultivation. To date, only one slight problem has developed with the variety: it does not have complete tolerance to some of the diseases (Bacterial Wilt) found in the Sahelian countries.

The national agricultural research systems in these countries are now using the CB5 variety in their cowpea breeding programs to improve the genetics of the indigeneous plant materials. In the case of Senegal, foundation seed is now being grown on about 20 hectares to produce a larger supply of pure seed.

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
BURKINA	---	---	---
BURUNDI	---	---	---
CAMEROON	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE	---	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC	---	---	---
COMOROS	---	---	---
CONGO	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI	---	---	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	---	---	---
GAMBIA	---	---	---
GHANA	---	---	---
GUINEA	---	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	---	---	---
KENYA	---	---	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MADAGASCAR	---	---	---
MALAWI	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
MAURITANIA	---	---	---
MAURITIUS	---	---	---
MOZAMBIQUE	---	---	---
NIGER	---	---	---
RWANDA	---	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE	---	---	---
SENEGAL	---	---	---
SEYCHELLES	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE	---	---	---
SOMALIA	---	---	---
SUDAN	---	---	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	---	---	---
TOGO	---	---	---
UGANDA	---	---	---
ZAIRE	---	---	---
ZAMBIA	---	---	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG	---	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	6,000	6,000	---

SUMMARY --FY 1983--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BANGLADESH	31,000	31,000	---
BURMA	5,500	5,500	---
INDIA	23,500	9,000	14,500
INDONESIA	23,749	15,899	7,850
MOROCCO	11,500	11,500	---
NEPAL	9,200	9,200	---
PAKISTAN	22,500	22,500	---
PHILIPPINES	4,300	4,300	---
SRI LANKA	11,540	3,750	7,790
THAILAND	12,600	5,700	6,900
TUNISIA	---	---	---
YEMEN	8,000	8,000	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	2,200	2,200	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	8,662	8,662	---
ASIA REGIONAL	---	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	180,251	143,211	37,040
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	3,200	3,200	---
BOLIVIA	8,000	8,000	---
COSTA RICA	5,575	1,925	3,650
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8,000	4,150	3,850
ECUADOR	6,117	4,117	2,000
EL SALVADOR	27,401	27,401	---
GUATEMALA	12,650	7,150	5,500
GUYANA	---	---	---
HAITI	14,000	14,000	---
HONDURAS	18,712	10,212	8,500
JAMAICA	8,000	8,000	---
NICARAGUA	---	---	---
PANAMA	8,060	5,128	2,932
PARAGUAY	---	---	---
PERU	5,133	5,133	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	9,543	9,543	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	800	800	---
ROCAP	14,700	12,449	2,251
LAC REGIONAL	2,800	2,800	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	152,691	124,008	28,683
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
AGRICULTURE	31,000	31,000	---
EDUCATION	175	175	---
ENERGY	4,000	4,000	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	4,300	4,300	---
HEALTH	---	---	---
NUTRITION	3,507	3,507	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	7,650	7,650	---
PROGRAM OFFICE	1,200	1,200	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	5,900	5,900	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	57,732	57,732	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
FOOD FOR PEACE	6,150	6,150	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	12,957	12,957	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	19,107	19,107	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	2,127	2,127	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	875	875	---
WOMEN IN DEV	800	800	---
CGIAR	40,000	40,000	---
PEACE CORPS	1,337	1,337	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	45,139	45,139	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
INVESTMENT	9,760	100	9,660
PROGRAM REVIEW	---	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	6,320	6,320	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	16,080	6,420	9,660
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE			
FOREIGN DISASTER	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	471,000	395,617	75,383

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
235.325 1/	234.625	207.500 2/

POPULATION

OVERVIEW

The United States is the principal international donor in the population field, contributing over 40 % of the international donor community support to family planning efforts worldwide. The U.S. Government has spent more than $3 billion on family planning programs over the past two decades with the Reagan Administration contributing almost one half ($1.4 billion) of this funding. There have been significant increases in total A.I.D. support for family planning in Africa during the last six years; from $30 million in 1981 to $90 million in 1986 including regional, bilateral and central funds.

A.I.D. support for international family planning is based on three principal rationales. The first is the right of the family to choose the number and spacing of their children. The provision of family planning services makes it possible for people to space their children and to have the option, if they desire, to have fewer children. When family planning services are available, families make decisions in their own interest based upon their social, economic and religious situation.

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

A third reason for family planning is the reduction of abortion. When couples want fewer children and family planning services are not accessible, abortion is often resorted to, whether or not it is illegal. It is estimated that 25 million abortions occur in developing countries each year compared with

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1/ Net level after transfer of $2.4 million to the Private Sector Revolving Fund and $1.5 million transfer to ESF for Ireland.
2/ Total Does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in CP Annex II.

about 113 million births. Many of these could be prevented if family planning services were available. In fact, data from Mexico and Chile do show declines in abortion with the increased accessibility of family planning.

By its commitment to voluntary family planning A.I.D. supports individuals and families in their own reproductive decisions. There is a growing demand for family planning services, as countries experience rapid urbanization, improvements in public health and decreased child mortality. As a result of changed circumstances in many places, large families are no longer necessary to contribute to agricultural production, or to ensure that enough children survive to care for parents in their old age. Couples increasingly desire fewer children, and seek out family planning services.

With access to family planning services, contraceptive use has increased. In some developing countries the proportion of couples using family planning is now very high: The rate of contraceptive use in Thailand is 65%, nearly equivalent to that of the United States. Even in Bangladesh, rates of use have risen since 1975 from 7.7% to 28%. Rates of contraceptive use in Latin America average over 40%. By contrast, availability and use of family planning services is very limited in much of Africa. Rates of use of under 5% are common, except where services are widely available: for example, in Zimbabwe 38% of couples are using family planning.

In the last 20 years, fertility rates have gradually declined in many developing countries. However, reductions in mortality have been equally rapid and dramatic. As a result, population growth rates remain high, ranging between 2% and 4% per year. Very high rates of population growth force nations to spend an increasing proportion of their resources on education and health services for a young and growing population. Natural, renewable resources are degraded at an increased rate. Leaders of developing countries have become increasingly concerned about population growth and have asked for United States assistance.

High population growth rates can be reduced by effective family planning programs. Economic development and family planning programs are mutually reinforcing; each contributes to reducing population growth rates. As countries experience economic growth, and as they make family planning technology available, fertility rates tend to fall and population growth stabilizes at a lower level.

A.I.D. assistance since 1970 has helped the government of Indonesia develop one of the most successful family planning programs in the world. This program is operated by the government and contraceptives are free. A.I.D. recently began providing assistance to expand the social and commercial marketing of contraceptives to provide greater cost recovery. Sales of condoms began in mid-1986; the results to date exceed expectations. In FY 1988, the Mission will initiate a new project to expand social marketing to include a broader range of contraceptives and to support innovative approaches to encouraging fee for service activities.

In Pakistan, the Social Marketing of Contraceptive (SMC) Project is designed to use commercial marketing techniques and channels to increase access to family planning information and services. Though in the early stages of implementation, the Project is showing encouraging results from the introduction of the first product line. SMC condoms have been introduced in two test markets to determine the soundness of the marketing strategy and popular reaction to contraceptive marketing. The favorable public response as reflected in higher than expected condom sales, has resulted in a decision to double the test market areas in both Punjab and Sind Provinces. While it is too early to make conclusive judgments on all aspects of the test market, public response both to promotional materials and the product itself have gone far beyond initial expectations. Nationwide commercial distribution of the SMC condom will begin in 1987.

A very innovative project in Latin America in 1986 used the mass media to broadcast messages about responsible parenthood to young people. The unique multi-media population music campaign featured Tatiana and Johnny, two young pop singers from Mexico and Puerto Rico. The songs, entitled "When we're Together" and "Wait", tell young audiences the importance of saying no to sex. They are commercial successes and the singers have become responsible role models for Latin American youths.

POLICY

A.I.D. population policy under the Reagan Administration emphasizes strong support for voluntary family planning but firm opposition to coercion and to abortion as a method of family planning. Programs supported by the United States are voluntary and based on informed choice. Our goal is to provide a range of safe and effective methods so that couples may choose the method appropriate to them. Family planning organizations with funds from A.I.D. must offer a range of

family planning methods, or must agree to refer couples to other sources of family planning.

A.I.D. has not funded any abortion activities since legislation was passed prohibiting it in 1973. Under this Administration, A.I.D. has taken further steps to dissociate U.S. funds from abortion. In 1984 the Agency stopped funding foreign non-governmental organizations which promote or provide abortion as a method of family planning with funds from any source. In countries where abortion is legal, we insist in bilateral agreements that funds be strictly segregated so that U.S. funds are not used for abortion activities.

Acting on the intent of Congressional legislation passed in 1985, A.I.D. has withdrawn support from organizations which support or participate in the management of programs involving coercive abortion. In 1985, we withheld part of our contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) because of their involvement with the family planning program in China. In 1986 we provided no funds for UNFPA. Release of funds designated for UNFPA for 1987 and subsequent years will depend on whether there are significant changes in either the UNFPA program in China or the Chinese population program which would make UNFPA eligible for U.S. support.

OBJECTIVES

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

In pursuing this objective, A.I.D. will emphasize the following:

-- Involvement of the for-profit private sector as a partner in expanding access to family planning services in developing countries.

-- Increasing access to family planning services through retail sales programs.

-- Provision of information and family planning services to encourage birth spacing in order to improve the health of mothers and children.

-- Provision of a wide range of choices in family planning methods, including natural family planning;

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

Over 80% of A.I.D.'s population budget is spent on family planning services, including: training for doctors, nurses and paramedics; local private family planning associations; government clinics and community programs; contraceptive supplies for government clinics, family planning associations, pharmacists, and retail shops; natural family planning; and support for voluntary sterilization services. Approximately 20% of the population funds are spent on research including research to develop safer and more effective contraceptives.

Population assistance is programmed to support family planning services in two principal ways:

-- Half of the population funds are programmed through each of the regional bureaus to both public and private entities in developing countries. These bilateral programs reach over 30 countries.

-- Through A.I.D's Central programs, about half of population funds goes to U.S. specialized firms, private voluntary organizations and universities which in turn provide high quality technical services to developing country programs. Technical assistance to developing countries through these central programs reaches some 80 developing countries, many of them in Africa.

FY 1988 REQUEST

A.I.D. is requesting $207.5 million for population assistance in FY 1988, not including funds for regional and bilateral projects in Africa. This request is consistent with our continued support for voluntary family planning services in the developing world. In FY 1987 the Agency has made $234.6 million available for population activities. Excluding regional and bilateral projects in Africa, the 1987 population availability is $215.3 million.

The Central Bureau's Office of Population request for FY 1988 if for $103.1 million compared with the FY 1987 request of $114 million. Of this, some 33% will be programmed to countries in Africa.

In Asia/Near East, the 1988 request is for $52.4 million compared with the FY 1987 request of $55 million.

For programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, the FY 1988 request is for $23.8 million compared with a request for $25.4 million in FY 1987.

A request of $25 million has been made for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. If, because of UNFPA's inability to meet legislative restrictions, it is not possible

to obligate funds to the UNFPA, it is A.I.D.'s intention to use the funds for other voluntary family planning activities.

In addition ESF funds will be used for population activities in FY '88 in Egypt and regional activities for a total of $15.2 million.

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

In FY 1988 The Bureau for Science and Technology's centrally funded program is $103.5 million. This represents approximately 49.7% of the total appropriated population account.

The $103.1 million requested by the Office of Population for FY 1987 will include three major elements:

-- $69.4 million (67%) is requested for family planning services: technical assistance in program design, contraceptive supplies, education and information, and training.

-- $23.7 million (23%) is requested for research, including biomedical research for improved contraceptive technology and operations research on improved family planning delivery systems.

-- $10 million (9.6%) is requested for policy analysis and demographic data collection.

SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Thirty-seven percent ($76.2 million) of the total request for population funds for FY 1988 is allocated directly to regional and national programs in Asia, the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean. Although these funds are allocated bilaterally or through regional projects, a significant share goes to support the work of non-governmental organizations.

In the Latin America and Caribbean Region, the population portfolio continues to emphasize the use of private sector mechanisms and the expansion of commercial contraceptive sales. In Peru, for example, President Alan Garcia has voiced strong support for increased family planning services. A.I.D. will assist the Peruvian private sector in expanding nationwide access to family planning information and services.

In Asia, new projects will emphasize the private sector and the expansion of a range of family planning choices. A new project in Indonesia will assist the National Family Planning Coordinating Board to increase the number of family planning users paying for their services. The project will expand the

Contraceptives Social Marketing (CSM) program to provide all methods through commercial channels, and through private clinics, doctors and midwives, so clients can purchase methods directly at commercial prices. It will assist the development of a national community-based delivery system which allows family planning field workers, volunteers and charity services' outreach workers to charge small fees for door-to-door delivery of contraceptives on a subsidized basis. And it will assist in development of fee-for-service provision of surgical services -- Norplant insertion and voluntary sterilization both in the private and public sectors.

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
GHANA	---	---	---
KENYA	---	---	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MALAWI	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
NIGER	---	---	---
RWANDA	---	---	---
SOMALIA	---	---	---
SUDAN	---	---	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TOGO	---	---	---
ZAIRE	---	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	---	---	---
BANGLADESH	20,000	20,000	---
INDIA	1,500	1,500	---
INDONESIA	7,500	5,500	2,000
MOROCCO	1,500	1,500	---
NEPAL	1,500	1,500	---
PAKISTAN	17,450	17,450	---
PHILIPPINES	2,000	2,000	---
THAILAND	---	---	---
TUNISIA	---	---	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	---	---	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	2,160	2,160	---
ASIA REGIONAL	---	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	53,610	51,610	2,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	50	50	---
BOLIVIA	130	130	---
COSTA RICA	175	175	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,550	1,550	---
ECUADOR	1,583	1,583	---
EL SALVADOR	1,100	1,100	---
GUATEMALA	4,400	4,400	---
GUYANA	---	---	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
HAITI	3,700	3,700	---
HONDURAS	4,000	4,000	---
JAMAICA	1,000	1,000	---
PANAMA	290	290	---
PERU	1,800	1,800	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	1,100	1,100	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	1,750	1,750	---
ROCAP	---	---	---
LAC REGIONAL	2,154	2,154	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	24,782	24,782	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	---	---	---
POPULATION	103,068	103,068	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	103,068	103,068	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	115	115	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	675	675	---
WOMEN IN DEV	250	250	---
PEACE CORPS	---	---	---
U N FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITY	25,000	25,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	26,040	26,040	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE			
FOREIGN DISASTER	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	207,500	205,500	2,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
184.889 1/	166.762	120.100 2/

HEALTH ACCOUNT

OVERVIEW

The overall goal of A.I.D.'s health assistance program is to improve health status in A.I.D.-assisted countries as reflected in increased life expectancy. Most health problems in developing countries stem from poor environmental conditions; lack of health care and knowledge; malnutrition; infectious diseases (including diarrheal diseases, respiratory illnesses, measles, tetanus and tuberculosis); and parasitic diseases. Hundreds of millions of adults suffer from chronic illness, but children are the most vulnerable group. Half of all deaths in developing countries occur in the five and under age group. The most direct way to increase life expectancy and general health status in developing countries is by addressing the health problems of children and their mothers. Therefore, within A.I.D.'s health assistance program priority is given to support for child survival and improved maternal and child health.

Infant and early childhood mortality result from conditions of poverty which contribute to and interact with a vicious cycle of infection, malnutrition, and reinfection. The cycle often begins when closely spaced births and inadequate maternal nutrition contribute to low birth weight. The already weakened defense mechanisms of surviving children are further assailed by inadequate weaning practices and by repeated episodes of diarrhea and other infectious diseases. A lack of adequate, nutritious food exacerbates the effect of disease episodes, until in the end the child dies of what would otherwise have been classified as a routine childhood illness. Children who survive these multiple disease threats are often stunted in growth and development and are left with chronic handicaps.

In A.I.D.'s health program, child health is approached primarily through selected child survival interventions -- immunizations, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), improved nutrition and adequate birth spacing. These interventions also

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1/ Net level after transfer of $6.3 million to the Private Sector Revolving Fund and $1.0 million transfer to ESF for Ireland.

2/ Total does not include funds for projects under the Development Funds for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in CP Annex II.

provide the basis for building up more comprehensive primary health care systems over time. Priority is placed on immunizations and ORT, but the choice of which interventions to support will be made on the basis of country-specific conditions and needs.

A.I.D. recognizes that other health interventions in addition to the four listed above can make important contributions to child survival; and, that other health problems in developing countries not specific to children or their mothers also need to be addressed. Health activities, including primary health care, water and sanitation projects, and vector-borne disease treatment and control, are also supported. Attention to sustaining these interventions, particularly through new mechanisms for financing recurrent costs, is also an important component of all projects. Research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria and cholera vaccines, as well as applied or operational research on improved service delivery mechanisms, remain important parts of A.I.D.'s program.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, is an epidemic of global concern. AIDS and infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) the cause of AIDS, are evident in Africa and certain Caribbean and South American countries among men and women and in their offspring. In Asia and the Near East AIDS and HIV infection are still rare, but both the virus and the disease have recently been identified among high risk groups. If the course of the disease results in outbreaks of major proportion in some countries as is predicted by many experts, there will be many serious implications for ongoing A.I.D. programs and for development prospects in those countries. A.I.D. is supporting AIDS prevention and control activities directly and through the World Health Organization.

A.I.D. HEALTH POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s new Health Policy Paper (December 1986) has a major focus on child survival activities. Under this policy the primary objectives of the Agency's health sector activities are to:

-- reduce infant and early childhood mortality by increasing immunization coverage, reducing diarrheal disease mortality, improving nutrition in young children, and improving birth spacing and maternal health;

-- reduce maternal mortality and morbidity;

-- use child survival interventions as the basis for building a more comprehensive health care system over time;

-- ensure that gains made in improving child survival and health are sustained; and

-- develop new technologies and improved systems for delivery of child survival services.

For a number of years A.I.D. has included activities aimed at improving maternal and child mortality and morbidity in the health portfolio. Since 1985 A.I.D. has concentrated a substantial proportion of the Health Account (more than half of the DA Health funds) on countering the problems of infant and child mortality.(2)

HEALTH/CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES

In FY 1986 Congress appropriated $192 million for Health, and $23.925 million for Child Survival.(3) In FY 1986 ORT activities continued to receive substantial support, while immunization activities received significantly increased emphasis. A.I.D.'s immunization effort was expanded in FY 1986 as part of a major worldwide immunization program, in collaboration with other international donors, and in response to Congressional directives. Funding for immunization services and research from the Health/Child Survival and other accounts increased from approximately $28 million in FY 1985 to roughly $50 million in FY 1986.

In FY 1987 Congress appropriated $166.7 million for Health and $75 million for the Child Survival Fund. In FY 1987 a majority of A.I.D.'s health resources will again be devoted to child survival activities. The use of ESF and PL 480 local currency generations for health and especially child survival activities is being encouraged. An estimated $31 million in ESF funds in FY 1986 and $18 million in ESF funds in FY 1987 are being used for health projects, exclusive of water and sewerage infrastructure projects.

(2) See also separate narrative on Child Survival Fund.
(3) This does not include $12.5 million transferred from the Lebanon pipeline.

A.I.D. health programs are carried out through U.S. private and voluntary organizations and bilateral agreements with host governments. A.I.D. also collaborates closely with UN organizations, including UNICEF, UNDP, and WHO. Policy dialogue aimed at improving health sector efficiency and effectiveness is an important part of A.I.D.'s health effort.

The following examples describe health programs which illustrate the focused child survival approach adopted by A.I.D,[4] as well as other projects which are not limited to child survival activities. These projects have received DA funding from both the Health and Child Survival, accounts.

Child Survival Activities Within Health Projects

The Africa Regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) Project was initiated in 1981, with a funding level of $47 million. In FY 1986 the project was amended to add additional funds, increasing the total to $89 million, and to extend the program to 1991. The program was also renamed, at the time of the extension, the Africa Child Survival Initiative - CCCD, to reflect the fact that this major health program is a prototype of child survival programs currently emphasized by A.I.D. The CCCD Project is designed to strengthen existing primary health care systems to deliver immunizations, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and presumptive treatment of malaria. Major project activities are being carried out in thirteen countries, including Zaire, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, CAR, Congo, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Rwanda, Guinea, Burundi, and Ivory Coast.

In the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau, a regional effort also is underway to strengthen and accelerate the Expanded Program on Immunization in the Region. This program has been supported by both DA Health funds and Child Survival Account funds. A.I.D. has joined with four other major donors under the leadership of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to strengthen immunization programs and to undertake the eradication of polio from the Americas by 1990.

(4) See also narrative on Child Survival Fund.

A major Child Survival Health Support Project for India, authorized in FY 1986 at a level of $65 million over five years, will support the national-level ORT and Universal Immunization Programmes. It will also support training, communications, information systems, and innovative studies related to ORT and immunization, as well as complementary child survival services, in four project states.

Other Health Activities

The Niger Health Sector Support Program, an innovative health program, also concerned with child survival, was authorized in FY 1986. This sector grant will provide $15 million in assistance to the Government of Niger (GON) over a five year period for health, nutrition, and population. The goal of the program is to assist the Government in the provision of health care to reduce preventable deaths and the extent and severity of illness, and to support family planning efforts. A Counterpart Fund of local currency will be created to encourage financing of child survival programs, and pilot projects and activities which promote implementation of policy reforms.

A.I.D. continues to support primary health care programs in several countries, with increased attention to the child survival components of these programs. In Burma A.I.D. has assisted, along with other donors, the expansion of Burma's village volunteer health service. In the next phase, A.I.D. will support activities that benefit children, including maternal and child health services, nutrition surveillance, immunization and ORT. Management training for Basic Health Services staff and media campaigns for immunization and ORT are new elements which will be introduced and supported by A.I.D.

In Nepal, A.I.D. has supported an Integrated Rural Health/Family Planning Services Project focusing on basic health service delivery in rural areas, family planning services, malaria control, and management of health and family planning service delivery. In FY 1985, an additional $1 million was added to the project to fund child survival pilot projects in ORT, immunization, and family planning. In FY 1988 a new follow-on project is planned to expand availability of essential child survival and family planning services.

A.I.D. also funds major health systems strengthening and management improvement projects for basic health care services including preventive and primary health care services important to child survival programs. The Health Sector I Project in Honduras is designed to assist the Ministry of Health in the development and improvement of human and institutional resources thereby enabling it to adequately plan and execute its program of extending child survival services throughout the country, particularly in rural areas.

In several countries A.I.D. continues to support efforts to improve rural water and sanitation systems. In the Philippines, a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project was redesigned in FY 1986. This project will focus on institution building, community development, and adoption of health and sanitation practices in order to enhance the effectiveness of new water systems which will be constructed or rehabilitated under the project.

A.I.D. has invested approximately $45 million over the past 20 years in the development of vaccines against malaria. Several prototype vaccines have been developed and are currently being tested. A.I.D. also supports vaccine research carried out by WHO, NIH and others on measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cholera, rotavirus and leprosy. Additional research supported by A.I.D. includes diarrheal disease research emphasizing development of cereal-based formulations; research on improved diagnostic tools; research on vitamin A, iron deficiency, and maternal and infant diet; as well as operations research on the delivery of health and child survival services.

A.I.D. has played an important catalytic role in encouraging the formation of the WHO AIDS program, and in stimulating funding for that program by member countries. Financial contributions of $2 million were made by A.I.D. to WHO in FY 1986.

FY 1988 REQUEST

A total of $120.1 million is being requested for the FY 1988 Health account. This does not include projects funded from the Africa Development Fund. ($61 million, not including Africa projects, requested for the FY 1988 Child Survival account is discussed in the narrative on Child Survival.) $46.5 million dollars will be spent through the central bureaus. The Asia and Near East Bureau is requesting $38.6 million and Latin America and Caribbean $34.8 million.

A major portion of the Health Development Assistance funds will be devoted to child survival activities in FY 1988 as in previous years. In FY 1988 approximately $26 million of Health account funds will be spent on research most of which is for the development, adaptation and dissemination of technologies related to child survival. Following A.I.D.'s direction, PVO activities will increasingly emphasize child survival. In addition continued funding for child survival activities from other accounts (PL 480, ESF) is projected. In FY 1988 an estimated $33 million in ESF funds will be spent on health projects, exclusive of water and sewerage infrastructure projects.

The FY 1988 program will include a number of both new and continuing bilateral, regional, and centrally funded child survival and related health activities. Most of the child survival activities will be concentrated in A.I.D.'s child survival emphasis countries. Major projects are described below.

SELECTED BILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

- $4.75 million for a Private Sector Health Project (4970354) in Indonesia designed to mobilize private sector resources for the development of pre-paid health financing systems, improved efficiency of hospital management, and the development of a national health economics data base.

- $2.4 million for the Child Survival Project (2790082) in Yemen designed to improve child survival through immunizations, ORT, family planning and better breastfeeding/weaning practices.

- An additional $2.0 million for the Quality Care for Child Survival Project (4820013) in Burma to consolidate gains from the previous primary health care projects and add new child survival emphases within the ongoing government program.

- $1.35 million for a Child Survival and Family Planning Services Project (3670157) in Nepal to expand availability of the most important child survival interventions, especially immunization, ORT, acute respiratory infection detection and treatment, and family planning.

- $9.5 million for a Child Development Support Project (3860508) in India to assist the Government of India through its Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) to develop a comprehensive approach to child survival and to improve nutrition status in Indian villages.

- $2 million for a new Philippines CS project to integrate immunization and ORT initiatives with infant feeding, nutrition education and birth spacing using a social marketing approach to promote child survival and maternal health. (4920406)

- An additional $8 million for the El Salvador Health Systems Support Project (5190308) to support and strengthen the capability of the Ministry of Public Health to deliver and support basic health care services including preventive and primary care services important to the child survival program.

- $5.0 million for a Potable Water/Environmental Sanitation Project in El Salvador (5190324) scheduled to begin in FY 1988 which will improve the health of the Salvadoran population by introducing safe water supplies and provide health education to semi-urban and rural communities.

- $1.3 million for continuation of a Dominican Republic Self Financing Primary Health Care Project (5170230) to create a self-financed prepaid health care delivery system in the private sector that provides basic health services, including child survival interventions.

- $1.3 million for a Targeted Community Health Outreach Project (5210172) in Haiti to reduce infant and adult mortality due to infectious diseases primarily through increasing the availability, acceptability and impact of ORT, vaccinations, and selected nutrition interventions.

- $2.0 million for continuation of Health Sector II Project (5220216) in Honduras to expand the coverage and increase the efficiency of the Ministry of Health's child survival program and the primary health care system.

SELECTED CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

In FY 1988 Health account funds programmed centrally will be used for technical support for child survival activities worldwide, for basic field support in the area of vector control and water and sanitation, and for child survival-related and other research.

- $9.0 million for the Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research Project (9310453) to continue development and testing of prototype malaria vaccines and $3 million for Malaria field trials (9365967)

- An additional $1.5 million for the Applied Diarrheal Disease Research Project (9365952) to support research conducted by the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research/Bangladesh and by WHO on development of cholera, shigella, typhoid, and rotavirus vaccines. An additional $3.5 million will also support the Diarrheal Disease Research project. (9365928)

- $2.5 million for the Tropical Disease Research Project (9311126) to continue support for research and training conducted by WHO on six major tropical diseases.

- $1.0 million for the Vaccine Development and Health Research Project (9365947) to continue to support development of new and improved vaccines and vaccine delivery methods.

- An additional $2.0 million for the Diagnostic Technology Development Project (9365935) to identify, adapt and develop new cost-effective techniques for quick and reliable diagnosis of childhood diseases such as diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infection, and malaria at the community level.

- An additional $2.0 million for the PHC Operations Research Project (9365920) to fund small operations research activities to improve management and cost effectiveness of child survival and other health programs in twelve countries.

- $3.0 million for the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH II) Project (9365942) to provide technical assistance for community water supply and sanitation projects.

- An additional $1.5 million for the Vector Biology and Control Project (9365948) to provide technical assistance for vector control projects emphasizing malaria and river blindness (onchocerciasis) control.

- $1.9 million for the Improved Maternal and Infant Diet Project (931101003) to promote breastfeeding and improved weaning practices as major ways to enhance child survival.

- $1 million for activities aimed at prevention and control of AIDS. (9365965)

- An additional $1.0 million for Child Survival Action Program support (9365951)

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BENIN	---	---	---
BURUNDI	---	---	---
CAMEROON	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE	---	---	---
CONGO	---	---	---
GHANA	---	---	---
GUINEA	---	---	---
KENYA	---	---	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MALAWI	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
NIGER	---	---	---
RWANDA	---	---	---
SENEGAL	---	---	---
SOMALIA	---	---	---
SUDAN	---	---	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	---	---	---
TOGO	---	---	---
UGANDA	---	---	---
ZAIRE	---	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	6,000	6,000	---
BANGLADESH	1,500	1,500	---
BURMA	2,000	2,000	---
FIJI	---	---	---
INDIA	13,261	5,761	7,500
INDONESIA	5,050	3,300	1,750
MOROCCO	---	---	---
NEPAL	1,650	1,650	---
PAKISTAN	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES	3,422	3,422	---
SRI LANKA	---	---	---
THAILAND	200	200	---
TUNISIA	---	---	---
YEMEN	3,400	3,400	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	400	400	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	1,733	1,733	---
ASIA REGIONAL	---	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	---	---	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	38,616	29,366	9,250
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,000	1,000	---
BOLIVIA	1,300	1,300	---
COSTA RICA	50	50	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,450	1,450	---
ECUADOR	400	400	---
EL SALVADOR	18,400	18,400	---
GUATEMALA	2,000	2,000	---
GUYANA	---	---	---
HAITI	1,750	1,750	---
HONDURAS	2,250	1,250	1,000
JAMAICA	250	250	---
PANAMA	367	367	---
PERU	883	883	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	975	975	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	1,910	1,910	---
ROCAP	100	100	---
LAC REGIONAL	1,790	1,790	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	34,875	33,875	1,000
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	32,399	32,399	---
NUTRITION	2,700	2,700	---
POPULATION	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE	---	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	3,000	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	38,099	38,099	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	6,410	6,410	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,410	6,410	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	570	570	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	530	530	---
WOMEN IN DEV	300	300	---
PEACE CORPS	700	700	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,100	2,100	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
INVESTMENT	---	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE			
FOREIGN DISASTER	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	120,100	109,850	10,250

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
36,425 1/	75,000	61,000 2/

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

OVERVIEW

Half of all deaths in developing countries are accounted for by deaths to children under five. In order to reduce this tragic statistic and to increase life expectancy in developing countries, A.I.D. has joined other donors in a worldwide effort to increase child survival significantly by the end of the decade. It is estimated that as much as half of the approximately 15 million deaths of children in developing countries can be reduced by successful and sustained application of two key technologies, oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. The Child Survival Strategy developed by A.I.D. to guide the implementation of the child survival activities and programs place major emphasis on ORT and immunization. Two other interventions are an integral part of the strategy: birth spacing and a focused nutrition package emphasizing breastfeeding, weaning and growth monitoring. Detailed guidance on the design of immunization activities is incorporated in the Agency's Immunization Strategy (January 1986) and similar guidance for ORT and diarrheal disease control is given in the Agency's Diarrheal Disease Control: Oral Rehydration Therapy Strategy (December 1986). Nutrition and Birth Spacing of Child Survival Strategies are being prepared.

In some areas other interventions which contribute substantially to child survival, such as treatment of malaria and acute respiratory infection in young children are supported as part of the CS approach. Family planning services are funded from the Population account and some nutrition interventions receive Agriculture funding. Substantial child survival activities are also funded from the DA Health Account. ESF funds also support these activities.

1/ Includes $12.5 million transferred from Lebanon account.

2/ Total does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in CP Annex II.

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

A.I.D. and other donors, including UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, and PAHO, have joined together in the worldwide effort to achieve goals for both ORT and immunization by the end of the decade. The international community has agreed to make ORT available to all the world's children by 1990. A.I.D. has also pledged to collaborate in an international effort to provide immunizations for all the world's children, with specific coverage goals defined at the country level. A.I.D. will encourage the development of national plans for ORT and immunization to set country-specific targets which will contribute to the worldwide goals.

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

CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES

A.I.D. has long emphasized programs promoting child survival. However, in FY 1985, additional funds appropriated by Congress for Child Survival allowed A.I.D. to accelerate its efforts in this area. In FY 1986, Congress appropriated $36.5 million and in FY 1987 $75 million for the Child Survival account.

In FY 1986 ORT activities continued to receive substantial support, while immunization activities received significantly increased emphasis. Funding for immunization and ORT services and research from the Health, Child survival and other accounts in FY 1987 is estimated to be at least $60 million. We expect this to continue this commitment in FY 1988.

As in previous years, the FY 1987 the Child Survival Fund will support a PVO competitive grants program organized by A.I.D.'s Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA) for U.S.-based PVOs to undertake child survival projects in child survival emphasis countries. A new feature of the FY 1987 child survival program will be activities undertaken by FVA to strengthen the child survival components of PL 480 Title II food distribution programs. In FY 1987 the Child Survival Fund

will also support regionally and centrally funded technical assistance for child survival activities undertaken in countries assisted by A.I.D., with a particular focus on those countries selected for priority child survival programs. In Latin America and the Carribean a regional effort is underway to strengthen and accelerate the Expanded Program on Immunization. A.I.D. has joined four other major donors - the Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF, Rotary International, and the Task Force on Child Survival (an international group including various donors organizations) - under the leadership of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), to strengthen immunization programs and to undertake the eradication of polio and interruption of indigenous transmission of wild polio virus. In addition, major bilateral programs are being funded in Bangladesh, Morocco, Guatemala, Bolivia, India, Niger, Sudan and Nigeria.

FY 1988 REQUEST

For FY 1988 A.I.D. is requesting $61 million for the Child Survival Fund(3) to highlight the fact that child survival is an Agency priority and the primary focus of our health program. At the same time, A.I.D. is working to integrate and institutionalize child survival within the regular programs of the Agency and to support the activities with resources from multiple sources. Significant progress toward this objective has been made so that more than half of DA Health funds, in addition to ESF and PL 480 local currency generations are now spent on child survival activities of the type supported from the Child Survival Fund. In FY 1988 A.I.D. is requesting $120.1 million(3) in DA Health Funds a substantial proportion of which will be spent on child survival activities.

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

Projects to be funded from the Child Survival Account in FY 1988 include:

(3) These totals exclude funds for projects included under the Fund for Africa Development.

SELECTED BILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

- An additional $2.0 million for the Family Planning and Health Services Project (3880071) in Bangladesh which will support the urban immunization program and the ORT program which includes a social marketing component.

- An additional $.5 million for the Morocco Family Planning Support III Project (6080171) to support the immunization program in Morocco.

- An additional $3.0 million for the LAC Accelerated Immunization Project (5980643) to strengthen immunization services within the Region.

- An additional $2.2 million for the Child Survival Support Project in India (3860504) to accelerate immunization and ORT services and improve planning, communications, training and evaluation for the delivery of child survival services.

- $7.5 million for a new Healthy Children Project in Pakistan (3910496) to reduce infant mortality through key health interventions including ORT immunization, along with public awareness and educational activities relating to nutrition, breastfeeding, and preventive health.

- An additional $3.4 million for child survival projects in Peru (5270285, 5270311) focusing on diarrheal disease control, immunization, acute respiratory infections, nutrition birthspacing.

- $2 million for the new Health Sector II Project in Honduras (5220216) to expand coverage and increase efficiency of the Ministry of Health's child survival program and primary health care system. This project also includes DA Health funding.

- An additional $4 million for the El Salvador Health Systems Support Project (5190308) to strengthen the capability of the Ministry of Public Health to deliver basic health care services including preventive and primary care services critical to the child survival program.

- An additional $1.8 million to add nutrition and child spacing to child survival activities under the Integrated Rural Health Development Systems Project in Ecuador (5180015).

- $3.5 million for the new Bolivia Child Immunization project (5110578) to significantly increase coverage of the government immunization program for under three-year-olds, converting the Bolivian program from a campaign orientation to a primary service delivery system.

- $1.8 million for a Regional Health Services project in Guatemala (200358) to provide increased support to children under five and pregnant women in the rural highlands and marginal urban areas and to strengthen the Ministry's capacity to plan and manage child survival initiatives. This project also includes DA health funds.

SELECTED CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

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

- An additional $1.2 million for the Child Survival Action Program Support Project (9365951) for technical assistance, applied research, information and training and evaluation in support of child survival programs.

- An additional $1.6 million for the Communication for Child Survival Project (9311018) to develop and expand ways of using integrated communication channels to support widespread adoption of ORT, immunization and other child survival technologies.

- An additional $.7 million for the Improved Maternal and Infant Diet Project (9311010) to promote breastfeeding and improved weaning practices as major ways to enhance child survival.

- An additional $.8 million for ORT-help (9365939) for technical assistance and information dissemination on ORT, including support for Peace Corps volunteers to promote ORT.

- $1 million for a new perinatal health project (9365966) to address problems of low birth weight and maternal health, key determinants of child survival.

- $5.5 million for an ongoing (9365927) and a new project on technology (9365969) for primary health care to provide continued support for ORT, immunization, and health financing projects in A.I.D.-recipient countries.

- $1 million for Healthlink II (9365968) an ongoing project to develop new and transfer immunization technologies to the private sector in developing countries.

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
CHILD SURVIVAL
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
KENYA	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
NIGER	---	---	---
SUDAN	---	---	---
UGANDA	---	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	2,000	2,000	---
INDIA	2,239	2,239	---
MOROCCO	500	500	---
PAKISTAN	7,500	7,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	12,239	12,239	---
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	300	300	---
BOLIVIA	4,300	4,300	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	500	500	---
ECUADOR	2,100	2,100	---
EL SALVADOR	5,000	5,000	---
GUATEMALA	2,000	2,000	---
HAITI	2,700	2,700	---
HONDURAS	2,000	2,000	---
JAMAICA	250	250	---
PERU	3,484	3,484	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	450	450	---
ROCAP	---	---	---
LAC REGIONAL	4,000	4,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	27,084	27,084	---
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	12,901	12,901	---
NUTRITION	1,000	1,000	---
POPULATION	432	432	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	14,333	14,333	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			

SUMMARY --FY 1983--
CHILD SURVIVAL
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	7,344	7,344	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,344	7,344	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
UNICEF	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	61,000	61,000	---

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
162,642	158,000	123,650[1/]

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Economic and social development requires sustained attention to human resources development. Those countries which have given priority to education and training and to nurturing an economic and social environment in which people can use their talents productively, fully and freely have been among the most successful in achieving sustained development in all areas.

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

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

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

For society as a whole, basic education sufficient to make informed choices is key to non-coercive approaches to fertility and other personal decisions, to efficient functioning of market economies and to full participation in modern social, economic and political institutions.

An essential component of sustained human resources development is education for children. Until a nation can ensure that most children obtain at least a basic education, only a fraction of its potential can be realized. Opportunity is distributed inequitably, productivity is constrained and too few individuals are adequately prepared for further education or specialized training.

1/ Total does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in CP Annex II.

Countries need school systems of sufficient size and quality to raise general education levels, and specialized training capacities of sufficient diversity to meet labor market requirements and institutional needs for trained management, technical and research personnel. As development itself proceeds, the required levels of general education rise and the needs for trained workers increase and diversify. Thus, human resources development is both a catalyst for development and one of the ongoing requirements for sustained development.

Though most countries have made very substantial progress, few have met their basic education needs fully, let alone their requirements for more highly trained and specialized technicians, scientists, managers and administrators.

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

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

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

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

- countries face, simultaneously, shortages of skilled workers, skilled worker unemployment or underemployment and strong social and economic demand for additional training.

All countries, including those making satisfactory progress in quantitative terms, face budgetary and administrative burdens which are unlikely to ease in the near future. Difficult choices must be made between the need to maintain existing capacity, the need for further investments to improve quality and the need for expansion to accommodate additional children.

A priority task is to help countries assess existing capacities and practices to identify inefficiencies, strengthen key logistic and management systems, and explore administrative and financing options for education and training at all levels.

Similarly, countries need to find ways of involving employers more fully in planning and implementing vocational training, to consider alternative approaches for financing technical training and university study, and to examine labor market incentives, personnel policies and professional support systems.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

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

A.I.D.'s Education and Human Resources (EHR) programs support a broad range of training and education program objectives. The training components support specialized training in the United States and locally to improve public and private sector leadership. The priority for the education sector programs, on the other hand, is strengthening the basic school systems.

A.I.D. EHR assistance objectives are to improve:

-- basic schooling opportunities for children 6-14, with particular attention to strengthening analytic, planning and management capacities. More efficient allocation and use of resources is key to improving education quality as well as access for girls and children in poor and rural areas. It is necessary to strengthen local administrative and financing capacities and to involve communities and parents more directly in administration of local schools;

-- skills training for adolescents and adults, with particular attention to training for self-employment and employment in small and medium enterprises. Employers should be involved as fully as possible in developing and financing training systems, ranging from pre-service training institutions to in-service, on-the-job and extension training programs;

-- scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training as needed in support of A.I.D. programs in each sector. Participant training in the United States is an essential part of A.I.D. strategies to strengthen private and public sector institutions, including universities and other teaching institutions, to improve leadership in all sectors and to effect technology transfer.

A.I.D. concentrates on helping countries mobilize, allocate and utilize their own education and training resources more effectively. A.I.D. education sector programs emphasize: analysis of policy choices; strengthening analytic, management and logistic capacities; production and distribution systems for basic instructional materials such as textbooks, and; design and application of educational media and training technology. In addition, external training for key faculty, administrators and technicians is central to strategies for strengthening education and training institutions.

Most countries with major education assistance programs in the 1960s have made substantial economic as well as educational progress. Among the general lessons from A.I.D. experience in Korea, Brazil, Jordan, Nigeria and other countries is that A.I.D. has contributed most effectively by: a) supporting systemic reform, b) staying involved over an extended period, and; c) strengthening key institutional capacities. Assistance focused more narrowly, for shorter periods or with less attention to developing local capacities generally has been less effective and enduring. Institutional capacities for research and analysis, administration, teacher training and instructional materials production are particularly important.

In each of its programs, A.I.D. emphasizes a) detailed assessment of education and training system capacities and weaknesses as the first stage of program planning and b) long-term program strategies aimed at systemic reform, technical innovations and strengthening of key institutions and capacities. In most cases, the capital required for system expansion and recurrent costs is provided by the country itself or international lending institutions.

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

A second general lesson is that training for key technicians, managers and analysts is key to institutionalizing competence and ensuring a lasting impact. External and local training is central to A.I.D. strategies for strengthening institutions in all sectors, including education and training institutions. Total participant training in U.S. institutions exceeded 15,000 individuals in FY 1986 and may approach 18,000 in FY 1988.

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

To implement its education and training programs, including the ESF-funded programs, A.I.D. relies on 50 education and training officers, of which 35 are assigned to its field missions and 15 to the regional and central bureau offices in Washington.[2]

FY 1988 REQUEST

In FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting $123.6 million for education and human resources development, exclusive of EHR activities in the Africa Region. This compares with $179.8 million requested and $158.0 million estimated for EHR in FY 1987, inclusive of EHR activities in Africa. Training for administrators, managers, scientists and technicians is about 60 % of the EHR program. About 25 % supports elementary, secondary and adult education and 10 % vocational/technical training. The balance supports research, labor, PVO and Women-in-Development programs.

Just over 60 % of the FY 1988 request will support programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, where there is a major expansion of participant training as well as increased attention to strengthening basic schooling and skills training systems. Approximately 30 % will support participant training, education, labor and PVO activities in Asia and the Near East. The remainder of the request will support: central bureau research and development; administration of participant training programs; Labor, Women-In-Development and PVO programs.

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

2/ Note: though resources for EHR programs in Africa are requested separately, EHR staff in Africa are included in the EHR staff totals and the Africa program will require continued technical and administrative support through Central programs. Such support is critical to the Africa Region strategies for supporting participant training, education reform and training programs for disadvantaged South Africans.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

In Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D. will support efforts to expand and revitalize rural schools systems in Honduras and Haiti in addition to ongoing programs for El Salvador, Guatemala and Jamaica. There is increasing attention to skills training for employment in Belize, Ecuador, Jamaica, Honduras, El Salvador, and for the Caribbean Region, concentrating on training needs of the private sector and training for self-employment. Management training is a priority throughout the Region, with major programs in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru and for the Caribbean Region. The largest program allocation is for the Central and Latin America Scholarship Program (CLASP) which supports increased training in the United States at the undergraduate and technical levels. The CLASP program includes the Central America Peace Scholars (CAPS) project and the Latin America and Caribbean Training Initiative II (LAC II, the Andean Scholars Program and the Presidential Training Initiative for the Islands Caribbean (PTIIC)).

In Asia and the Near East, A.I.D.'s program will provide additional resources for the expansion of basic education in Yemen, for participant training for Morocco, Yemen, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma and Nepal as well as for regional programs for the ASEAN countries and the South Pacific.

The Central Bureau program supports research and development, with emphasis on instructional technologies, communications strategies using radio and other media, the economics and financing of education and strategies for education decentralization. Education sector analysis and field support are provided under the program for Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems (IEES). Software development and research for the improvement of education management systems are being supported under the BRIDGES education research consortium. Other projects support experimentation with radio science and training in telecommunications technologies.

The Office of International Training provides administrative, analytic and field support for the participant training programs, including administrative support for labor training and private sector training.

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BOTSWANA	---	---	---
BURKINA	---	---	---
BURUNDI	---	---	---
CAMEROON	---	---	---
CHAD	---	---	---
CONGO	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI	---	---	---
GHANA	---	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	---	---	---
KENYA	---	---	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MALAWI	---	---	---
NIGERIA	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE	---	---	---
SOMALIA	---	---	---
SOUTH AFRICA	---	---	---
SUDAN	---	---	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	---	---	---
ZAIRE	---	---	---
ZAMBIA	---	---	---
ZIMBABWE	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG	---	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
AFGHANISTAN	3,000	3,000	---
BANGLADESH	3,000	3,000	---
BURMA	500	500	---
INDIA	1,500	1,500	---
INDONESIA	5,421	1,671	3,750
MOROCCO	1,000	1,000	---
NEPAL	650	650	---
PAKISTAN	2,550	2,550	---
PHILIPPINES	300	300	---
SRI LANKA	---	---	---
THAILAND	---	---	---
YEMEN	10,600	10,600	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	800	800	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	6,825	6,825	---
ASIA REGIONAL	---	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	---	---	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	36,146	32,396	3,750
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	550	550	---
BOLIVIA	1,500	1,500	---
COSTA RICA	1,100	1,100	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,250	2,250	---
ECUADOR	3,600	3,600	---
EL SALVADOR	10,844	10,844	---
GUATEMALA	6,000	6,000	---
GUYANA	---	---	---
HAITI	5,300	5,300	---
HONDURAS	7,150	5,750	1,400
JAMAICA	3,800	3,800	---
PANAMA	5,683	5,183	500
PARAGUAY	---	---	---
PERU	1,150	1,150	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	6,012	6,012	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	8,204	8,204	---
ROCAP	3,911	3,911	---
LAC REGIONAL	10,050	10,050	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	77,104	75,204	1,900
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
EDUCATION	4,575	4,575	---
INTL TRAINING	1,800	1,800	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	150	150	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,525	6,525	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	2,600	2,600	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,600	2,600	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
DONOR COORDINATION	---	---	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	450	450	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	375	375	---
WOMEN IN DEV	450	450	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,275	1,275	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
PROGRAM REVIEW	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	123,650	118,000	5,650

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
174.922 1/	149.991	162.700 2/

PRIVATE SECTOR, ENERGY, AND PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS 3/

OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 106 ACCOUNT

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $162,700,000 in FY 1988 for the Private Sector, Energy, and Private and Voluntary Organizations or Section 106 Account compared to a FY 1987 request level of $211,083,000 (excluding Africa) and an actual appropriations level of $133,227,000 (excluding Africa). If Africa is included, the FY 1987 appropriations level is $149,991,000. For FY 1986 the level was $162,704,000 (excluding Africa) and $174,922,000 if Africa is included. In FY 1988, $14,662,000 is programmed in this account for the Office of the Science Advisor, the same level as in FY 1987.

Activities funded from this account are critical to the successful implementation of A.I.D.'s principal emphases. The 106 account is uniquely suited to address cross-sectoral development problems not covered in the other more narrowly focused functional accounts, and to mobilize non-U.S. government and LDC human and capital resources.

Projects and program activities funded under this account are designed specifically to (1) support private enterprise development as well as efforts to reform government policies and institutions; (2) support the activities of private and voluntary organizations and cooperatives; (3) support science and technology efforts; (4) promote human rights and democratic initiatives; and (5) carry out research and technical assistance

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1/ Excludes $2.266 transferred to the Private Sector Revolving Fund.

2/ Total does not include funds for projects under the Development Fund for Africa. See separate narrative within this volume and program description in CP Annex II.

3/ The title reflects the Administration's proposal to change the title of this account from Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities to more clearly describe the programs funded within the account.

activities to alleviate energy constraints to development, including the encouragement of private investment in energy infrastructure.

The 106 account is the main source of funding for A.I.D.'s efforts to encourage the development of private enterprise and the promotion of competitive markets vital to stimulate and maintain economic growth. Funding levels in the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution required A.I.D. to eliminate or defer a number of new private enterprise and policy development efforts. The current budget request level will permit funding of these programs.

Approximately 40 percent of the funds requested for this account in FY 1988 are devoted to private enterprise development. This is in addition to the funds for private sector development provided under other functional accounts such as the Agriculture and Rural Development account. A.I.D. has made substantial progress in redirecting many of its resources, programs, and personnel toward market-oriented, private sector activities.

A. Support for private enterprise development.*

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative, instituted in 1981, is based on the firm belief that greater reliance on private enterprise, individual initiative and entrepreneurship, the preservation of competition, and on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained, equitable growth in the Third World. The private enterprise activities funded in the 106 account are indispensable to LDC economic growth if we are to help these countries achieve the goals of better lives and the opportunity for upward mobility for their people. They provide the business development and services needed for broad-based, sustained economic growth.

A major emphasis of A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative is to help the poor majority in developing countries. An important response to helping the poor majority is through the pursuit of macroeconomic policies that positively affect the labor market. We use our policy reform to correct distortions that artificially encourage the substitution of capital for labor. In this respect, we also encourage developing countries to rely upon capital-savings technologies that promote the use of labor-intensive technologies over those that require the scarce commodity of capital or financial resources. In addition to our

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* See Special Issues Section on the Private Enterprise Initiative for more detail.

policy reform efforts, the beneficiaries of many private sector projects are micro or small-scale enterprises or poor farmers. Employment generation is a major aspect of all of our private enterprise projects.

Based upon those criteria, the 106 account provides the funding that enables A.I.D. to undertake activities that support policy reform efforts directed at improving general economic and business conditions; establish and strengthen the institutional base for private economic activity and provide limited forms of necessary infrastructure; and utilize private sector organizations, such as cooperatives and PVOs, as delivery mechanisms for aid.

- Policy reform. A.I.D. encourages LDCs to follow free market principles to achieve sustained economic growth and to move away from government intervention in the economy. 106 funds are used to lay the foundation for A.I.D. to initiate efforts with LDC governments to create a policy and regulatory environment where individual efforts and creativity are rewarded. As these policy and regulatory impediments have a disproportionately negative impact on small-scale and micro-enterprises and the rural poor, 106 support of policy reform is critical for broad based, sustained economic growth.

- Private enterprise development. A.I.D.'s private enterprise programs have been geared to achieving equitable economic growth in LDCs. The 106 account supports A.I.D.'s efforts to encourage the growth of small- and medium-scale indigenous private enterprises, develop the institutional base for private economic activity, and strengthen the linkages between U.S. and LDC private enterprises.

- Utilizing the private sector as an aid delivery mechanism. A.I.D. has been relying increasingly upon both the U.S. and LDC private sector (including private enterprises, cooperatives, and PVOs) as the delivery mechanism or channel of distribution for more of its assistance (such as the delivery of family planning services, improvement of health care, and the provision of education and training services) when host country conditions have made this possible.

Within the framework described above, assistance provided for private enterprise development under the 106 account takes various forms: credit to small-scale and micro-enterprises,

investment promotion, development of local business and trade associations, management and some vocational skills training, and privatization of state-owned enterprises. Two of these forms of assistance, privatization and investment promotion, are highlighted below.

The 106 account is a major source of funding for A.I.D.'s privatization initiative. Capitalizing on the worldwide trends for less government involvement and greater private entrepreneurship, A.I.D. has embarked upon a privatization initiative that will enable LDCs to broaden their efforts to promote economic growth. Privatization is an important and unique aspect of our private enterprise program in that it brings together policy reform, institutional development, and utilization of the private sector.

This account also supports the Agency's investment promotion activities. In order to achieve high rates of economic growth in the future, LDCs will need to attract the foreign investment needed for private sector development. Investment promotion is important for promoting and diversifying exports, attracting new capital and technology, and generally improving the participation of a country in the world market.

Approximately $61.2 million in 106 funds is needed to support private enterprise in FY 1988. Bilateral and regional projects funded by the Africa Bureau have been excluded from these totals. The new private sector projects below demonstrate the diversity of the activities and approaches funded under the 106 account.

A Privatization of State Enterprises project (517-0237) in the Dominican Republic will assist in the sale, lease, or other privatization of 51 state owned industrial agricultural, and commercial enterprises. A.I.D. resources will be used to analyze opportunities for sale to private investors and to assist new management in the initial stages of acquisition.

A grant to the Government of Ecuador under the Development Planning and Implementation project (518-0065) will enhance that government's capabilities to identify priority private sector development problems and design strategies that will address those problems and encourage economic growth with equity.

The Sri Lanka Private Sector Development Program (383-0100) will stimulate investment in and expansion of the private sector and assist the Government of Sri Lanka to privatize

state-owned enterprises. The efforts being undertaken in this program include participant training for private sector employees and capital market development.

Through the U.S. Private Sector Investment Abroad project (940-5000), administered by the new Office of the Private Sector Coordinator, additional efforts are being made to encourage increased U.S. private sector investment in LDCs, particularly in the CBI region. The Office of the Private Sector Coordinator (OPSC) assists individual investors in seeking joint venture and other direct investment opportunities in LDCs. OPSC is identifying investment opportunities throughout the Caribbean Basin and working with U.S. investors to address financing and other constraints to investing in this region.

B. Support PVOs and cooperative development organizations as both a delivery mechanism for aid and to help build the LDC private sector.

A.I.D. supports a wide variety of PVO activities. The 106 account provides about $16.5 million in support to PVOs.

A.I.D.'s assistance to PVOs offers substantial benefits to LDCs in terms of receiving economic and other forms of assistance and to the PVOs themselves in terms of institutional development. PVOs are effective in conducting low-cost, rural-based, innovative development programs which complement official development programs. In particular, they tend to serve the poorest, neediest and most difficult to reach populations in the Third World.

A.I.D. historically has been a major financier of U.S. cooperatives' international programs. These programs help A.I.D. to support the goal of the Foreign Assistance Act to increase "the participation of the rural and urban poor people in their countries' development."

Cooperatives are able to reach poorer sectors of the population at the local level, even though a basic requirement of a successful cooperative is that it must become financially self-sustaining.

Examples of the kinds of projects being funded with PVOs using 106 funds are:

In the Private Voluntary Organizations - Operational Program Grants project (515-9999), A.I.D. will promote PVO participation in development activities which address the problems and needs of the poor in Costa Rica. The ultimate

beneficiaries of the project are the unemployed or underemployed rural, and urban poor.

Under a Partnership Grant, Save the Children (938-0279) will work in seven countries to establish community skills centers, providing training and technical assistance to center staff to carry out programs stimulating food production, income generation and community services.

A Private Voluntary Organizations project (517-9999) in the Dominican Republic will promote the export of artisinal handicrafts by assisting small firms with product design, quality control and marketing. A.I.D. funds represent only a small portion of the total project cost with other funds being supplied by PVOs and the government of the Dominican Republic.

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

Section 106 funds requested for this category total $21.3 million. Support is provided for the programs of the Office of the Science Adviser ($14.7 million in FY 1988) as well as for science and technology transfer programs funded by A.I.D. missions. The Science Advisor's program seeks to promote "cutting edge" science and technology in A.I.D. The program has supported a series of research grants related to biotechnology (human and animal health as well as plant genetics) and is now supporting innovative proposals for research on biological diversity. The Office currently supports three major activities:

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

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

The US/Israel Program for Cooperative Development Research Project (936-5544) is designed to facilitate the application

of Israeli experience, especially in agriculture and rural development, to help solve development problem confronting A.I.D. assisted countries. The project finances research proposals involving Israeli institutions in collaboration with LDCs.

In India, a new Technology Development and Enterprise project (386-0507) is designed to strengthen institutions and individuals required to achieve a technology driven, competitive economy. An array of advocacy, brokering, and networking activities will increase the utilization of new technologies by encouraging university-industry research arrangements; assist reforms in employee training and public education; support new product and process development; and encourage new venture development through entrepreneurial education. This project supports parallel projects in energy and other sectors.

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

In FY 1988, the 106 account will contribute $3.5 million to the A.I.D. Human Rights and Democratic Initiatives Program level.

A.I.D. will continue to encourage increased adherence to the political and civil rights of developing country citizens through the identification and implementation of activities which support the building of institutions that promote human rights and uphold democratic principles. Two important strategies underlying A.I.D. initiatives which will receive increasing attention in FY 1988 are highlighted.

The first is the establishment of a strong and independent legal system. Through helping to reinforce the fundamental principles of law, significant progress can be made in protecting the civil and political rights of all citizens of a nation. Projects implementing these principles simultaneously reinforce institution building. A.I.D. plans to continue the training of judicial personnel in due process and human rights, supporting the establishment of legal libraries, publish magistrates manuals and other legal materials, and encourage public awareness campaigns to make citizens aware of their legal rights.

Another principal strategy underlying A.I.D. human rights initiatives is electoral assistance. The right to vote, the right of a secret ballot, the right to a fair and accurate count of the votes are fundamental to the establishment and

perpetuation of democracy. As Secretary Shultz has noted, competitive elections are "a practical yardstick of democracy. They are an inescapable test of public accountability." A.I.D. will continue its election support in FY 1988 through 106 funding of regional organizations' activities, and through programs which will provide technical election assistance, the establishment of a world-wide operational database of electoral commodities, and potential election observer missions.

Equally important, A.I.D. will continue its program of support for: non-government-affiliated indigenous, regional and international human rights institutions which cover a broad range of human rights issues, such as evaluation of training needs and seminars for African legislators and their staff, or educational workshops to teach women and minority members of Third World nations about their basic rights under the law. Examples of FY 1988 projects include:

> The Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (598-0591) is a project designed to facilitate and support technical election assistance in the Latin America and Caribbean region, focusing upon training and promotional activities which are aimed at improving electoral processes and encouraging free and fair elections in the LAC region. In FY'88 it is anticipated that this project will be directly involved in assisting the Haitian government and PVO's in reactivating their democratic electoral processes.
>
> In Asia, The Asia Foundation Project (398-0280) will focus upon the enhancement of institutional resources by providing a legal training and technical assistance project to assist in promoting greater understanding and protection of legal systems and encourage positive regional/national developments in this field.

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

106 funds are used to provide support for technical assistance, training and research designed to assist developing countries to strengthen policies and programs to assure adequate supplies of energy for economic growth. The FY 1988 106 request provides about $8.8 million for energy.

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*See Special Issues Section on Energy Programs for more detail.

Inadequate and unreliable supplies of energy are a major constraint to economic growth limiting potential increases in agricultural output, industrial productivity, transport services and social well being. In addition, the capital requirements associated with government investments in energy infrastructure account for a major share of development budgets in most A.I.D. assisted countries. Funds from the 106 account are a major source of support for the Agency's energy conservation activities and technical assistance efforts designed to expand the role of the private sector in the development and management of energy resources. These efforts complement the policy dialogue and private sector initiatives funded from other accounts, providing the necessary foundation of LDC development efforts and increasing the economic viability of their private sectors. A.I.D. energy assistance also creates opportunities for U.S. private business by creating markets for energy equipment and technical services.

The Energy Policy Development and Conservation project (936-5728) assists developing countries by alleviating energy constraints to their development efforts. Assistance is provided to reform policies governing energy prices and to encourage a greater private sector role in all aspects of the energy sector, especially in small decentralized power systems. The energy conservation component of the project provides assessments of conservation opportunities and designs programs of technical assistance and training in the industrial, electric power and building sectors. Activities initiated under this project are followed up by field Missions.

The Energy Research and Enterprise project (936-5736) in India will take an innovative approach and provide financial support to consortia of private and public manufacturers and research institutions organized to undertake market oriented R&D likely to result in commercially viable energy products. The project will also provide small grants for energy research and support studies and information dissemination activities to encourage the commercialization of new energy technologies based on both renewable and fossil fuels.

The Office of Energy's Bioenergy Systems and Technology Project (936-5709) is developing small and decentralized power systems based on agricultural wastes, including sugar cane bagasse and rice hulls to provide electric power for rural industries and to increase the economic viability of sugar and rice producers. Private investments are already anticipated in several countries and they will have a significant impact on the economics of the sugar industry.

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	---	---	---
CAMEROON	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE	---	---	---
CHAD	---	---	---
GAMBIA	---	---	---
KENYA	---	---	---
LESOTHO	---	---	---
LIBERIA	---	---	---
MALAWI	---	---	---
MALI	---	---	---
MAURITIUS	---	---	---
SENEGAL	---	---	---
SIERRA LEONE	---	---	---
SOMALIA	---	---	---
SOUTH AFRICA	---	---	---
SUDAN	---	---	---
SWAZILAND	---	---	---
TANZANIA	---	---	---
TOGO	---	---	---
ZAIRE	---	---	---
ZAMBIA	---	---	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG	---	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	---	---	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	2,500	2,500	---
INDIA	8,000	8,000	---
INDONESIA	3,280	3,280	---
MOROCCO	500	500	---
NEPAL	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES	2,978	2,978	---
SRI LANKA	5,250	3,250	2,000
THAILAND	3,200	3,200	---
TUNISIA	---	---	---
YEMEN	---	---	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	600	600	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	2,720	2,720	---
ASIA REGIONAL	---	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL	---	---	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	29,028	27,028	2,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	2,200	1,450	750
BOLIVIA	7,370	7,370	---
BRAZIL	---	---	---
COSTA RICA	6,000	2,800	3,200
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	6,250	3,950	2,300
ECUADOR	3,200	3,200	---
EL SALVADOR	12,875	12,875	---
GUATEMALA	6,250	4,250	2,000
GUYANA	---	---	---
HAITI	4,550	4,550	---
HONDURAS	6,250	4,850	1,400
JAMAICA	5,300	5,300	---
PANAMA	4,943	2,943	2,000
PERU	1,750	1,750	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	3,370	3,370	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	3,800	3,800	---
ROCAP	5,650	2,150	3,500
LAC REGIONAL	5,156	5,156	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	84,914	69,764	15,150
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
ENERGY	5,775	5,775	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	700	700	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	200	200	---
PROGRAM OFFICE	800	800	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,475	7,475	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	6,929	6,929	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,429	7,429	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
DONOR COORDINATION	---	---	---
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	425	425	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	738	738	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	1,458	1,458	---

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
PROGRAM BUDGET	---	---	---
WOMEN IN DEV	200	200	---
PEACE CORPS	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,821	2,821	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	4,750	4,750	---
INVESTMENT	2,740	400	2,340
PROGRAM REVIEW	771	771	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	7,810	7,810	---
PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATOR	300	300	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	16,371	14,031	2,340
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR			
SCIENCE ADVISOR	14,662	14,662	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	14,662	14,662	---
OTHER			
SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FUND	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	---	---	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	162,700	143,210	19,490

I. African Development Progress

In the aftermath of the severe African drought of 1985, world concern has focused on Sub-Saharan Africa's growth potential and development problems. In the Congressional Presentation for FY 1987, we outlined some of the problems of previous years and offered an aggressive program that would complement indigenous African efforts. That program, which emphasizes economic stabilization and reform, increased agricultural production, and human resources development, remains on track.

We believe that not only will A.I.D.'s African development strategy become increasingly effective, but also that our efforts to implement that program will be greatly enhanced by the enactment of the proposed Development Fund for Africa (DFA). In addition to eliminating functional accounts, which will increase programming flexibility, the Development Fund for Africa will signal a special U.S. commitment to assisting our African friends in their quest for a solution of Sub-Saharan Africa's unique development problems.

With the exception of a handful of nations, any country in Sub-Saharan Africa can lose the momentum of positive growth in a matter of months. Drought and its impact on agrarian economies as well as increases in oil prices or the real cost of credit have powerful repercussions in the Sub-Sahara since the protective cushions of food reserves, energy resources, fiscal stability and a diverse labor pool are non-existent in most of Africa.

Catastrophic changes can be brought about by a lack of rain, a swarm of locusts, or an interruption in land transportation links. Nowhere in the world are so many people held captive by circumstances beyond their control, and nowhere in the world has the potential for a reversal in the current situation been more dramatically demonstrated.

During the past two years, we have continually re-examined developmental efforts in Africa -- from the standpoint of both the donor community and African recipients. The results confirm that our recent program emphasis based on a mix of basic human needs and targeted policy reforms is correct. Our FY 1988 program calls for a continued mix of project and non-project assistance to complement host country efforts. It is important to ensure that sufficient resources are available to allow committed African nations to exercise greater control of their own destinies.

II. Stimulating Economic Growth and Development

Our FY 1988 program, in addition to supporting ongoing efforts, will reemphasize food self-reliance (i.e., supplying food needs through a combination of local production and commercial purchases). We will support those nations seeking growth with equity and the increased involvement of the private sector in the developmental process.

Our focus will encourage Africans to devote more attention to the kinds of programs that will result in self-reliance, rather than on the short-term relief efforts that have characterized a large share of the assistance programs of all donors since the 1984-1985 drought. Such relief programs, while necessary, have required an inordinate share of the meager resources available to African planners who are trying to fund long-term growth investments.

The effort to ensure freedom from fear of food shortages will continue to be accompanied by an aggressive and coordinated program of traditional project and program support with considerable emphasis on policy reform. We believe such a program will facilitate the entire donor community's work with African countries, complement official government assistance efforts, and provide the continuing support and framework necessary for long-term growth.

A. Current Status Report: Where Are We Now?

In the 1984/1985 crop year, Sub-Saharan Africa reeled from food shortages unparalleled in recent history. As a result, ongoing reform efforts were sometimes diverted due to emergency considerations, and developmental dreams were supplanted by harsh survival realities. Nonetheless, the need for reform has never been more widely recognized both within Africa and among the international donor community.

In the 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 crop years, coarse grain availabilities have increased. Concomitantly, reform efforts have gained wide acceptance throughout the sub-continent. For example, fertilizer subsidies have been reduced or eliminated in Senegal, Malawi, Zambia and Madagascar; and parastatals have been turned over to the private sector in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Guinea and Tanzania. These are only a few of the progressive changes being made throughout Africa.

However, gross imbalances remain throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

In Sudan, a nation which produced a million metric ton cereal grain excess last year, the donor community was called upon to

supply emergency food in western Sudan while there were large surpluses in the eastern part of the country. The Sudanese called upon the world community for help because they lacked the means to transport food across their own country. Internal transportation difficulties plague Tanzania and Mozambique, in the latter due partly to civil strife.

In Southern Africa, an area which has struggled to become more food self-reliant, food problems could return overnight. If the expatriate workforce currently in South Africa is expelled, families of workers living in countries such as Lesotho will no longer have the resources available to buy their food needs. In addition, the supply lines for moving emergency food supplies could be blocked as a result of civil strife.

B. Prospects For The Future: Where Are We Going?

Although harvests have been very good for the past two years, per capita cereal availabilities have merely returned to pre-drought levels. For the long term, food availability is becoming more problematic each year. Stunted marketing systems, population growth, increasing debt, environmental degradation, migration patterns, and civil conflict steadily decrease the capacity of African farmers to feed the continent. Africans must intensify efforts to solve future food problems now.

Fortunately, the 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 crop year harvests have been bountiful, and Africa has been given a respite allowing the continent to devote its full attention to development concerns.

However, by early in the 21st century, given existing population growth rates, Sub-Saharan Africa's current population of 420 million people will reach 700 million people, and by 2025, if current patterns continue, the population will be 1.5 billion people. Providing food and services for this increasing number of people will become more and more difficult in coming years due to the inability to either produce or buy needed commodities.

The current debt burden is a major problem in many African nations. In 1986, Liberia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia have all been under Brooke amendment sanctions for their inability to remain current in their debt obligations to the United States while Madagascar, Niger, Zambia, Zaire, and Guinea have rescheduled their debts.

Equally alarming is the impact of environmental degradation on the continent's ability to increase food availabilities. Deforestation, wind and soil erosion, as well as the

encroaching desert in the Sahel all augur for a bleak future with regard to the productive capacity of the area.

Finally, we are seeing that more and more people in rural areas are unable to make ends meet and are moving to urban concentrations for meager employment opportunities or for access to relief supplies. Often they quickly become part of the growing dependent populations that are of particular concern for planners. Experience shows that food shortfalls are much more immediate, as well as more severe, for urban residents than for rural farmers.

The combination of population growth, environmental degradation, and urban migration has accelerated the urgency of supporting effective developmental programs using all the project and non-project instruments at our disposal.

III. U.S. Foreign Assistance Program For FY 1988

To meet the funding demands necessitated by the unique development situation in Africa, A.I.D. is requesting the creation of the Development Fund for Africa to replace the traditional functional account divisions. The Development Fund for Africa will encompass all of A.I.D.'s FY 1988 Development Assistance activities as well as most of the activities previously funded with Economic Support Funds. The total request for the Development Fund for Africa is $500,000,000. Our Economic Support Fund request will be limited to $100,000,000. In addition, we will be seeking $106,000,000 in P.L. 480 Title I assistance and $77,107,000 in P.L. 480 Title II support.

A. The Development Fund for Africa

The Development Fund for Africa responds directly to the need for change as defined by the African community. This was outlined in May 1986 during the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa. The most notable aspect of the U.N. meeting was the unique degree of unanimity among African leaders with regard to their prognosis for the future and the developmental changes needed to produce positive African growth.

African development must be led by Africans. It must encompass massive economic and financial policy reform which fosters market-based development. It must seek to stabilize chaotic economic imbalances and reduce the burden of massive debt. And, most importantly, it must offer the potential for real growth that will keep investment capital on the continent and Africa's future leadership working at home.

We have been adapting and refining our assistance since 1981 to the realities of Africa's growing crisis. The elimination of functional accounts from A.I.D.'s Sub-Saharan African assistance program should allow for more flexibility in programming while facilitating a better response to development needs as defined by African leaders. We will be able to continue agriculture, health, population, child survival, education and environmental activities while stressing private sector and policy reform efforts. The U.S. will be able to offer more flexible support to those countries which are making a significant commitment to policy reforms.

We are requesting that resources made available under the Development Fund for Africa remain available until expended. This will increase our negotiating leverage by enabling us to hold out the firm possibility of these funds until acceptable conditionality is negotiated.

B. Defining A.I.D.'s Assistance Strategy

The major long-term objective of our assistance is to help African countries initiate and sustain market-led economic growth that allows them to attain food self-reliance and more equitable developmental progress. The major pieces of the strategy are: economic stabilization and reform, agricultural development and human resources development.

In recognition of the diversity of conditions in Africa, A.I.D.'s assistance programs are tailored to the specific needs of individual countries. In general, our programs support economic policy reforms to create incentives for growth and to enable African farmers as well as businessmen to play a more dynamic market role. At the same time, they help develop the technologies, institutions and human capital required for productive employment and sustained growth.

Over the past years we have been rethinking and refining this strategy based on a better understanding of Africa's crisis, our own experience with different assistance programs and modalities, and coordination with other donors. We have made policy reform the cornerstone of our strategy and have moved to focus our assistance on key countries and specific problems.

C. Economic Restructuring

African governments speak with a unified voice with regard to the need to bring about fundamental restructuring of their economies and institutional systems if they are to restore balance in their external accounts, public finances, domestic markets, and in the roles of the state and the private sector.

A.I.D. has been supporting economic restructuring activities through ESF and P.L. 480 Title I assistance -- as well as through some Developmental Assistance -- for years. More recently, we have introduced the ESF funded African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) to support selected countries showing an interest in undertaking policy reform efforts. The breadth of the reform effort sponsored under AEPRP gives an indication of how we target our assistance for policy reform.

Of primary importance has been the effort in agricultural marketing liberalization. In many African nations, the responsibility for agricultural markets -- both for the distribution of agricultural inputs as well as the sales of harvested production -- has rested solely with government entities. The result has been been costly and cumbersome distribution systems that drain limited governmental resources along with artificially low prices that stifle agricultural production. Recently, however, in Zambia, producer prices have been raised, fertilizer subsidies have been decreased and additional private competition has been encouraged. The initial result has been increased production with less government involvement. In Guinea, we have sponsored reform measures to eliminate price controls and to move the marketing of agricultural inputs to the private sector.

We have also been working with several African governments in trade reforms to reduce licensing requirements, tariffs and government regulation of trade. In Senegal, Zaire, Togo and Mauritius, this will result in increased availabilities of consumer and capital goods, as well as more competitive domestic products competing in foreign markets.

Two other reform activities sponsored under the AEPRP program include civil service reform in Mali and private sector development in Rwanda. The program in Mali is expected to see a reduction in the number of people on government rolls as well as the government's divestiture of inefficient parastatal organizations. In Rwanda, we are making $2 million available to support policy studies, and will supply seed money for Rwandan entrepreneurs.

A.I.D. has also been sponsoring new reform-oriented and innovative programs with Economic Support Funds not associated with the AEPRP program. In Zambia, a foreign currency auction has served to make foreign exchange available at a market cost to bolster private sector production and commodity imports. In Kenya, we have supported the privatization of fertilizer distribution which has resulted in a more efficient, affordable and effective system of moving agricultural inputs to farmers.

In Senegal, A.I.D. has negotiated reform efforts resulting in private sector control of rice importation and discontinuation of fixed-price marketing of agricultural production. In Niger, we have been financing broad reform efforts in both agriculture and health which make both more affordable and efficient. Similar kinds of reforms have been associated with commodity import programs in Zaire as well as other P.L. 480 Title I recipients throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

D. Agricultural Development

In agriculture, A.I.D.'s basic objective remains to help Africans achieve a reliable food supply through a blend of increased food production, market liberalization, and more efficient food handling and storage. A key component of our strategy is the support for agricultural structural reforms such as pricing, market liberalization and the privatization of parastatals.

Agricultural research to provide needed technology continues to be our highest priority in Africa. Much of our support for agricultural research is directed through a farming system orientation which seeks to address development constraints throughout the production process. In Gambia, we have made the Agriculture Research and Diversification project, a major farming systems effort, the centerpiece of our country portfolio. Farming systems research projects are also active in Zaire, Zambia and Liberia. In addition, we have major agricultural projects under way in Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Swaziland, Zambia, Botswana and Rwanda. Concurrently, we are strengthening schools of agriculture in Kenya and Cameroon, as well as improving agricultural faculties through participant training activities.

We do not believe that every country needs or can support a large and comprehensive research program. In many cases, fundamental research is more appropriately suited for international agricultural research centers. Thus, we will continue to support the research of several international centers throughout Africa as well as use the resources of U.S. Title XII institutions on specific problems. Of particular interest is the development and testing of improved seed varieties and agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, and water management methodologies.

We have found throughout Africa that often the dissemination of technology is quicker and better through informal or private sector channels than through formal or governmental means. If high-yield seeds are developed, or appropriate pesticides are made available, African farmers will use them and use them

effectively. Of particular interest is our emphasis on getting technology to women, as they are the major agricultural producers in much of Africa.

Another key element to our agricultural emphasis is the support for market links development. This includes both fostering policies conducive to improved trade as well as creating, rehabilitating and maintaining appropriate physical and market infrastructure.

Finally, it has become increasingly clear that the improved management of Africa's natural resources, especially land, water and trees for fuelwood, must be an integral part of our agricultural assistance efforts. The depletion of soils, deforestation, and poor land management are having a major long-term negative impact on Africa's agricultural future.

We are currently focusing on four major area of concentration: agroforestry, soil and water conservation, fuelwood management, and energy. In Senegal, the $10.0 million Reforestation Project will mobilize local and private resources for treeplanting. The Ruhengeri Resources Analysis and Management project in Rwanda is working with local farmers to reduce soil erosion and improve watershed stability within an environ- mentally sensitive watershed. In Sudan the $4.6 million Renewable Energy project has used a combination of U.S. dollar resources and local currency to promote both the production and conservation of fuelwood resources through local institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Africa Regional Energy Project continues to expend funds working directly with African governments to help demonstrate and disseminate self-sustaining public and private sector initiatives directed at deforestation, oil import dependence, inefficient energy use, and the retarded development of indigenous African energy resources.

In addition, we are sponsoring activities to learn more about trends and effects of changes in natural resource and energy availabilities and their impact on the quality of life for Africans. Our regionally funded remote sensing activities and famine early warning efforts allow us to provide short-term assistance as well as indicate the programmatic focus for long-term solutions.

Our interest in the quality of life in not confined to the human experience. In the area of biological diversity, we have over 30 activities related directly to Section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which in FY 1986 totaled about $6.0 million. Some examples of the kinds of activities we are currently funding include the inventory of endangered species in the Bururi forest area of Burundi, protecting the black

rhino of Zimbabwe, environmental education in Swaziland, and a project with the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. to inventory the animal life in the Beza Mahafaly Reserve in Madagascar. Many of our activities are funded through P.L. 480 generated local currency.

Of particular importance in making sure that we keep up-to-date on trends and conditions in Africa are A.I.D.'s relations with private and voluntary organizations working throughout the continent. Although the contribution of private and voluntary organizations is often confined to projects when one considers their relationship to A.I.D.'s program in Africa, of equal interest is the daily contact, information sharing, and feedback in the field, as well as seminars and working groups here in the United States which they provide. Our recent cooperative efforts relating to the drought are clear examples of the effectiveness of this union.

E. Human Resource Development

Africa has the highest population growth rate, the highest infant mortality rate, and the lowest literacy rate of any region in the world. The problems of malnutrition, disease, and ignorance significantly thwart realization of the region's growth potential.

A.I.D. has been a partner of long standing with African nations in their efforts to improve human resources and basic human needs in Africa. Although we place a major emphasis on policy reform and structural adjustment, the maintenance of a system that allows growth with equity is of critical importance to U.S. efforts in Africa.

One of the primary areas of concern in Africa is population growth. During the past several years, an increasing number of African nations have begun taking a serious interest in population growth and its impact on the development process. Although we are planning bilateral development activities in 38 Sub-Saharan African countries, of particular interest is the proposed long-term regionally funded population project being considered for Nigeria. With a population in excess of 100 million people, Nigeria represents about one-quarter of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Centrally funded programs are currently active and supporting the provision of contraceptives, commodities, technical assistance and training in Nigeria. The new project will put a major emphasis on tighter management systems and should increase the impact of the goods and services now available. We see a significant unmet demand for family planning services

in Nigeria which we believe can be reached by a more effective and focused service delivery system.

Of equal importance with population is the improvement of health care and effective child survival activities. We are currently exploring ways to support more health care provided through the private sector to ensure that services, once available, would continue to be affordable. An example of one such activity can be seen in Ghana where the manufacture and distribution of oral rehydration salts have been taken out of government and are now carried out in the private sector.

In addition, A.I.D. continues to work with several African nations and the Centers for Disease Control in establishing child survival programs. These programs include immunizations and the provision of oral rehydration salts, as well as maternal and child health and nutrition education. Since 1981, the regionally funded African Child Survival Initiative has been working in 14 countries and has immunized 8.3 million children against childhood diseases as well as two million women against tetanus. We are currently increasing support for major child survival programs in Kenya, Niger, Sudan and Nigeria.

In education, we continue to support primary, secondary and college-level training and institutional support as well as vocational and non-formal educational efforts. A.I.D.'s participant training program has had a major impact on development in Africa. We will continue to support participant training efforts through bilateral efforts and regional activities such as the Human Resource Development project. In addition, in the Sahel region, by emphasizing shorter term training in Francophone countries, we will be increasing the number of participants and hopefully be able to include more women.

With regard to bilateral educational activities, we continue to support a multi-faceted program in Botswana which includes both formal and non-formal training opportunities. In Cameroon and Swaziland, we have major support programs for primary educational development. In Lesotho and Zaire, our human resource development projects cover both formal and non-formal training efforts.

In all of our human resource development activities, we are putting increasing emphasis on the private sector for the delivery of services. Given the high cost of supplying such services from public resources, and the limited tax base in most African nations, we believe that the only way for many services to be available on a continuing basis is through user fees.

IV. Food Assistance and Development

In recent years, we have been exploring several different ways to increase the developmental impact of food assistance. Some of these ideas include the use of local currency proceeds associated with P.L. 480 Title I sales for support of development activities. In chronically food deficit nations, A.I.D. has negotiated multi-year P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) agreements which make food available to those in need and provide funds to support needed policy reform activities.

Most recently, we have carried out two major Food For Progress agreements in Guinea and Madagascar where policy reform concerns were addressed and private sector development has been encouraged. Each program provides 30,000 metric tons of rice and covers the cost of ocean freight. The primary policy concern will be the promotion of open and competitive markets for rice. It is hoped that this privatization will also be applied to other foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Both our P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) programs and Food For Progress activities are made available on a grant basis. These and similar programs may be expanded in the future. We see the benefits of these kinds of food programs as threefold: the food itself; the inhibition of further debt growth; and, in the short-term, the respite from food worries which will allow African leaders to maintain their concentration on development policies and programs.

We are always mindful that the provision of large amounts of grant food to Africa could be a dangerous precedent, and we are careful to guard against the tendency of recipient nations to leave the provision of adequate food commodities to the donor community on a permanent basis. In addition, we are concerned about dependency at the distribution point, and will review along with other concerns, the need for monetization of food resources in accordance with current law.

At the same time, there is an opportunity more than ever before to have food assistance take its place along side the other project and non-project resources available in support of African development.

V. Requirements for Growth in Africa

There are five major tests for an economic growth strategy in Africa:

- It must represent a truly long-term commitment from both the donors and the Africans, and take the form of a mature development partnership;

- It must allow the cooperating governments to get through their cash and political crises as austerity measures hit home;

- Reform must proceed at a pace that, although meaningful, is not politically destabilizing;

- It must sustain and reward performance, while penalizing the lack of it; and,

- The donor community must speak with one voice and work to a common purpose within a common structure for development.

Adherence to these principles will be difficult, but not impossible.

Perhaps the most difficult task confronting the donor community is making coordination a reality. The United States is not the major donor in Africa, although it does provide over 50% of food aid assistance. If we are to achieve our goals, we must ensure that our developmental ideas are mirrored in the donor community.

An immediate concern is the further refinement and coordination of the U.S. Government efforts in Africa. We will attempt to tie development resources, food commodities and other trade and commercial programs to identifiable common goals. In addition, we will work closely with other donors including the World Bank and other international organizations to ensure that the donor efforts can achieve their maximum impact.

SUMMARY --FY 1988--
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BOTSWANA	8,000	8,000	---
BURKINA	1,000	1,000	---
BURUNDI	2,000	2,000	---
CAMEROON	20,000	20,000	---
CAPE VERDE	1,000	1,000	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC	2,000	2,000	---
CHAD	5,000	5,000	---
COMOROS	700	700	---
CONGO	500	500	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	500	500	---
GAMBIA	3,000	3,000	---
GHANA	2,000	2,000	---
GUINEA	6,500	6,500	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	2,000	2,000	---
KENYA	18,000	18,000	---
LESOTHO	10,000	10,000	---
LIBERIA	13,000	13,000	---
MADAGASCAR	4,000	4,000	---
MALAWI	10,000	10,000	---
MALI	8,000	8,000	---
MAURITANIA	3,000	3,000	---
MAURITIUS	1,500	1,500	---
MOZAMBIQUE	10,000	10,000	---
NIGER	16,000	16,000	---
RWANDA	6,000	6,000	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE	300	300	---
SENEGAL	19,000	19,000	---
SIERRA LEONE	1,300	1,300	---
SOMALIA	15,000	15,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA	25,000	25,000	---
SUDAN	18,000	18,000	---
SWAZILAND	6,500	6,500	---
TANZANIA	4,000	4,000	---
TOGO	3,000	3,000	---
UGANDA	7,000	7,000	---
ZAIRE	33,000	33,000	---
ZAMBIA	15,000	15,000	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG	73,000	73,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	82,200	82,200	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	45,000	45,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	500,000	500,000	---
TOTAL PROGRAM	500,000	500,000	---

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
10.326	9.662	9.662 1/

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

SCIENCE ADVISOR

OVERVIEW

The Office of the Science Advisor seeks to take advantage of breakthroughs and advances on the cutting edge of science and to explore the potential uses of new and particularly innovative technologies that are related to international development. Concurrently, 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 and currently involves scientists from over 60 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 3500 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 pursues innovative ideas for application in selected LDCs. Concurrently, the PSTC program strives to strengthen competence among researchers in developing countries.

Over the past five years, policy has been to focus on particularly promising research in target countries. Hence approximately 60% of PSTC funds are used for a Competitive Research Grants program 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 for the LDC Research Networking program with the National Academy of Sciences 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. The two programs have been designed to avoid overlap, and are coordinated to assure requests for funding are reviewed by the appropriate staff.

In keeping with its exploratory role, this program supports the initial research phase of chosen topics, typically of three years duration. 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 $5.662 million for this competitive research grants program in FY 1988. In FY 1987 A.I.D. plans to obligate $5.662 million for the approximately 35 proposals to be selected from over 500 submitted for competitive consideration. In FY 1986, A.I.D. obligated $6.3 million. Of this amount, $6.0 million funded 46 proposals under the Innovative Scientific Research Project (936-5542) and $0.3 million funded technical assistance activities under the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project (936-5543).

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

- To stimulate and support new research approaches to current or emerging development problems;

- To assist LDCs in building the scientific and technological capacity they need to attack such problems on their own; and

- To involve LDC scientists and scientific institutions more directly in science planning, information exchange and technology transfer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Biological Diversity is a new research module initiated in FY 1986 whose substantive focus was derived from the results of the Congressionally mandated study of biological diversity and previous PSTC and NAS experience in genetic resources research.

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

The proposals undergo internal and external scientific peer review and are specifically evaluated for scientific merit, relevance to development, innovative character, and LDC capacity-building aspects. Research proposals from LDC institutions which have good potential but inadequate

design may receive modest technical assistance from the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project to enhance their competitiveness.

Response from the scientific community has been most enthusiastic and is increasing. In FY 1981 120 submissions were received; more than 600 were received for the FY 1986 competition. Altogether some 3500 submissions have been received through October 1986, with the majority now originating in LDCs. Two-thirds of the proposals funded in FY 1986 were awarded directly to LDC institutions. An additional one third involves active LDC collaboration with U.S. scientists.

Because this program supports the initial phase of research and much of the research is longer term, results are not always immediate. Some of the projects, however, have begun to show results:

Researchers in Peru have developed methods to increase the earthquake resistance of adobe constructions by 300 percent and have evaluated a variety of Peruvian soils to develop simple field tests to rate their suitability for adobe masonry. The findings have been disseminated to local builders and further research is being conducted.

Honduran researchers have developed a nearly perfect building material that is cheap, millable, nailable, fireproof, termite-proof, rotproof, and water and earthquake-tolerant. They have developed structural panels from a special mixture of Portland cement and wood particles, a plentiful by-product of Honduras' forest industry (where 60-70 percent of whole harvested trees currently goes to waste). Several common species of Honduran pine have been found to give excellent results without any pre-treatment. The Honduran government and private industry have expressed interest in the process. This research has also produced a spinoff of importance to the U.S.--America's lodgepole pine has been identified as another promising species.

U.S. and Jamaican researchers have developed successful underwater techniques for restoring environmentally damaged nearshore areas, while at the same time preserving one of the Caribbean's most valuable resources -- the seagrasses. Seagrasses are the dominant marine and estuarine submerged plants and are a major source of food and erosion control This research project has aided Jamaica to improve nearshore fishing, coastal erosion control and employment opportunities. It serves as a model for other countries in the preservation of their coastal wetlands. As a follow-on to this research effort: the National Resources Conservation Department of Jamaica (NRCD) is currently working on a five year underwater rehabilitation program; the Jamaican goverment is considering implementing a national policy for the rehabilitation, preservation and maintenance of coastal wetlands; the UNFAO picked up the technology, tested it in the Philippines, and has begun to transfer the entire technology to Southeast Asian countries at the request of heads of states in that area. Florida has been bringing

the technology home as it has launched its own comprehensive coastal wetlands recovery plan based on the project's successes in Jamaica and the Philippines. Additionally, Florida will be one of the first states to participate in the implementation of HR 5163, the Coastal Wetland Recovery Act.

II. LDC Research Networking

In FY 1988, 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 (NAS). Four million dollars was budgeted for FY 1987. In FY 1986, $4.3 million was obligated for this project.

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. Proposals are subject to peer review and funding decisions are made by a committee of scientists. About one-third of the proposals submitted have been funded. The NAS provides a range of support services to the principal investigator: help in project design; workshops where principal investigators share information; and, when required, short-term training in innovative research technologies.

For FY 1988 the NAS program will fund the following six networks of LDC research:

1. Grain Amaranth, which was widely grown in pre-Columbian America, has high nutritional potential and grows well in semi-arid climates where many other food crops are unproductive. Ten grants have been approved to institutions in Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, and Thailand to increase the productivity of this plant through germ plasm selection and specific field trials.

2. The network on Fast-growing Trees deals with leguminous and other fast-growing tropical species. These are important both for reforestation and for agro-forestry. Fourteen 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 other crops. Thirteen grants are active to date in Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, and Thailand.

4. The Mosquito Vector research network will study the ecology of mosquitoes which transmit malaria and viral diseases such as dengue and yellow fever, and develop new vector control mechanisms such as natural predators and pathogens of the vectors. 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. Ten institutions in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Peru, and the Philippines, are working in this area.

6. The sixth network - Acute Respiratory Infection in Children - has thirteen 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.

Results from the Biological Nitrogen Fixation program illustrate its potential long-term impact. Nitrogen is a key plant nutrient, and imported, petroleum based nitrogen fertlizer is a major cost to poor farmers and to developing countries. Some soil microorganisms can fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and can make that nitrogen available to plants. The biological nitrogen fixation research described below is making major progress in the attempt to substitute microbial processes for the purchase of expensive nitrogen fertilizers.

In Kenya, researchers isolated nitrogen fixing Rhizobia (bacteria) active at higher temperatures than previously reported. This offers the promise of increasing success in replacing commercial nitrogen fertilizer in legume production in hot tropical soils. Having demonstrated that the legume variety inluences the efficiency of nitrogen fixation, researchers in Kenya and Brazil are beginning to breed new and better legume varieties. Mexican molecular biologists funded by the NAS have transferred the genes controling nitrogen-fixing capability between species of bacteria; they are continuing the research in the attempt to improve the soil bacteria associated with the common bean.

A major research goal of the Biological Nitrogen Fixation program is identification and development of organisms that fix nitrogen for grass species (such as grains and sugar cane). NAS supported researchers have recently proven that under appropriate conditions biological nitrogen fixation is a major contributor to nutrition of Kaller grass (in Pakistan) and to a sugar cane variety (in Brazil). They are now specifying the strains of bacteria responsible, and beginning to quantify the fertilizer savings that might be expected. Kaller grass has the additional interesting property of thriving on highly saline soils where few other plants can survive, and therefore seems to offer great promise for land reclamation.

In the Rapid Epidemiological Assessment program, a project in Peru has applied quality control methods to evaluate the effectiveness of health services and prevalence of malnutrition. The approach appears to provide quick, cheap and reliable data to improve the efficiency and effectivness of health services. The method is now described in a working manual and the researchers and the Peruvian Ministry of Health are institutionalizing its use. In Guatemala, researchers have developed a "sentinal" warning system: school teachers are trained to measure pupils' height, and averaged results are used to predict the prevalence of malnutrition in the community. Similarly, a Brazilian group takes data from routine children's autopsies to assess the state of the community's vitamin A malnutrition. Both approaches provide new sources of community public health data to health planners with very low costs.

Two NAS grantees won major scientific awards in their own countries in 1986. Luis Sumar, who is working on breeding improved cultivars of grain amaranth, was awarded the Peruvian Order of the Sun by President Garcia. In Thailand Dr. Sakol Panyim, who is working on DNA probes to distinguish among related species of malaria vector mosquitos, was named Scientist of the Year by the Thai Institute for the Promotion of Science.

The NAS also carries out selected studies, workshops and other activities related to the development of LDC research programs, including a major dissemination effort of NAS findings. Examples include: 1) a workshop (September 30- October 4, 1986) on cutting edge applications of microcomputers, and 2) a publication on agricultural, health and energy applications of microcomputers in developing countries.

The NAS has been encouraged during the life of this project to seek additional, complementary resources that would match those provided by AID. While the NAS itself, which is Congressionally chartered but without Congressional appropriation, has very limited resources, it has attracted contributions, mostly in kind. These are estimated by the NAS to exceed $22 million over the current life of project.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
4.785	5.000 1/	5.000

1/ Appropriated for FY 1987 by separate Congressional action under P.L. 99591, the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution.

U.S.- ISRAEL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

In FY 1985, A.I.D. was requested by the Congress to implement a new program to fund, through cooperative projects, the application of relevant Israeli technology to less developed country (LDC) problems. In response, A.I.D. initiated the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program (936-5544) as a separate initiative linking Israeli and developing country scientists in joint research projects. The program was announced in November 1984. Over 500 LDC/Israeli proposals were received in the program's first calendar year (FY 1985-86). Fourteen grants were made in FY 1985, totalling the $2 million appropriated. $4.8 million was authorized from Energy and Selected Development Activities, Development Assistance in FY 1986, enabling 33 grants to be funded and $5 million was authorized from Energy and Selected Development Activities in 1987. In FY 1988 A.I.D. requests $5 million for this program. Given the need for longer term Israel-LDC linkages, this will only fund 20, 4-5 year grants in FY 1988 (assuming a maximum funding level of $250,000 per grant.) It is expected that competition for support will remain intense.

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 LDC scientists need to address their own problems. The U.S.-Israel CDR program seeks innovative research ideas in the natural sciences and engineering that aim to solve serious development problems.

POLICIES

The program is based on the fact that Israel has been uniquely effective in applying science and technology to its development needs. The intensely practical experience of applying research to the needs of a relatively small scale developing economy should be transferable to many developing countries. Moreover, Israel excels in technological areas such as arid lands management, irrigation, solar energy, biotechnology, biological pest control and aquaculture. Israeli laboratories also have very strong capabilities in hydrology, biomedical research and computer science. Many Israeli scientists have already established good working relationships with developing country counterparts through prior exchanges, cooperative research, publications and training programs.

It appears that improved scientific collaboration between Israel and African, Asian and Latin American countries can help develop new scientific solutions to problems of international development. The U.S. management of this program assures visibility to both beneficiaries and that the cooperation meets U.S. development assistance goals in the host countries.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

Beginning in FY 1988, the CDR program will fund cooperative Israeli-LDC research proposals up to $250,000, initiated by either LDC or Israeli scientific institutions. This was necessitated by the need to promote longer term (5 year rather than 3 year) Israel-LDC relationships. Grants in fiscal years 1985-87 were limited to $150,000. Investigators may be from universities, government laboratories or the for-profit private sector. The CDR program concentrates on the initial, particularly innovative phase of an investigation. It should be noted that the U.S.-Israel CDR program is not focused on the economic development of Israel but emphasizes areas in which Israeli research interests and expertise are particularly valuable to LDCs.

The exact number of grants awarded under this program depends on the availability of funds; however, we anticipate funding between 30-35 projects in FY 1987 ($5 million funding level and $150,000 maximum per grant) but only 20-25 in FY 1988 ($5 million funding level and $250,000 maximum per grant).

In agriculture, for example, research projects are already underway: to develop new fruit, forage and nut crops for arid lands like Botswana; to fight the spread of African cassava mosaic virus by developing new ways to control its whitefly vector; to grown viable crops in sand dunes; to develop all-male hybrid fish (tilapia) for aquaculture; to develop improved (including genetically-engineered) biocontrol agents against soil-borne plant pathogens and disease carrying mosquitos; to optimize nitrogen fertilization of rice by the water fern azolla; and to develop new methods for controlling coffee rust.

In other projects, Israeli health researchers and their developing country counterparts are developing new methods for the rapid detection of drug-resistant leprosy, new chemical and immunochemical agents to fight malaria, and better ways to identify disease causing fungi in Africa. A nutrition project will investigate the use of the naturally occurring isotopes of carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen as indigenous tracers for studying the flow of nutrition in humans. This could eliminate the current need for radioactive tracers. In the field of environmental engineering, a project is underway to develop an anaerobic biological system for processing industrial wastes in ponds.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
3.761.521 1/	3.600.000 2/	3.600.000 3/

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) provides flexible economic assistance to address economic structural and development problems in countries of particular security and political interest to the United States.

ESF planning is carried out in accord with Chapter 4 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, which states that to the extent feasible, policy guidance governing provision of development assistance should be applied to the ESF program.

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) implements the ESF program in consultation with the Department of State, and under the direction of the Administrator of A.I.D. and the general foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State. Overseas, ESF is programmed by A.I.D. with the collaboration of U.S. embassy, other U.S. government and host country officials and frequently with the active cooperation of international financial institutions and other bilateral and private donors.

ESF is employed to provide foreign exchange to help recipient countries to meet urgent balance-of-payments and budget needs, notably to finance procurement of essential goods and services from the United States and to promote public and private sector cooperation. ESF balance-of-payments support can finance public and private sector imports where foreign exchange is extremely scarce and economic instability exists or is threatening. This support may be provided through cash transfers or commodity import programs. ESF also may be applied to support discrete projects targeted at improving the standard of living for the poor, including provision of

1/ Includes $100.0 million supplemental appropriation for the Philippines, $35.553 million for the Fund for Northern Ireland, and $85.968 million deobligation/reobligation reappropriation.

2/ Includes $50.0 million deobligation/reobligation estimated reappropriation. Does not include $2.97 million in FY 1987 supplemental request. See separate Annex on FY 1987 supplemental.

3/ Includes $12.500 million in deobligation/reobligation reappropriation estimates.

productive infrastructure, upon which increased private investment, economic productivity and sustainable job creation may be based. Local currency, often provided by host governments in amounts equivalent to dollars received, as a condition under ESF programs, may be used to finance domestic private investment, productive infrastructure or projects in such sectors as health and child survival, rural development and nutrition, and vocational training and education, with direct impact on the poor.

The Economic Support Fund also is used to support allies and developing nations heavily burdened by high costs of their own defense. ESF is frequently provided either in recognition of provision of military base or access rights, or as non-project assistance, frequently within the context of major multi-donor structural adjustment programs. In such cases, where local currencies become available through the sale of U.S. currency to the private sector, U.S. policy leverage and the impact of the ESF program are considerably enhanced.

A number of exogenous factors, including the downward spiral of prices for such commodities as petroleum and copper, have helped to create economic instability in many Third World countries. The failure of a number of these countries to diversify their economies has exacerbated the problem. The seeds of a major threat to U.S. security interests are contained therein.

In light of factors such as those delineated above, negotiation of meaningful conditionality for ESF becomes all the more necessary. Conditions for the provision of ESF are negotiated bilaterally with the recipient governments; conditionality may include reforms designed to improve prospects for economic growth and productivity, including major macroeconomic reforms. ESF resources help cushion short-term effects of adjustment programs, whose longer-term results lead to economic stability. These reforms are targeted at such areas as domestic pricing policies and reduction of subsidies, foreign exchange access and exchange rates, tax and tariff reforms. Such major policy changes, which can impact positively on the national economy in developing countries, can best be addressed using non-project ESF rather than traditional projectized development assistance.

ESF Program Achievements

ESF programs have been successful in achieving foreign policy and economic development objectives, promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting U.S. national interests. ESF programs are:

-- supporting the continued progress toward a permanent peace and stability in the Middle East region through economic aid to Egypt and Israel;

-- supporting development activities in agriculture and technology transfer in Jordan; assistance for development activities in the West Bank and Gaza; and regional cooperation activities among Israel, Jordan and other neighboring Arab countries;

-- providing critical balance-of-payments assistance to Turkey;

-- furnishing economic assistance to countries with which the United States has base or access rights agreements such as the Philippines, Portugal and Kenya;

-- supporting economic reform and encouraging political reform in such important democracies as the Philippines and Jamaica, and encouraging the transition to viable economic growth and democratic reform in Haiti;

-- supporting efforts by the Central American countries to achieve economic stability and renewed long-term growth; to promote equity and broader participation in development; to strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights, thereby consolidating the region's remarkable progress toward democracy and helping to deal with the underlying sources of social and political unrest in the region; and

-- facilitating African economic policy reform initiatives necessary for economic stabilization and sustained economic growth; mitigating political instability by supporting sustained efforts to alleviate severe economic problems; and supporting U.S. foreign policy objectives in such countries as Liberia, Sudan, Senegal, Chad, Somalia, and Kenya.

Specific accomplishments which have resulted from the use of ESF assistance for development purposes and the improvement of economic performance include the following:

-- In Egypt, A.I.D. has provided $242 million for three telecommunications projects, resulting in a dramatic improvement in telephone service in Alexandria and Cairo and an expansion of telephone service to residents of those cities, many of whom have been on a waiting list for ten years or more. Better service

has made it possible for the government to increase service charges and fees, bringing the telecommunications systems close to financial self-sufficiency.

-- During implementation of the Jordan Valley Agricultural Services project, it soon became apparent that a severe parasitical infestation was affecting the 5,000 hectares of fruit trees in the Jordan Valley. The parasite was causing not only losses in fruit production, but also significant casualties of fruit trees resulting from heavily concentrated infestations. Through the Technical Services and Feasibility Studies project, a biological control consultant was brought to Jordan on short notice to work exclusively on this critical problem. A biological control department within the Ministry of Agriculture was established and required training was provided, through ESF financing. This department has been successful, not only in controlling the parasite, but also in maintaining a readiness to identify and control, through biological methods, further outbreaks of parasites, both within and outside the Jordan Valley.

-- The Botswana Workforce and Skills Training project (BWAST) helps the government alleviate shortages of skilled manpower and, simultaneously, to provide public and private sector assistance in employment generation. Specifically, the project is designed to increase the number of trained Botswana citizens to help generate employment, through technical assistance and training.

By educating persons in disciplines related to job creation, BWAST has made rapid advances. To date, BWAST has funded nearly 100 public and private sector participants for long and short-term international training, and 700 in-country training participants. Moreover, A.I.D. provided 36 contract technicians from the U.S.-based Academy for Educational Development to fill government line and private sector positions while host country nationals were being trained. These technicians possess the skills to assist in policy formulation and implementation of procedures and to otherwise provide expert advice. For example, a U.S.-sponsored technician assisted government colleagues to develop a program which provides initial capital to start or expand local enterprises; this has led to over 3,100 new jobs since 1982.

-- Responding to the urgent need to halt further deterioration of Guatemala's economy and to restore real growth, the new, democratically-elected Cerezo government introduced an economic stabilization package of monetary and fiscal policy reforms in June 1986. The package, now being implemented, was a major step toward reducing the fiscal and external imbalances behind current economic problems and renewing growth of the Guatemalan economy.

The reforms include: simplification of the exchange rate system; tight monetary policies to curb inflation and improved tax administration; new revenue measures; the lifting of price controls on many products and more price flexibility for others; preservation of the government investment budget while restraining overall expenditures; initiation of a process of reducing regulatory constraints to exporting and to internal investment; and establishment of a more flexible interest rate policy. The government plans further policy reform actions to set the stage for sustainable private sector-led growth in the near term.

-- The inauguration in Bolivia of President Victor Paz Estenssoro in August 1985 marked the first time in Bolivia's history that power changed hands peacefully between opposing political parties. This democratic transition occurred in the midst of a severe economic crisis, and at the time President Paz took office the annual inflation rate had soared to an astronomical 23,000%. Export earnings had fallen by approximately 25% between 1982 and 1985, while scheduled debt service as a proportion of exports had climbed to 93%. Declines in gross domestic product (GDP) from 1980 to 1985 reflected the magnitude of the economic crisis. The public sector budget deficit exceeded 25% of GDP in 1985 and the balance-of-payments deficit was more than $400 million.

Within weeks after taking office, the new government initiated a comprehensive program to restore public confidence and bring about economic stabilization and recovery. Inflation was reduced to an annual rate of 27% during the June-August 1986 period; the public sector budget deficit declined to about 6% of GDP for 1986; and public sector debt with official creditors was successfully renegotiated. These and other measures helped narrow the balance-of-payments deficit to about $164 million in 1986. The GOB has negotiated a standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund and has adhered to all performance criteria. The

stabilization program has been an unqualified success in terms of the price index, money supply, budget deficit of the consolidated public sector, credit expansion, relative exchange rate stability, and improvement in the debt service situation.

Local Currency Uses

Under ESF balance-of-payments agreements, recipient countries often provide a specified amount of their national currency to fund development projects. Programming of these locally-owned currencies attributed to ESF dollar aid can enhance the impact of dollar assistance.

-- In the Philippines, a major portion of the local currency programmed by the government as a result of ESF agreements will be used in support of rural infrastructure development projects and economic stabilization efforts.
-- In Pakistan, local currencies augment host country support to other donor-financed development projects. This support is concentrated in sectors in which A.I.D. is most active, e.g., irrigation, agricultural research and education, rural development, and family planning.
-- In the Sudan, local currency bolsters bilateral development projects and PVO-administered P.L. 480 Title II outreach programs and helps support drought relief activities.
-- In Kenya, local currency supports domestic private sector credit lines and other interventions to strengthen agribusiness and the non-traditional export sector.
-- In Costa Rica and Honduras, local currencies help to leverage divestiture of parastatal enterprises and will support export promotion programs.
-- In the Dominican Republic, local currency will be used for free zone expansion, agricultural credit guarantees, agricultural technology development, public works, and PVO support.
-- In Haiti, local currency is used for programs and projects in agricultural development, literacy, administration of justice, improvement of local government administration -- especially financial control and management review -- and support to credit institutions and PVOs.

FY 1987 Supplemental

The Administration is requesting an additional $297 million in Economic Support Funds for FY 1987. Of this amount, $200 million will fund urgent needs in Central America; $50 million is for the first tranche of the Administration's new southern Africa initiative; $37 million is for base rights countries in Asia and the Near East (Spain, Portugal, Oman, and the Philippines) and $10 million is for narcotics control

activities targeted at Bolivia. An annex to the A.I.D. FY 1988 Congressional Presentation provides detailed justifications for the several elements of this proposed supplemental.

FY 1988 Program

The proposed FY 1988 ESF program is $3,600 million. The request includes $3,587.5 million in new obligational authority and $12.5 million in projected deobligation-reobligation authority under the ESF program.

Major components of the request include: continued support for economic stabilization and the peace process in the Middle East; promotion of economic growth and democratization in Central America; security and development-oriented programs in Europe and Asia; and economic assistance to Africa. Following is a summary, by country, of the FY 1988 request.

AFRICA

In addition to funds provided under the new Development Fund for Africa, a total of $100 million in ESF is requested for use in African countries of particular political or strategic interest to the United States.

Chad - $5 million for budgetary support to key development agencies.

Djibouti - $3 million in financial resources to begin an effort to improve the country's economic base and financial stability.

Kenya - $17 million for continued balance-of-payments and budgetary assistance in support of the country's economic restructuring program.

Liberia - $17 million for balance-of-payments and budgetary support aimed at promoting economic recovery and growth.

Senegal - $14 million for budgetary assistance to implement agro-industrial reforms under the government's new agricultural policy, with particular emphasis on improving the climate for private investment initiatives in upgrading food processing industries to encourage greater import substitution.

Seychelles - $3 million for balance of payments support through financing petroleum imports, with local currency proceeds financing development activities.

Somalia - $23 million for foreign exchange to the private and public sectors to stimulate economic stabilization and recovery through sectoral programs, including transport and agribusiness

development, and/or a commodity import program for the private sector.

Sudan - $18 million will support the implementation of significant economic policy reform. This support involves financing of a foreign exchange auction system or balance-of-payments support, with local currency proceeds financing development projects.

ASIA/NEAR EAST

Asia

Afghanistan - $15.0 million for a program of cross-border humanitarian assistance. Funds will be used to continue health, education, agriculture and commodity support activities implemented through the Afghan resistance alliance and private voluntary organizations.

Cambodian Resistance - $5.0 million to continue support to the non-communist Cambodian resistance forces.

Fiji - $1.5 million in support of Fiji's development plan, principally in support of the agricultural and health sectors.

Pakistan - $250.0 million for the first year of a renewed six-year agreement. These funds will build on earlier efforts in energy, agriculture and social services. Policy reform will be an important element of activities in energy, agriculture and a commodity import program. Also funded will be new starts in agriculture; child survival; an institutional excellence program to improve and upgrade research and training institutions; and a specific development fund to respond to small but important development opportunities which will be responsive to priorities of the new civilian government.

Philippines - $124.0 million will continue support for decentralization and nation-wide rural infrastructure development. A new initiative will provide the government with technical experts and ancillary studies and analysis to develop and design ESF projects.

South Pacific Regional - $11.7 million is requested to support regional fisheries activities and to finance oceanographic research.

Thailand - $5.0 million for the Affected Thai program to help sustain the government's efforts to stabilize economic and social conditions of Thai villagers in disrupted areas along the borders with Cambodia and Laos.

Near East

Egypt - $815.0 million to fund commodity import programs for both the public and private sectors; a cash transfer for continued balance-of-payments support; economic infrastructure support; increased agricultural and industrial production; cross-sectoral programs in science and technology; and ongoing activities in the education/training, health/nutrition and population sectors.

Israel - $1,200.0 million for a cash transfer for balance-of-payments requirements.

Jordan - $18.0 million to continue the process of solidifying and strengthening the fundamental change in strategy focusing on expanding private sector initiatives, as well as addressing the government's development priorities for the West Bank and Gaza. Developmental activities in agriculture and child survival will also be funded.

Lebanon - $0.3 million for emergency relief assistance to displaced and injured Lebanese.

Morocco - $20.0 million to continue activities in agriculture and private sector export promotion. A new initiative in energy will reduce Morocco's dependence on imported oil through the strengthening of the government's demand management policies and programs.

Oman - $20.0 million to finance technical assistance, fisheries development, scholarships and training, as well as water resources development projects and activities of the Omani-American Joint Commission.

Tunisia - $20.0 million for continued support for institution building and technology needs in key areas and continuation of policy dialogue to promote and support reforms affecting agriculture and the private sector. A commodity import program will help meet local costs of priority development activities. A new project in water resources management will also be funded.

ANE Regional - $20.0 million for projects in the West Bank and Gaza to improve living conditions and expand employment and income generation activities for Palestinians residing in these areas and for a regional cooperation project which supports activities that strengthen the peace process and increases mutual understanding between Israel and its Arab neighbors, particularly Egypt.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize - $2 million for balance-of-payments and budgetary support to help sustain the economic stabilization achieved thus far in Belize, and to promote policy dialogue with the government for structural adjustment programs essential for improving economic efficiency and stimulating private sector-led growth and development.

Bolivia - $30 million of balance-of-payments support to assist the Bolivian government to continue its economic recovery program. The funds will help compensate for the anticipated losses in foreign exchange brought about by the government's continuing crackdown on illegal drug activities, as well as for losses from the expected continuation of the depressed markets for the country's principal exports, tin and natural gas.

Costa Rica - $90 million to continue balance-of-payments support in order to continue financing imports of U.S. raw materials and intermediate goods needed to keep businesses functioning in the near term. Local currency from the project will be used for a range of development activities, including divestiture of parastatal enterprises; expanded housing; road maintenance and repair; export promotion programs; and health, education and training activities.

Dominican Republic - $35 million to support implementation of structural reforms necessary to diversify the Dominican Republic's economic base, and to promote private sector export growth. In addition to the continued commitment to economic adjustment measures already adopted, the government is expected to implement further measures to reduce government price controls for basic commodities and to expand the role of the private sector in the domestic marketing of these commodities; establish a policy framework for and implement an aggressive program of sugar diversification designed to reduce the country's dependence on traditional exports; and develop a policy framework and program to permit the privatization of inefficient state enterprises.

Caribbean Regional - $25 million for activities financed to promote economic growth including farm-to-market roads, utilities upgrading, and productive facilities such as factory space and industrial estates for private sector expansion. A highly successful small-scale infrastructure development project will be continued. Assistance will be provided to improve government policy formulation and public sector policy, planning and management. A Structural Adjustment Support project for the Eastern Caribbean states is part of a multi-donor effort (the "Tighter Consultative Group") through

the World Bank-led Consultative Group process. This comprehensive financing program is designed to meet the external financing requirements of participating Eastern Caribbean countries which agree to undertake thorough structural adjustment policy reform and development programs.

Central America Regional Program - $20 million, including funding for continued efforts in national energy analysis and planning, the use of geothermal energy for electric generation and industrial process heat. The Los Alamos National Laboratory has been collaborating with national energy development institutions on field studies and the development of commercially feasible alternative energy sources.

The Central America Peace Scholarships (CAPS) program continues as the centerpiece of A.I.D.'s response to a recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America that a major program of training in the United States be launched, with an emphasis on reaching the disadvantaged elements of Central American societies and countering the large number of Soviet bloc and Cuban scholarships being made available to lower income persons in the region. ESF and DA funds are being requested to continue the project which will provide both long-term and short-term training for over 7,000 participants from Central America and Panama through 1989.

Additional ESF funds are being requested for the Strengthening Democracy project, a major objective of which is the promotion of free and fair elections. The Center for the Study of Electoral Processes (CAPEL) -- a regional entity that provides training, advisory services, research and education on elections -- helped Guatemala organize and carry out training for the polling officials and pollwatchers for the highly successful presidential and congressional elections.

ESF will continue to support services that help improve the administrative, technical and legal performance of national justice systems in Central America.

Ecuador - $17 million is proposed to encourage private investment, maintain balance-of-payments support, and assist public sector development projects. To face the crisis brought on by sharply falling petroleum prices in 1986, Ecuador will need to continue special measures for management of external payment obligations and to sustain essential commodity and capital imports.

El Salvador - $200 million is requested, including balance-of-payments support which, together with PL 480 Title I commodities, should help attain a positive per capita growth rate by facilitating the importation of essential commodities

and capital equipment. This assistance will support adjustments to El Salvador's Comprehensive Economic Program, introduced in 1986, with anticipated emphasis on a more competitive exchange rate regime, trade liberalization, and public utility rate levels sufficient to cover costs of services.

Projectized ESF is planned to support both near-term and longer-run rehabilitation of public services damaged by the guerrillas. ESF project funds are requested to further stimulate private sector recovery and development in industry, small business, agriculture and agribusiness.

Guatemala - $80 million is requested for economic stabilization, which will provide needed foreign exchange, not only to support Guatemala's economic stabilization program, but also to assist the government to carry out a structural adjustment program aimed at diversification and growth of private sector production, especially for export. These funds will also provide for investment in productive infrastructure supporting rural development.

Haiti - $30 million is requested to continue balance-of-payments support for the courageous, far-reaching program of economic policy reforms undertaken by the government in 1986. It will also provide funding for the Haitian Mortgage Bank, the Development Finance Corporation, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Assistance to NGOs will enable them to implement a number of project activities supportive of A.I.D.'s development strategy, particularly in the areas of soil conservation, watershed management and rural employment generation.

Honduras - $100 million in balance-of-payments assistance is requested to support Honduran efforts to further improve macroeconomic performance. The program will build on progress already made toward rationalizing public sector operations, enhancing export competitiveness and promoting private investment. Measures to be supported include tighter control on central government and decentralized agency budgets, continued transfer to the private sector of state-owned or controlled productive enterprises, and further tariff reform.

Jamaica - $45 million is requested to help alleviate the severe shortage of foreign exchange and support the government's structural adjustment program.

LAC Regional - $6 million is requested for administration of justice and for promotion of human rights and free labor movements.

Panama - $10 million is proposed for budget support and to encourage economic policy reform and the streamlining of public sector operations. The proposed program will assist the government to implement a state-enterprise divestiture program in order to rationalize the functions of government by reducing public sector participation in commercial enterprises, and to limit public sector employment.

Peru - $10 million is requested to continue support for the government's program to restore economic growth. It will provide balance-of-payments and fiscal support. Of this amount, the Administration of Justice project will receive $1 million to continue efforts to improve the judicial and court system in Peru.

EUROPE

Cyprus - $10.0 million will support activities to continue bicommunal cooperation and the scholarship program.

Ireland/Northern Ireland - $35.0 million to further the work of the International Fund for Ireland and Northern Ireland. The Fund should be in full operation with initial progress made toward its purpose. An evaluation of impact on the population and economies of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic should be possible.

Portugal - $80.0 million to support the Azores development budget and capitalize the Luso-American Development Foundation.

Spain - $12.0 million to continue educational, cultural and scientific exchange programs administered on behalf of the U.S. Government by the Department of State and the United States Information Agency.

Turkey - $125.0 million to continue support of Turkish economic reform and stabilization efforts. Turkey is expected to continue pursuing policies designed to encourage development of the private sector and enhance the climate for foreign investment.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Congress authorized peacekeeping operations (PKO) under Chapter 6, Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Information on PKO support for United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and Multinational Observers in the Sinai may be found in the FY 1988 Congressional Presentation Document on Security Assistance.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 * Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1987 Supplemental	FY 1988 Request
AFRICA					
Botswana	10,000	10,459	5,000	0	0
Chad	5,000	9,519	5,000	0	5,000
Djibouti	3,500	2,950	1,900	0	3,000
Guinea	0	10,000 h/	0	0	0
Kenya	25,000	14,442	15,000	0	17,000
Liberia	43,000	28,203	15,000	0	17,000
Madagascar	3,000	2,844	1,000	0	0
Malawi	15,000 a/	0	0	0	0
Mali	18,000 a/	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	7,000 a/	1,914	1,000	0	0
Mozambique	13,000	9,570	10,000	0	0
Niger	5,000	4,373	2,000	0	0
Rwanda	12,000 a/	0	0	0	0
Senegal	15,000	27,484 h/	12,000	0	14,000
Seychelles	2,000	1,914	2,000	0	3,000
Somalia	30,000	22,011	17,500	0	23,000
Sudan	114,000	10,000	0	0	18,000
Swaziland	0	11	0	0	0
Togo	0	7,850 h/	0	0	0
Zaire	10,415 b/	24,527 h/	10,000	0	0
Zambia	40,000 a/	17,000	12,400	0	0
Zimbabwe	28,000	5,000	0	0	0
Sahel Regional	0	678	0	0	0
South Africa Republic	0	4,972	1,700	14,000	0
Southern Africa Regional	18,924	28,475	24,304	0	0
Africa Regional	0	977	0	0	0
Afr. Econ. Policy Reform	0 a/	0 h/	27,000	0	0
Southern Africa Initiative	0	0	0	36,000	0
Subtotal	417,839	245,173	162,804	50,000	100,000
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE					
Afghanistan	543	18,308	12,152	0	15,000
Cambodian Resistance	0	3,350	3,350	0	5,000
Cyprus	15,000	14,355	15,000	0	10,000
Egypt	1,065,000 c/	1,068,434 c/	815,000	0	815,000
Fiji	0	957	1,400	0	1,500
Ireland	0	50,000	35,000	0	35,000
Israel	1,950,000 c/	1,898,400 c/	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
Jordan	100,000 c/	95,022 c/	104,000 1/	0	18,000
Lebanon	18,775 d/	15,901 d/	6,967 d/	0	300
Morocco	15,000	16,484	10,000	10,000	20,000
Oman	20,000	19,556	15,000	5,000	20,000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 * Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1987 Supplemental	FY 1988 Request
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE (CONT'D)					
Pakistan	200,000	239,250	250,000	0	250,000
Philippines	140,000	300,000 i/	250,000	0	124,000
Poland	0	4,000 j/	0	0	0
Portugal	80,000	76,487	64,812	15,000	80,000
Spain	12,000	11,484	5,000	7,000	12,000
South Pacific	0	957	500	0	11,700
Thailand	8,000 e/	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
Tunisia	20,000	22,624	16,203	0	20,000
Turkey	175,000	119,625	100,000	0	125,000
Asia/Near East Reg'l.	18,202 c/	26,166 c/	14,406	0	20,000
Subtotal	3,837,520	4,006,360	2,923,790	37,000	2,787,500
LATIN AMERICA/CARRIBEAN					
Belize	14,000 f/	1,914	2,254	0	2,000
Bolivia	0	7,177	15,000	0	30,000
Costa Rica	160,000	120,582	87,716	40,000	90,000
Dominican Republic	95,000 f/	40,000	20,000	0	35,000
Ecuador	4,414	20,216 k/	12,500	0	17,000
El Salvador	285,000 f/	177,045	181,747	55,000	200,000
Guatemala	12,500	47,850	58,787	40,000	80,000
Haiti	5,000	21,321	29,165	0	30,000
Honduras	147,500 f/	61,248	71,406	65,000	100,000
Jamaica	81,000	58,000	25,000	0	45,000
Panama	50,000 f/	5,742	0	0	10,000
Peru	0	7,000	5,000	0	10,000
Uruguay	0	14,355	12,152	0	0
Caribbean Reg'l.	31,128 g/	25,575	19,200	0	25,000
Cent. Am. Reg'l. (ROCAP)	97,993 f/	43,431	13,090	0	20,000
LAC Regional	1,490	8,043	5,856	10,000	6,000
Subtotal	985,025	659,499	558,873	210,000	700,000
NON-REGIONAL					
Oceanographic Research	1,000	1,435	1,000	0	0
Off. of For. Disaster Asst.	0	530	0	0	0
Am. Schools & Hospitals	6,000 f/	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	7,000	1,965	1,000	0	0
OTHER					
Deob/Reob Authority	0	0	50,000	0	12,500
Other Unobligated Balances	0	0	3	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	50,003	0	12,500
TOTAL	5,247,384 a/b/c/d/ e/f/g/	4,912,997 h/i/j/k/	3,696,470 l/	297,000	3,600,000

* Levels after Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction.

Footnotes:

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

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

c/ Of the $2,258 million made available from the FY 1985 supplemental, obligations in FY 1985 were made as follows: Egypt-$250 million; Israel-$500 million; Jordan-$80 million; and Asia/Near East Regional-$3.141 million. In FY 1986, obligations were made as follows: Egypt-$250 million; Israel $750 million; Jordan-$80 million; and Asia/Near East Regional-$3.857 million.

d/ In FY 1986, $43.357 million was carried forward from Lebanon's FY 1983 no-year supplemental. Of this amount, Congress transferred $22.85 million to other accounts. Of the $20.507 million remaining for Lebanon, $6.476 million was carried forward to FY 1987 for obligation.

e/ Includes $3.0 million of funds deobligated from the Syria pipeline for use in Thailand.

f/ Includes obligations of $290.5 million of funds made available from PL 98-396 FY 1984 supplemental funds as follows: for Central America--Belize $10 million; El Salvador $90 million; Honduras $72.5 million; Panama $30 million; and Central American Regional (ROCAP) $27.098 million; Other--Dominican Republic $50 million and Poland $6 million obligated through America Schools and Hospitals for the Zablocki Clinic.

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

h/ Funds made available for the Africa Economic Policy Reform were reallocated to the following country programs: Guinea-$10 million; Senegal-$15 million; Togo $7.85 million; and Zaire-$15 million; for a total of $47.85 million.

i/ Includes $100 million from the FY 1986 Urgent Supplemental.

j/ Carry forward from the FY 1984 supplemental funds from PL 98-396 for the Zablocki Clinic.

k/ Includes $6 million reprogrammed from Somalia deobligations to Ecuador.

l/ Includes $90.0 million from Jordan's FY 1985 Supplemental.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND OBLIGATIONS - FY 1981-1988
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

Category	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987-NOA Estimated	FY 1987 Suppl. Estimated	FY 1988 Proposed
Project-Type Assistance	650.600	684.950	881.127	944.718	1,043.333	981.274	973.218	121.500	997.693
Percentage of Total	29.58%	24.73%	29.65%	30.03%	22.18%	19.97%	27.41%	40.91%	27.81%
Com. Imp. Prg./Spec. Procurement Activities	370.500	597.500	497.250	563.055	436.062	442.733	286.888	0.000	283.500
Percentage of Total	16.85%	21.57%	16.73%	17.90%	9.27%	9.01%	8.08%	0.00%	7.90%
Cash/Balance of Payments	1,178.200	1,487.814	1,593.085	1,638.394	3,224.290	3,488.890	2,289.894	175.500	2,306.307
Percentage of Total	53.57%	53.71%	53.61%	52.08%	68.55%	71.01%	64.50%	59.09%	64.29%
Total	2,199.300	2,770.264	2,971.462	3,146.167	4,703.685	4,912.897	3,550.000 a/	297.000	3,587.500 a/
Total Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

a/ In FY 1987, does not include $50.0 million of deob/reob authority, and in FY 1988, does not include $12.5 million of deob/reob authority, because it will not be known until the end of the fiscal year how these funds have been used.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1988
($ in Millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Com. Imp. Prgs. & Spec. Proc. Activities	Cash/Balance of Payments	Total FY 1988 CP
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
CHAD	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
DJIBOUTI	0.000	0.000	3.000	3.000
KENYA	0.000	17.000	0.000	17.000
LIBERIA	0.000	0.000	17.000	17.000
SENEGAL	0.000	0.000	14.000	14.000
SEYCHELLES	0.000	3.000	0.000	3.000
SOMALIA	1.000	0.000	22.000	23.000
SUDAN	0.000	18.000	0.000	18.000
BUREAU TOTAL	1.000	38.000	61.000	100.000
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST				
AFGHANISTAN	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
CAMBODIAN	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
CYPRUS	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.000
EGYPT	500.000	200.000	115.000	815.000
FIJI	0.000	1.500	0.000	1.500
IRELAND	0.000	0.000	35.000	35.000
ISRAEL	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
JORDAN	18.000	0.000	0.000	18.000
LEBANON	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.300
MOROCCO	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
OMAN	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
PAKISTAN	216.000	34.000	0.000	250.000
PHILIPPINES	50.000	0.000	74.000	124.000
PORTUGAL	0.000	0.000	80.000	80.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1988
($ in Millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Com. Imp. Prgs. & Spec. Proc. Activities	Cash/Balance of Payments	Total FY 1988 CP
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST (Cont'd)				
SPAIN	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
THAILAND	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
TUNISIA	10.000	10.000	0.000	20.000
TURKEY	0.000	0.000	125.000	125.000
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	2.700	0.000	9.000	11.700
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
BUREAU TOTAL	894.000	245.500	1,648.000	2,787.500
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
BELIZE	0.650	0.000	1.350	2.000
BOLIVIA	0.000	0.000	30.000	30.000
COSTA RICA	4.500	0.000	85.500	90.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.000	0.000	35.000	35.000
ECUADOR	0.000	0.000	17.000	17.000
EL SALVADOR	35.500	0.000	164.500	200.000
GUATEMALA	5.500	0.000	74.500	80.000
HAITI	5.000	0.000	25.000	30.000
HONDURAS	6.500	0.000	93.500	100.000
JAMAICA	0.000	0.000	45.000	45.000
PANAMA	4.443	0.000	5.557	10.000
PERU	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	4.600	0.000	20.400	25.000
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
ROCAP	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
LAC REGIONAL	6.000	0.000	0.000	6.000
BUREAU TOTAL	102.693	0.000	597.307	700.000
GRAND TOTAL	997.693	283.500	2,306.307	3,587.500 a/

a/ Does not include $12.5 million of deob/reob authority because it will not be known until the end of the fiscal year how these funds have been used.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
33.495	35.000	20.000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) assists private, non-profit schools and hospitals overseas which are sponsored by U.S. organizations to educate citizens of other countries. These institutions meet all or most of their operating expenses from sources other than the U.S. Government -- from tuition, fees, private contributions, and earnings from endowments and the sale of services.

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-assisted institutions train future leaders in a wide variety of disciplines. These include agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing, public health, education, engineering and the arts and sciences. They also conduct adult education programs to improve the skills of those already in the workforce.

Education is provided at a fraction of the cost of comparable training in the United States, ranging from $500 to $11,000 per student per year depending on the country, level and kind of education. These institutions adapt American methods to local needs using professional staffs which include U.S. citizens and U.S.-educated foreign nationals. They make a continuing contribution to institutional and human resources development in the countries they serve.

Grants are awarded annually on a competitive basis following assessment of the merits of applicants and their funding proposals by experts from within and outside the Agency.

FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW -- FISCAL YEARS 1982-1986

During the past five years, applications have been received on behalf of 135 institutions. Grants totalling $133.5 million have been awarded to 79 institutions. The distribution of these grants by country, institution and fiscal year is shown in Attachment A.

The 79 schools and hospitals assisted by ASHA are educating 200,000 students from more than 100 countries annually and are providing medical services to more than four million persons each year. The number of beneficiaries has increased by more than one third in five years as the result of grants made to newly-assisted institutions and grants for the expansion of services by prior recipients.

Most ASHA assistance finances facilities such as classrooms, laboratories, libraries and dormitories as well as maternal-child health, diagnostic and medical training centers. Fifty-six percent of ASHA's resources, $75 million, have been invested in such facilities. Other ASHA funds have financed scientific, medical and teaching equipment and operating costs.

Educational and medical facilities recently completed or under construction total more than 2.5 million square feet. The average cost to the ASHA program has been $30 a square foot. This modest figure is attributable to generally simple construction, cost-sharing by recipients and low building costs at most overseas locations.

Major accomplishments during this period include

-- extension of assistance to 14 institutions serving 14,000 students in the Caribbean Basin, including major expansion of three institutions of higher education in Central America which emphasize the agricultural sciences, the natural and social sciences, business administration and market economics,

-- financing facilities and equipment at six hospital centers in Africa (in Botswana, Cameroon, Malawi, Rwanda, Zaire and Zambia) which expanded and improved primary and secondary medical services, pediatric services and nursing schools,

-- helping six universities in the Philippine provinces of Luzon, Mindanao and Negros Oriental construct library, classroom, and laboratory facilities and procurement of equipment; it is noteworthy that these U.S.-sponsored institutions participated in the National Movement for Free Elections which tried to ensure accurate voting lists and honest ballot counting in the Filipino election of 1986,

-- saving Cuttington University College in Liberia from physical obsolescence by financing the renovation and construction of classrooms, laboratories, and supporting infrastructure and the purchase of scientific and teaching equipment,

-- assisting the expansion of the Maru a Pula School in Botswana, thus helping to demonstrate that multi-racial education can be conducted successfully in southern Africa,

-- providing assistance crucial to the survival of the American University of Beirut where 4,700 students are enrolled despite continuing factional disputes and danger to the University community,

-- financing medical and scientific equipment to maintain the Hadassah Medical Center and the Feinberg Graduate School as leaders in health services and natural sciences, respectively, in Israel, and

-- helping the medical education programs of Project HOPE and Project ORBIS to reach more than 40 countries, including the Peoples Republic of China.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASHA FUNDS BY REGION*

Comparison of Peiods Before and After Establishing
Goal of Increased Geographic Distribution
(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Region	Granted 1971-1978	% of Total	Granted 1979-1986	% of Total	Change
Africa	$ 1,325	1%	$ 22,189	11%	+1,575%
Asia	14,855	9	33,328	16	+ 124
Latin America	27,339	17	46,149	23	+ 69
SUBTOTAL:	$43,519	27%	$101,666	50%	+ 134
Europe	$ 24,120	15%	$ 13,535	7%	- 44
Near East	91,282	58	87,294	43	- 4
SUBTOTAL:	$115,402	73%	$100,829	50%	- 13
TOTAL:	$158,921	100%	$202,495	100%	+ 27

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

PIPELINE STATUS

ASHA-assisted institutions generally execute projects expeditiously. Nearly 77% of the $133.5 million granted over the past five years had been disbursed as of September 30, 1986.

ASHA PIPELINE
Disbursement Profile by Fiscal Year
as of September 30, 1986

FY	TOTAL GRANTED ($000)	NO. OF GRANTS AWARDED	NO. OF ACTIVE GRANTS	GRANT BALANCE ($000)	% DISBURSED
1982	20,000	25	0	0	100.0
1983	20,000	36	2	851	95.7
1984	30,000	40	10	1,690	94.4
1985	30,000	40	23	8,933	70.2
1986	33,495	41	37	19,527	41.7
TOTAL	133,495	182	72	31,001	76.8

FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROGRAM

Fifty-nine applicants requested $84 million. Forty-one were awarded grants totalling $33.5 million. Of these, 20 had not received assistance in FY 1985 and 13 were first-time recipients. Institutions receiving assistance and the amounts granted may be found in Attachment A.

FISCAL YEAR 1987 PROGRAM

Sixty-one applicants qualified for consideration. They are requesting $89 million. The FY 1987 applicants are listed in Attachment B.

FISCAL YEAR 1988 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $20 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.

Attachments:
- A. Grants by Country and Institution, FYs 1982-1986
- B. Fiscal Year 1987 Applicants

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
GRANTS BY COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION, FYs 1982-1986
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
Botswana	-	600	550	425	800	2,375
Kanye Hospital	-	600	-	-	800	1,400
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	-	-	550	425	-	975
Brazil	200	-	150	-	192	542
Esperanca, Santarem	200	-	150	-	192	542
Cameroon	-	-	-	325	-	325
Hospital Central D'Enongal	-	-	-	325	-	325
Egypt	800	900	1,000	2,250	1,750	6,700
American University in Cairo	800	900	1,000	1,850	1,750	6,300
Holy Family College, Cairo	-	-	-	400	-	400
Federated States of Micronesia	-	-	-	-	600	600
Xavier High School, Truk Island	-	-	-	-	600	600
Greece	725	695	1,380	1,075	700	4,575
American College of Greece, Athens	300	-	380	-	500	1,180
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	425	295	350	475	-	1,595
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	-	200	375	600	200	1,375
Athens College	-	200	275	-	-	475
Guatemala	950	875	1,825	850	2,500	7,000
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	-	-	125	-	-	125
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala City	-	-	1,000	-	1,900	2,900
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	950	875	700	850	600	3,975
Haiti	150	200	-	675	1,385	2,410
American University of Les Cayes	-	-	-	-	700	700
Bohoc Technical Institute	-	200	-	375	330	905
Hospital St. Croix, Leogane	150	-	-	300	355	805
Honduras	1,500	1,655	1,700	2,500	1,643	8,998
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,500	1,455	1,700	1,700	1,443	7,798
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	200	-	800	200	1,200

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
India	500	500	900	1,410	950	4,260
Kodaikanal School, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	300	-	300
Ludhiana Christian Medical College and Hospital	-	500	500	500	500	2,000
Vellore Christian Medical College & Hosp.	500	-	400	500	450	1,850
Woodstock International School, Musoorie	-	-	-	110	-	110
Israel	2,950	3,100	4,100	4,650	5,450	20,250
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	-	-	-	500	-	500
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	-	300	450	-	-	750
Boys Town Jerusalem	800	250	-	300	-	1,350
Children's Town, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	500	500
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem	-	450	-	200	-	650
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot	1,000	750	1,200	500	750	4,200
Gan Yavne Youth Village	-	-	-	150	-	150
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	1,000	850	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,350
Harry S. Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	150	150
Jerusalem College of Technology	-	-	250	-	-	250
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	-	-	200	-	-	200
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	-	-	-	500	-	500
Machaniam High School, Kiryat Gat	-	-	-	-	200	200
Mother and Baby Hospital, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,250
Music Foundation, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	200	200
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnei-Brak	150	-	-	-	-	150
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Sha'Alvim Teacher's College, D.N.Agalon	-	-	-	-	400	400
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	-	500	500	-	500	1,500
Italy	225	200	325	350	325	1,425
Bologna Center for Advanced International Studies	225	200	325	350	325	1,425
Jamaica	-	-	625	-	225	850
St. George's College, Kingston	-	-	625	-	225	850
Jordan	200	-	400	250	-	850
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman	200	-	400	250	-	850

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
Korea	1,150	300	800	1,300	400	3,950
Chung Ang University, Seoul	-	-	-	-	400	400
Kwangju Christian Hospital	-	-	250	-	-	250
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	200	200	-	400	-	800
Sogang University, Seoul	950	-	550	-	-	1,500
Soong Jun University, Seoul	-	-	-	900	-	900
St. Joseph's Girls High School, Cholla Nam Do	-	100	-	-	-	100
Lebanon	4,000	4,250	5,000	5,350	6,200	24,800
American University of Beirut	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	24,000
Beirut University College	-	-	-	350	200	550
International College of Beirut	-	250	-	-	-	250
Liberia	-	900	650	600	700	2,850
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	-	900	650	600	700	2,850
Malawi	400	-	-	700	550	1,650
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	400	-	-	700	550	1,650
Mexico	700	-	1,500	-	1,000	3,200
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	700	-	500	-	-	1,200
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	500	500
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Sahiwal	-	-	-	-	500	500
Philippines	1,190	1,300	1,200	1,100	650	5,440
Angeles University	-	-	-	-	650	650
Ateneo de Davao University	1,190	-	-	250	-	1,440
Ateneo de Manila University	-	-	1,200	-	-	1,200
Ateneo de Zamboanga	-	-	-	850	-	850
De La Salle University, Manila	-	800	-	-	-	800
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	-	500	-	-	-	500
Poland	300	150	750	250	325	1,775
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	300	150	750	250	325	1,775

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	TOTAL
Rwanda	-	575	-	-	-	575
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye	-	575	-	-	-	575
Sudan	-	-	425	-	-	425
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazel	-	-	425	-	-	425
Thailand	960	500	1,225	700	850	4,235
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	-	-	725	700	-	1,425
Lampang College of Commerce & Technology	-	-	-	-	850	850
Payap College, Chiang Mai	960	500	500	-	-	1,960
Turkey	750	550	680	650	1,025	3,655
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	750	550	400	650	725	3,075
American Collegiate Institute, Izmir	-	-	-	-	300	300
Robert College, Istanbul	-	-	280	-	-	280
West Bank	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Bethlehem University	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Zaire	-	550	715	550	850	2,665
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	-	550	715	550	850	2,665
Zambia	-	-	600	690	-	1,290
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Chipata	-	-	600	690	-	1,290
Worldwide	2,350	2,200	2,500	3,350	3,925	14,325
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	8,100
Project ORBIS	750	700	1,000	1,850	1,925	6,225
TOTALS	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	33,495	133,495

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

FY 1987 APPLICANTS

1.	Admiral Bristol Hospital, Turkey	$ 2,065,000
2.	American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico	1,949,500
3.	American Children's Hospital, Poland	730,000
4.	American Girls Service Center, Turkey	737,128
5.	American Medical Clinic, China	1,000,000
6.	American University of Beirut, Lebanon	7,500,000
7.	American University in Cairo, Egypt	1,450,000
8.	American University of Les Cayes, Haiti	3,861,738
9.	Ateneo de Naga, Philippines	889,000
10.	Athens College, Greece	621,145
11.	Bangkok Adventist Hospital, Thailand	400,000
12.	Beirut University College, Lebanon	400,000
13.	Beth Yaakov Avot Girls High School, Israel	970,000
14.	Blegen and Gennadius Libraries, Greece	1,382,581
15.	Bohoc Technical Institute, Haiti	961,570
16.	Bologna Center of International Studies, Italy	375,000
17.	Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel	1,000,000
18.	Center for American Studies and Life Sciences, China	2,000,000
19.	Central Hospital Enongal, Cameroon	867,000
20.	Chung-Ang University, Korea	1,500,000
21.	Cotopaxi Academy, Ecuador	1,250,000
22.	Cuttington University College, Liberia	935,000
23.	De La Salle University, Philippines	1,305,730
24.	Eastern Technical Institute, Sri Lanka	128,000
25.	Esperanca, Brazil	293,468
26.	Feinberg Graduate School, Israel	1,767,000
27.	Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala	3,821,000
28.	Good Shepherd Hospital, Zaire	1,675,000
29.	Hadassah Medical Center, Israel	3,883,500
30.	Hospital de la Familia Medical Center, Guatemala	250,000
31.	Hospital St. Croix, Haiti	285,000
32.	Hospital Vozandes, Ecuador	960,352
33.	International College of Beirut, Lebanon	450,000
34.	Kfar Silver School, Israel	1,027,000
35.	La Salle College, Philippines	273,215
36.	Lampang College of Commerce & Technology, Thailand	1,154,000
37.	Macha Hospital, Zambia	248,629
38.	Maryknoll Hospital, Korea	1,500,000
39.	Medical Center for the South Pacific, Fiji	5,200,000
40.	Michlalah Jerusalem College for Women, Israel	1,000,000
41.	Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Pakistan	730,000
42.	Northern Christian College, Philippines	1,250,100
43.	Notre Dame of Marbel College, Philippines	1,553,717
44.	Notre Dame University, Philippines	1,276,956
45.	Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras	2,550,000
46.	Payap University, Thailand	1,972,000
47.	Petra Christian University, Indonesia	1,435,835
48.	Presbyterian Medical Center, Korea	1,100,000
49.	Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences, Worldwide	3,375,000
50.	Project ORBIS, Worldwide	2,500,000
51.	Ramses College for Girls, Egypt	1,350,000
52.	Robert College, Turkey	1,000,000
53.	Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Israel	1,511,200
54.	Simon Mazorodze Institute, Zimbabwe	2,090,000
55.	Sogang University, Korea	782,594
56.	St. Luke's Medical Center, Philippines	1,500,000
57.	Taiwan Adventist Hospital, Taiwan	756,505
58.	Tenwek Hospital, Kenya	543,525
59.	Trinity College, Philippines	1,330,000
60.	University of the Americas, Mexico	900,000
61.	University of the Valley, Guatemala	1,930,000
62.	Vellore Christian Medical College & Hospital, India	1,575,000
63.	Wanless Hospital of Miraj Medical Center, India	860,000
	TOTAL:	$91,941,988

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
90.7 a/	185.5 b/	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is responsible for responding to disasters overseas, providing relief assistance to foreign nations, and providing non-relief programmatic assistance in contingency planning, training, preparedness, warning and mitigation.

Disaster assistance manifests the humanitarian concern of the American people. Our record of generosity and caring for disaster victims continues unabated.

The goal of this program is to save lives and reduce the suffering of victims in foreign countries which are stricken or imminently threatened by disaster. Reducing property loss and subsequent economic and social impacts are also crucial to the goals of development in the Third World.

Disasters have their origins in natural and manmade events including earthquakes, floods, storms, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, landslides, droughts, civil strife, accidents, fires, population displacement, and epidemics.

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.

a/ Includes $14.1 million in obligations under regular appropriations, $71.2 million carryover from supplemental appropriations ($70,580,627 for Africa famine and $631,224 for Afghanistan displaced persons), and $5.4 million for African Refugees administered by the Africa Bureau. Excludes the following funds borrowed from other A.I.D. Development Assistance Accounts: $5.0 million for the Africa Locust/Grasshopper Infestation Disasters and $1.4 million for the Mexico Earthquake (carried over from FY 1985).

b/ Includes $20.0 million regular appropriations and $50.0 million earmarked for El Salvador earthquake relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution, as well as a $100 million supplemental request for El Salvador rehabilitation and reconstruction, and $15.5 million in prior-year carryovers.

During the twenty-two years since its inception in 1964, OFDA has responded to 865 disasters in 129 countries in which an estimated 2.75 million people have died and over 800 million have been affected. Immediate and effective relief remains A.I.D.'s constant and primary goal in disaster assistance. Toward that goal, the A.I.D. Administrator, who serves as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, maintains constant readiness within OFDA to speed relief to disaster victims wherever they may be. The effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. Government's foreign disaster response 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. delivers the right commodities and services to the suffering victims as soon as possible. As victims' needs are defined, OFDA manages the relief response and supports documented requirements as they arise.

Fiscal year 1986 was unprecedented in terms of the magnitude of effort required of OFDA. In addition to 40 situations which were declared to be disasters in FY 1986, OFDA responded to emergency relief needs in 15 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 program totaling $91.7 million during FY 1986 for disaster relief, preparedness and mitigation activities. The enormous scope of the Africa drought and locust emergency programs did not distract OFDA from responding to life-threatening requirements elsewhere in the world. The floods in Jamaica, Bolivia, Argentina, Yugoslavia and Chile; the deadly toxic gas release from Lake Nyos in Cameroon; earthquake disasters in Greece, Guatemala, and Mexico; severe storm disasters in the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Madagascar; epidemics in Somalia, Sierra Leone, and Mali all posed critical needs which had to be met immediately despite the increasing threat of locust invasions in Africa.

With all the immediate threats to life and property, FY 1986 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 1986 was a year in which significant progress was made in all geographic regions seeking better protection of populations at risk to natural hazards. Fifty-four countries were given emergency training opportunities in curricula ranging from fire prevention and suppression to disaster management and mitigation. The disaster management center at the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand was expanded. The agroclimatic impact assessment program with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) led to an agency Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) capable of detecting drought impacts, crop failures, and nutritional emergencies. A tsunami warning system was installed and tested in Chile. An advanced severe storm warning system was installed in the South Pacific. Progress was made in implementing hazards mitigation programs and risk reduction activities 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,

warning and contingency planning for natural disasters. Four objectives address the goal of saving lives after disasters as well as reducing the likelihood of loss of life in the event of disasters:

A. Alleviate suffering and reduce the number of deaths in the aftermath of disaster by providing efficient, rapid and appropriate responses to requests for emergency relief; and enhance recovery through rehabilitation programs;

B. Promote self-reliance among responsible officials within disaster-prone nations by training them in contingency planning and disaster management so as to initiate effective and efficient emergency response;

C. Preserve life and prevent suffering through disaster avoidance by providing sufficient warning of those natural events which cause disasters; and

D. Reduce the loss of life by introducing low-cost practical measures which have been proven effective and can mitigate the impacts of probable disasters.

Emergency relief has been the primary goal of A.I.D.'s disaster assistance program since 1964. Contingency planning and preparedness have been instrumental in assisting disaster-prone nations achieve self-reliance since 1969. Disaster prediction and early warning have been addressed at the national, regional and worldwide levels since 1979. In the past few years A.I.D. has identified and continues to demonstrate the effectiveness of disaster mitigation and early warning.

The significant demands for assistance in 1986 and new opportunities for contingency planning, preparedness, warning and mitigation have led OFDA to prioritize its program activities in terms of available resources and likely threat of disaster. This process has resulted in a pragmatic strategy based on regional requirements, co-funding commitments by A.I.D. bureaus and other donors, and political, social and economic considerations related to the vulnerability of threatened populations.

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 and Europe, Asia and the South Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean -- plan relief and rehabilitation strategies, develop contingency planning, early warning and mitigation activities, and are responsible for ongoing relationships with geographic bureaus in State, A.I.D., and the Missions. The Operations Division oversees the personnel, fiscal, procurement and logistics functions of the office; manages the relief operations during disaster responses; is the principal division responsible for liaison with other U.S. governmental agencies; and facilitates the augmentation of resources from these agencies and the private sector. The FY 1988 regional division strategies, program priorities and direction are presented in subsequent sections.

FY 1986 Program Accomplishments

OFDA administered a total of $91.7 million during FY 1986, including $14.1 million in regular appropriations, $71.2 million in supplemental appropriations, and $6.4 million borrowed from other A.I.D. accounts. Of this amount, $86.7 million was obligated for emergency relief and $5.0 million was used for stockpiles ($.5 million) and non-relief program activities such as preparedness, mitigation, and early warning ($4.5 million).

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation

The $86.7 million obligated by OFDA for disaster relief and rehabilitation was in response to 40 disasters declared in FY 1986, 15 prior-year disasters, and six non-declared disasters.

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

FY 1986

Region	Obligations from Regular Appropriations (IDA and Other A.I.D. Accounts)	Obligations from Supplemental Appropriations	Total
Africa	$9,161,375 1/	$70,580,627 2/	$79,742,002
Europe	50,000	-	50,000
Central America	1,383,854 3/	-	1,383,854
South America	3,486,704	-	3,486,704
Caribbean	301,266	-	301,266
Asia	464,500	631,224 4/	1,095,724
Pacific	603,798	-	603,798
	$15,451,497	$71,211,851	$86,663,348

1/ Includes $5.0 million borrowed from other A.I.D. accounts for the Africa locust/grasshopper disasters.

2/ The remainder of the FY 1985 $135 million supplemental appropriation for Africa drought and famine relief.

3/ Includes $1,345,264 borrowed from other A.I.D. accounts for the Mexico earthquake.

4/ In FY 1985, a total of $4.0 million was made available to OFDA for use in the Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance Program. The remainder of these funds, $631,224, was obligated in FY 1986 to provide food inside Afghanistan.

By far the largest portion of obligations was from supplemental funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief and recovery of 9 drought-stricken African countries and from funds borrowed from other A.I.D. accounts for 16 African countries threatened by locusts and grasshoppers. Of the 28 additional disasters to which OFDA responded, the following were particularly significant:

o Bolivia Flood Disaster

In March 1986, Lake Titicaca rose to its highest recorded level following three months of heavy rainfall. The overflow from the lake flooded the surrounding environs in both Bolivia and Peru, affecting approximately 250,000 in Bolivia and an estimated 300,000 in Peru. OFDA immediately dispatched its regional disaster preparedness advisor and an A.I.D. regional housing officer to inspect the affected areas and assess the flood victims'needs. OFDA sent over 700 rolls of plastic sheeting from its Panama Stockpile to both countries and provided two grants to local private and voluntary organizations (PVOs).

o Cameroon Lake Toxic Gas Disaster

The sudden release of a lethal gas cloud from Lake Nyos in a remote region of northwest Cameroon claimed the lives of over 1,700 people in August 1986 and forced another 4,000 to leave their villages. The injured, suffering mainly from burns and gastrointestinal disorders, were treated in regional hospitals. The U.S. Government responded quickly with humanitarian assistance for the victims as well as with teams of scientific experts to help determine the cause of the mysterious event. Studies conducted by a U.S. team of forensic pathologists indicated that carbon dioxide was the causative agent and death was due to asphyxiation . An evaluation of Lake Nyos and the surrounding area by U.S. scientists showed no evidence of seismic or volcanic activity as a triggering event for the release of the gas, which, however, was believed to have been derived from deep-seated magmatic sources.

o Colombia Volcanic Eruption and Mudslide Disaster

Colombia's Nevada del Ruiz volcano erupted on November 13, 1985, covering the surrounding area with ash and creating flash floods and massive mudslides. The U.S. Government immediately concentrated its efforts on rescuing stranded or injured survivors, sending 12 helicopters with support and medical evacuation personnel from Panama. Hundreds of people were airlifted to safety. For those left homeless, tents and blankets were provided and consultants were sent to assess emergency shelter needs. As seismic activity continued to threaten new eruptions, an emergency operations center was set up for scientists to monitor the volcano; U.S. Geological Survey scientists and seismic monitoring equipment were provided.

o Mexico Earthquake Disaster

Although the earthquake in Mexico on September 19 and 20, 1985, occurred in FY 1985, approximately one-fourth of OFDA's expenditures for this disaster derived from FY 1986 funds. The U.S. Government's immediate response comprised large-scale search and rescue efforts as well as damage and needs assessments. The U.S. Government then focused on assisting the Government of Mexico (GOM) establish an emergency potable water supply system and repair the water distribution system. Toward this end, OFDA dispatched water tanks and pumps, chemicals for water purification, leak detection equipment, and experts to provide technical assistance to GOM engineers.

o Solomon Islands Cyclone Disaster

On May 19, 1986, the Solomon Islands were struck by the worst cyclone to hit the country in several years. The storm took the lives of over 100 people and left 90,000 without food and 60,000 homeless. At the request of the Solomon Islands Government, OFDA provided plastic sheeting and fogging machines for mosquito and fly control. At OFDA's request, the Department of Defense airlifted communications equipment and dispatched a team of communications experts to establish radio contact with outlying islands. In support of a housing rehabilitation project administered by A.I.D.'s South Pacific Regional Development Office located in Suva, Fiji, OFDA sent a team of housing experts and provided five sawmills to process fallen timber. The U.S. Government's timely response to this tragedy through OFDA illustrated to the world American generosity and concern for the people of the Solomon Islands.

o Uganda Displaced Persons Disaster

Two violent changes of government have occurred in Uganda since July 1985, the most recent by the National Resistance Movement (NRM) in late January 1986. Since the NRM has been in control, some 200,000 of the estimated one million people displaced by civil war have been able to relocate in the districts of Luwero, Mubende, and Mpigi (the Luwero Triangle), just north and northwest of Kampala. The immediate needs of the most severely affected returnees were basic items to sustain family life and restore some degree of agricultural productivity. Through international organizations active in the region, OFDA provided over $1,000,000 for an emergency water project and for the purchase of 26,260 family kits, containing farm tools, seeds, and blankets. As a result, thousands of people were able to rebuild their homes and continue their lives.

Disaster Institutional Development and Training

In May 1986, OFDA sponsored a Latin American Workshop on Operational Management of Natural Disasters in ONEMI (the Chilean National Emergency Management Organization). Eight countries were represented with three or four people present from each country. The workshop was considered an outstanding success by all involved.

OFDA is providing support to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) for a Regional Disaster Preparedness Center Training Program to provide increased awareness, institution building, technology transfer and information dissemination in the Asia/Pacific region. The Institute has conducted

disaster simulation training for some 40 students and is effectively networking disaster management experts in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region. Other donors, including Australia and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), are contributing to the AIT program. A major effort in Indonesia to strengthen disaster preparedness and management expertise is demonstrating excellent progress. An integrated disaster management procedure handbook has been prepared. This project is co-funded with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Disaster Preparedness and Planning

OFDA, utilizing the new interagency agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, successfully conducted hurricane simulation exercises for host government emergency managers in Antigua and Barbados. A significant outcome of these exercises was the identification of deficiencies in these nations' basic hurricane response plans. Steps are now under way to make the needed modifications. OFDA regional advisors are working with the National Disaster Committee in Honduras to revitalize that organization. The Civil Defense of Ecuador is being upgraded and enhanced through the establishment and training of neighborhood civil defense groups. The OFDA regional advisor has assisted the Government of Haiti in enhancing the national disaster organization which has been relocated in a different ministry, with improved office space, and permanent financing from the Haitian Government.

Disaster Operations Support

Major efforts have been initiated and completed for the standardization of both quantity and quality of OFDA stockpiled disaster relief commodities. These efforts included revised agreements and procedures for packaging, rapid re-supply, quick transportation identification, and more efficient and economical procurement methods. These actions will not only save thousands of dollars but will also ensure that the appropriate commodities are securely stored and that the correct items and quantities are dispatched to disaster locations on time. These efforts have greatly enhanced total accountability for OFDA and the U.S. Government.

OFDA has identified U.S. search and rescue personnel and equipment and has established procedures to immediately alert and dispatch such teams to disaster scenes worldwide, as needed. This initiative directly resulted in saving 33 lives in San Salvador during the recent earthquake there.

To further improve the effectiveness of U.S. Government-sponsored relief teams, OFDA is currently identifying support kits containing life-sustaining tools and commodities. The kits will be provided to OFDA-dispatched rescue team members to enhance on-site self-sufficiency and effectiveness.

OFDA studied how other nations with proven life-saving rescue operations function and solicited information from various U.S. rescue organizations, schools, and professionals concerning methods of pre-identifying required life-saving equipment. As a result, OFDA is currently designing a mobile heavy rescue equipment set which could be deployed with pre-trained

personnel to supplement the U.S. Government response to foreign disasters. These initiatives will forward the goal of providing the most appropriate and responsive relief to disaster victims in the shortest possible timeframe.

Disaster Early Warning Systems

This year OFDA financially supported the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) outstanding work in equipping a state-of-the-art volcanological observatory in Manizales, Colombia, to monitor Ruiz Volcano, which erupted November 13, 1985, with the loss of nearly 23,000 lives. The USGS has also trained a number of Colombians to operate and manage the observatory. The scientific data from the observatory is carefully tied into a siren and radio-based warning and alert system designed by the Colombians to give adequate evacuation notice in the event of another eruption from the still-threatening volcano.

OFDA'S Tsunami Hazard Reduction Utilizing Systems Technology (THRUST) program conducted by the Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is currently operating successfully in Chile. The standard operations plan developed under this program, combined with the new technology using satellite telemetry for near-shore tsunami warning, constitutes a major technical innovation as well as a new warning system that has the full capability of saving hundreds of thousands of lives in years to come.

NOAA's Assessment Information Services Center (NOAA/AISC) successfully completed the development of a model for the $2 million African drought impacts early warning system for eleven countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This program is now being assimilated under the Bureau for Africa program development and management as an adjunct to the A.I.D. Famine Early Warning System (FEWS).

The OFDA South Pacific Severe Storm Warning System has been installed in Fiji by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and is fully operational. This system concludes a four-year effort to significantly upgrade satellite-based meteorology and weather/storm forecasting in the South Pacific region. Fiji had demonstrated the technical capacity and host government commitment to assure continued operation of this system on behalf of all countries in the region.

Disaster Mitigation Activities

In the weeks following the September 1985 earthquakes in Mexico City, OFDA dispatched two school earthquake preparedness experts who worked with Mexican educators and school administrators in designing hazard and preparedness surveys of educational facilities and in developing evacuation drills and plans. In the aftermath of serious flooding in Haiti in June 1986, OFDA funded the development of a highly successful project by the Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project, the Haitian National Disaster Office, and the Center for Human Resources Development. The project trained 18 house builders from the 18 most affected communities in improved construction techniques, utilizing a model home as demonstration.

These 18 builders in turn each gave training courses to 40 participants in the new techniques. The project also produced samples of critical housing elements such as joints, foundation anchors, bracing and roofing techniques and made these available at community centers.

OFDA has supported, through a contribution agreement with the Organization of American States (OAS), the development of a course of studies for host country development officials to incorporate hazard risk and analysis into the design of development projects. Two pilot sessions of the four-week course have been conducted at the Inter-American Center for the Integrated Development of Water and Land (CIDIAT) in Merida, Venezuela. The course is now fully incorporated into the curriculum at CIDIAT, which will bear all the costs of future courses.

Following Cyclone Namu in the Solomon Islands in May 1986, which killed more than 100 people and rendered some 60,000 homeless, OFDA provided technical assistance in the form of a housing consultant and five sawmills at a total cost of about $75,000. This assistance will serve to mitigate the effect of future wind storm and flooding disasters in the Solomons by supporting a $350,000 housing rehabilitation and reconstruction program by multiple donors under the leadership of the South Pacific Research and Development Organization (SPRDO) in Fiji. The A.I.D. Mission in Fiji will contribute $200,000 over two years to the program. It is expected that the housing consultant's recommendations and the five sawmills will support housing mitigation efforts in the Solomons for years to come.

FY 1987 Program

The International Disaster Assistance account for FY 1987 totals $185.5 million. This includes $20.0 million in regular appropriations; $50.0 million earmarked for El Salvador earthquake relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution; $100 million supplemental request for El Salvador rehabilitation and reconstruction; and $15.5 million in prior-year carryovers. OFDA's regular appropriations level of $20.0 million has been apportioned as follows: $14.0 million for worldwide disaster relief and rehabilitation and $6.0 million for non-relief activities. These non-relief activities are discussed by region below.

Asia and Pacific Region ($2.3 million):

Overall, the FY 1987 planned obligations include $500,000 for the South Asia region, $700,000 for the Southeast Asia region and $220,000 for the South Pacific region. Additionally, we have programmed approximately $900,000 for Asia and Pacific regional activities and several worldwide activities which assist and service the Asia and Pacific region.

OFDA's 1987 priority within the Asia and Pacific Region is to implement a new three-year strategy for disaster management, preparedness, contingency planning, mitigation and warning in the Philippines, Nepal, Fiji, and Bangladesh. This strategy is designed initially to support the desire for self-reliance in disaster assistance in the Philippines under the new government and in Fiji based on our successes to date. Major emphasis will be placed on facilitating the establishment of centralized disaster

management and the assessment and augmentation, where possible, of in-country emergency communications networks. Training efforts will concentrate on providing both opportunities for ministerial level trainers and technical assistance in developing relevant training materials, educational curricula and media programs. Networking among host country professionals and international disaster experts will be stimulated to ensure exchange of techniques and ideas for significantly improved disaster response. In FY 1987 we will also provide the expertise of a number of consultants in typhoon, flood, and volcano early warning technical assistance, emergency medical services and urban fire suppression. These program activities will be designed to achieve measureable results and direction for the three-year strategy.

The Philippines is the host country programmed to receive major technical assistance in FY 1987 from OFDA. A strategy for implementation of this assistance has been prepared and approved by the A.I.D. Mission in Manila. Projects will be introduced in ministerial-level disaster management training; assistance in consolidating centralized disaster coordinating; the reduction of housing vulnerability; improvement of emergency medical services; and several early warning activities in flood, typhoons, and volcanoes.

FY 1987 program emphasis in Bangladesh will focus on upgrading cyclone shelters in cooperation with the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and providing assistance in evacuation planning for the small coastal islands (chars) in the Bay of Bengal. Integral to this will be assistance in improving community awareness of the cyclone threat and an evaluation of communications needs to improve warning dissemination. In Nepal we will initiate projects in geological and hydrological hazards assessment and mapping, landslide risk analysis and mitigation planning, and the provision of communications management technical assistance. For India we anticipate a small contribution toward the development of a National Disaster Institute.

We expect to complete the USGS-coordinated volcano hazards assessment project in Indonesia with major recommendations to be submitted to the government, the UNDP, and the World Bank.

In the South Pacific region, our project emphasis will focus on continued technical assistance to Fiji in storm surveillance and warning and some limited assistance to the Solomon Islands in basic disaster planning and relief management.

Latin America and Caribbean Region ($152.3 million):

In FY 1987, OFDA will implement a strategy of more focused involvement in a group of targeted or priority countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region - Costa Rica, Honduras, Ecuador, Peru and one or two Caribbean islands. Emphasis will be placed on building upon preparedness and mitigation investments already made in these countries. The objective is to assist these countries in achieving a basic level of self-sufficiency in dealing with disaster relief operations. Extensions of existing grants with the Pan American Health Organization and Partners of the Americas will reflect this new direction and focus. The placement of two contract

regional preparedness and relief advisors has significantly heightened disaster preparedness awareness and interest in the region in addition to enhancing the timeliness and quality of our relief response. This initiative will be further enhanced through the relocation of one of these positions and the establishment of another.

In support of the targeted country initiative, OFDA has entered into an agreement with the USGS which established a Volcano Crisis Action Team (VCAT). The team's primary mission is to provide immediate assessment and monitoring of erupting or imminently erupting volcanoes in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its secondary mission is to work with regional centers of excellence in Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Colombia to upgrade their capabilities and foster joint responses to regional crises.

In Ecuador, an activity complementary to the VCAT initiative will be undertaken by UNDRO with OFDA funding. This project will place telemetered monitoring equipment on the three most threatening volcanoes, complete hazard mapping on six volcanoes, and, with the Ecuadorian Civil Defense, develop related evacuation plans. We will also continue our project with the Ecuadorian Civil Defense in Quito in the development and training of neighborhood committees and extend this work to selected provincial capitals.

In Peru, the A.I.D. Mission has decided to assign one of its direct-hire Peruvian engineers as full-time disaster coordinator to bring enhanced focus and attention to the considerable portfolio of OFDA-funded preparedness activities. This individual, along with the regional advisor, will expand our efforts at upgrading the effectiveness of the Peruvian Civil Defense. We will also initiate a tsunami hazard analysis and the development of an evacuation plan, with the Peruvian Civil Defense and municipal authorities, for the La Punta District of Lima/Callao.

In Costa Rica, major work will begin on the completion of a national, state-of-the-art seismic monitoring network and hazard analysis. Major revisions to the Costa Rican building code will be one of the end products. The regional advisor, working with the new Costa Rican vice-president, will assist in the implementation of some sweeping reforms of the Costa Rican Civil Defense. Project Hope, with OFDA and A.I.D. Mission funds, will begin a major effort to train and upgrade the skills of emergency first responders.

In Honduras, we will continue to work with COPEN, the National Emergency Committee, to assist it in the development of an operational plan, including legislative authorities and budget justification for facilities, supplies, and operational support.

In response to the devastating earthquake in El Salvador on October 10, 1986, OFDA provided emergency relief supplies and services valued at more than $2.2 million, of which $1.4 million has been obligated to date. The U.S. Congress appropriated an additional $50 million in the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution to assist in the rebuilding effort. These funds, to be administered by the A.I.D. Mission in El Salvador, have been programmed by the Government of El Salvador to finance the following activities: rubble clean up ($4 million); small and micro-business reconstruction ($10 million); housing, including temporary shelter, building materials for

low-income families, and home repair credit ($31 million); and repair of public infrastructure and services ($5 million). An additional $100 million in FY 1987 supplemental funds is requested to continue rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in El Salvador. (See FY 1987 supplemental budget request annex for details.)

Africa and Europe Region ($1.2 million):

Throughout FY 1986 the International Disaster Assistance program has had as its primary focus the aftermath of the African drought and famine emergency. The supplemental appropriation of $135 million dollars for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of drought victims in Africa greatly increased the International Disaster Assistance account in FY 1985-FY 1986 as did the intra-agency borrowing of $36.8 million to meet additional relief and rehabilitation needs throughout the world. We are hopeful that the impact of the projects begun with supplemental funding will reduce the need for the enormous emergency resources required during the past two fiscal years.

In FY 1986 and FY 1987, A.I.D. is leading the multinational effort in a united assault on grasshoppers and locusts in 13 African countries by providing aerial and ground spraying support, pesticides and technical assistance totaling more than $8.8 million. During the recent famine and drought, the United States alone provided $2.2 billion in food and relief assistance to Africa. Even more importantly, the African people, who only now are beginning to recover from the famine, have been spared the suffering that surely would have accompanied a locust-driven food shortage.

For the present time, although spraying operations in some areas of Africa continue, most crops have either been harvested or are out of danger from the remaining insects. It may prove to be only a short recess before new outbreaks occur as eggs hatch with the coming of the next crop cycle and rains.

To provide a forum for an exchange of lessons learned in locust/grasshopper control for West African countries, OFDA is considering hosting a workshop in the Sahel for member countries of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). Topics will include state of the art survey and control techniques, standardization of reporting, country plans for dealing with the 1987-88 emergency and improved donor/host country coordination. The agenda will be developed in collaboration with donor country research and development institutions in the United Kingdom and France with possible assistance from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). There are plans also for a similar workshop later in the year to address the needs of locust-plagued countries in English-speaking east and southern Africa.

In addition, to build upon skills developed through actual grasshopper control operations, OFDA, in conjunction with the A.I.D. Mission in Dakar, Senegal, will identify appropriate individuals for selective training in ground survey and aerial spraying techniques.

In FY 1987 OFDA plans to field a team of experts to selected countries in east and southern Africa to survey pesticide waste and disposal sites. As expressed by the A.I.D. Missions and the regional entities, there is an urgent need to address environmental hazards and to recommend a range of options to deal with the problem, including deteriorating stocks.

This year we will forge closer cooperation with European institutions active in tropical pest control research and development. Collaboration will take the shape of planning efforts for workshops and development of user-oriented information tools, such as grasshopper identification and pesticide user manuals.

To build on the gains made over the last year in strengthening the Malagasy Red Cross Society to respond to the annual cyclone season of the southwest Indian Ocean, OFDA is considering the support services of a French-speaking League of Red Cross Societies delegate to Madagascar. Previous efforts in working with the national society have already brought positive results as seen in that organization's response to cyclone Honorinina.

Whenever feasible, post-earthquake conditions in Europe (particularly Eastern Europe) will be explored for establishing future disaster mitigation through improved building techniques. OFDA policy of advocating risk-reduction techniques will be continued through FY 1987 and in FY 1988.

FY 1988 Program

OFDA is requesting $25.0 million for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1988. The proposed program includes $19.0 million for worldwide disaster relief and $6.0 million for non-relief activities, discussed more fully below by region.

Asia and Pacific Region ($2.0 million):

Increasing emphasis will be placed on utilizing established regional centers of excellence (East-West Center, Asian Institute of Technology; Disaster Preparedness Institutions in India, Indonesia, Philippines) in building national and local community preparedness, mitigation and response programs. Highest priority will be placed on improving early warning systems to forecast geological/hydrological and meteorological disasters and on strengthening the endangered populations' capacity to respond to these disaster threats. To accomplish these ends, OFDA will concentrate on awareness-building within the development planning as well as the disaster assistance community. As in FY 1987, specific country targets will be Nepal, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Fiji as well as the regional disaster institutions. Flooding, landslides, volcanic eruptions and severe storms will receive priority treatment in terms of the hazards for which early warning, preparedness and mitigation will be directed. Additionally, new concentration will be placed on industrial accidents, including chemical explosions, pollution and toxic waste management.

Latin America and Caribbean Region ($2.0 million):

FY 1988 will see a continued emphasis on the initiatives begun in FY 1987, with priority placed on encouraging the respective host governments, the A.I.D. Missions, and other donors to join with OFDA in supporting and funding a wider range of inter-related disaster management activities.

An awareness is growing within the international development community of the inter-relationships between hazard analysis, disaster preparedness, and economic development. Several important events during FY 1987 will further highlight the significant natural hazards impacting the Latin America and Caribbean region. The final USGS Circum-Pacific Seismic Gap maps will become available and the risk maps of South America earthquake, volcano and fault analysis will be disseminated to all participating governments, agencies and institutions in the private sector. These two scientific contributions are certain to gain the immediate attention of potentially affected governments and the international development and investment community.

Early in FY 1988 we will use this and other hazard analysis material being supported through OFDA funding to mount a concerted effort at increasing hazard awareness not only within A.I.D. but also within such important international development funding agencies as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Our efforts will be directed at both hazards related to future development investments as well as to existing infrastructure and vulnerability of population centers.

Africa and Europe Region ($2.0 million):

In recognition of the extraordinary locust plague of the preceeding two and one-half years, OFDA will pay particular attention to dealing with the special needs of locust and grasshopper outbreaks in the context of Mission Disaster Relief Plans (MDRP). Towards this end, Missions will be urged to update their plans to reflect host country action plans and resource inventories, as well as obvious gaps and weaknesses of the system. Candidates for disaster plan overhauls are Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. Other countries will be persuaded to draft a first MDRP. Chad and the Sudan are considered good examples. Where necessary, OFDA will provide technical assistance. A failure to document action agents/agencies and coordination and reporting mechanisms may result in a repetition of mistakes made in the response of the U.S. Government and other donors. The disaster planning process will also identify training needs.

Familiarity with the concerns of individual locust-outbreak countries gained through the activities of 1987 will have identified those countries who would welcome -- and would benefit by -- testing of various pest control methods. Cost of tests will be shared by OFDA and A.I.D.'s Science and Technology Bureau. There is urgent need to explore alternative control techniques aimed at eventually replacing chemicals as the principal locust control method in Africa. Together with the FAO, OFDA and the Africa Bureau of A.I.D. will sponsor a workshop on pests and pesticide management with particular emphasis on safe storage, handling and disposal of pesticides in the African setting.

In addition, the fragility of Sahelian country economies will continue to render them vulnerable to exaggerated consequences of disasters. A major constraint to providing emergency assistance involves mobilization of in-country response infrastructure. OFDA's objective will be to continue to support early warning systems so as to identify potential disasters as soon as possible.

Regarding southern Africa, lessons learned during the 1983-1985 famine emphasize the importance of improving health and nutrition data on disaster-affected populations. Health statistics were identified as the single most important requirement for making high-level decisions on the allocation of emergency resources and for assuring that the most pressing needs received priority attention. An A.I.D evaluation concluded that the famine emergency response suffered when policy makers delayed making decisions due to incomplete data or low confidence in the data available. OFDA intends to encourage additional applications in the use of health statistics in Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Lesotho for disaster response purposes.

The internal capabilities of southern African countries in this area are already developed. However, health and nutrition statistics are now gathered mainly for development planning. While recognizing that institutions need to be strenghtened and the reliability of statistics enhanced, OFDA would like to leverage its contribution to encourage application of existing data for the purpose of managing disaster response. To do this, OFDA is exploring the support of training and technical assistance to key statistical units within Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho through United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and the Cornell Nutritional Surveillance Program.

FY 1987 and FY 1988 should also bring to fruition proposals to strengthen regional Red Cross networks in Africa, thereby augmenting response readiness out of regional headquarters in Nairobi and Harare.

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 86+
OFDA-Administered Funds
October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Afghanistan*[1]	-	Displaced Persons	-	-	631,224	Grant to IRC to provide additional funds for food purchase (Special Supplemental)
Africa Regional*[1]	-	Drought	-	-	5,030,858	African Supplemental used for costs of FEWS System; ISTI purchase of trucks; grant to Helen Keller for Vitamin A program
Africa Regional[1]	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	162,738[2]	Grant to FAO for Sahel; personnel support
Argentina	11/20/85	Floods	12	150,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority contributed to local relief agencies
Bolivia	02/28/86	Floods	29	250,000	301,574	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of relief supplies; DOD airlift of plastic sheeting from stockpile and replacement; grant to Caritas
Botswana	04/30/86	Drought	-	-	25,000	Ambassador's Authority given to GOB's drought relief program
Botswana*	08/12/85	Drought	-	-	1,000,000	African Supplemental used for GOB plowing-recovery program
Botswana	08/15/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,183,587[2]	Grants to FAO and GOB; radios
Burkina Faso	06/26/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	238,000[2]	Ambassador's Authority donated to GOBF for grasshopper control program
Burkina Faso*	11/27/84	Drought	-	-	3,138,976	African Supplemental used for well/dam construction & other water projects; emergency road repair
Burma	03/05/86	Fire	1	21,500	24,000	Ambassador's Authority given to Burma Red Cross
Cameroon	08/25/86	Lethal Gas Eruption	1,734	10,000	273,521	Scientists; physicians; tents; food; safety equipment
Cameroon[1]	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	200,000	Grant to FAO for aircraft parts
Chad	07/25/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	940,841[2]	Grant to FAO for locust surveillance program; specialists
Chad*	11/05/84	Drought	-	-	299,023	African Supplemental used for procurement & airlift of medical supplies
Chile	06/20/86	Floods	15	54,118	125,000	Ambassador's Authority given to Caritas for temporary housing project; additional grant to Caritas
Colombia	11/14/85	Volcanic Eruption	23,000	7,700	2,744,471	DOD helicopters and crews; USGS technical assistance: DOD airlift of tents & blankets; radio equipment; local hire aircraft support
Ethiopia	07/24/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	75,000	Grant to FAO for locust surveillance program
Ethiopia*	10/14/84	Drought	-	-	16,976,592	African Supplemental donated to CRS, LRCS, CARE, WVRO & other PVO's for agricultural recovery programs, transportation support, and emergency feeding

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 86+
OFDA-Administered Funds
October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Fiji	04/21/86	Floods	17	200,000	49,806	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of medical supplies & insecticides; rat poison, sprayers, & spare parts
Gambia[1]	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	110,000[2]	Part of FAO grant for Sahel
Greece	09/16/86	Earthquake	21	45,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to the GOG Disaster Relief Account
Guatemala	10/15/85	Earthquake	0	12,000	15,000	Ambassador's Authority used for support of local relief program and shelter
Guinea-Bissau[1]	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	29,000[2]	Part of FAO grant for Sahel
Haiti	05/29/86	Fire	1	3,300	5,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of relief supplies
Haiti	06/04/86	Floods	79	85,911	212,679	Ambassador's Authority given to Haiti Red Cross for relief program; bridge parts; local purchase of hand tools
India	11/15/85	Floods	130	500,000	10,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund
India	08/26/86	Floods	187	245,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund
Jamaica	06/06/86	Floods	49	40,000	58,587	Ambassador's Authority used to support local relief program; DOD airlift of cots & plastic from Panama
Kenya*[1]	-	Drought	-	-	171,960	Increase in grant to CARE for internal transport of food
Madagascar	03/18/86	Cyclone	99	83,885	21,772	Ambassador's Authority used for purchase of medicines
Madagascar*	04/13/84	Cyclone	-	-	16,103	Increase in cost of INTERTECT contract
Mali	10/02/85	Insect Infestation	-	-	69,790	Ambassador's Authority; technical assistance
Mali	08/05/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,126,015[2]	Entomologist; flying time; pesticides; technical assistance; part of FAO grant for Sahel
Mali*	11/03/84	Epidemic	-	-	872	African Supplemental used for increase in freight costs for cholera supplies
Mali*	09/13/84	Drought	-	-	3,803,059	African Supplemental used for grants to Africare, UNICEF, and CARE for feeding program, agricultural production program, and well construction
Mauritania	09/27/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	154,000[2]	Ambassador's Authority; part of FAO grant for Sahel
Mexico*	09/20/85	Earthquake	-	-	1,364,264[2]	Local support costs; replace blankets, water containers, plastic to stockpiles; support for USFS, Bureau of Mines teams & other technical experts; construction equipment

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 86[+]
OFDA-Administered Funds
October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Mozambique*	01/08/85	Drought	-	-	5,412,071	African Supplemental used to purchase seeds, provide grants to WVRO & CARE, transport blankets
Niger*	09/21/84	Drought	-	-	1,775,325	African Supplemental donated to LWR, CARE & Africare for relief programs and well rehabilitation
Niger[1]	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	61,000[2]	Part of FAO grant for Sahel
Peru	03/04/86	Floods	12	200,000	293,249	DOD airlift of 340 rolls of plastic and replacement costs; local purchase rope; potato seed
Philippines	07/11/86	Typhoon	106	730,357	355,500	Ambassador's Authority given to Philippines Red Cross; sardines & condensed milk; seeds; medicines
Philippines	09/03/86	Typhoon	19	185,615	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to GOP relief fund
St. Vincent	09/26/86	Floods	0	2,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local purchase of relief supplies
Senegal	08/15/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,633,915[2]	Large plane operation; grant to FAO; malathion; technical assistance
Sierra Leone	02/13/86	Epidemic	352	3,000	22,800	Ambassador's Authority contributed to UNICEF/UNIPAC for medicines
Solomon Islands	05/20/86	Cyclone	100	90,000	553,992	Ambassador's Authority used for local relief effort; DOD airlift of plastic sheeting & water purification units; radio equipment; technical assistance; sprayers; housing rehabilitation assessment
Somalia	04/17/86	Epidemic	1,307	7,093	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to UNICEF for transport of medical supplies
Somalia*	09/26/85	Accident	-	-	7,187	Protective clothing for chemical spill clean-up
South Africa	05/19/86	Civil Strife	58	70,000	248,320	Ambassador's Authority and grants to local PVO's for purchase of tents, cots, blankets, and other relief supplies for Crossroads victims
South Africa	05/23/86	Food Shortage	-	850,000	125,000	Grant to Operation Hunger for feeding program in Homelands
Sri Lanka	01/16/86	Floods	168	554,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for local relief program
Sudan	06/25/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	1,024,948	Grant to Commission of European Community for procurement of chemicals, equipment, and personnel
Sudan*	11/29/84	Drought	-	-	33,143,851	African Supplemental provided grants to CARE, UNICEF, & other PVO's for feeding, health, & water supply programs; Mission allotment for purchase and transport of sorghum

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 86+
OFDA-Administered Funds
October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Tanzania	08/13/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	50,000	Aircraft parts; helicopter survey
Uganda	03/28/86	Displaced Persons	-	1,000,000	1,055,018	Purchase (part through LRCS) of 25,630 family kits for the displaced in the Luwero Triangle; grant to UNICEF for water project
Venezuela	-	Pre-dis. Assessment	-	-	2,000	Seismic evaluation
Yugoslavia	02/21/86	Floods	-	1,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority donated to Yugoslavia Relief Authority
Zaire[1]	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	10,860	Technical assistance
Zambia	08/17/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	100,000[2]	Grant to GRZ for helicopter flying time
Total			27,496	5,401,479	$86,663,348	

62 Disasters
40 New Declared Disasters
(34 Countries)
42 Countries and Africa Regional
15 Carried over from previous year(s)
9 Undeclared (6 in FY 86)
13 Disaster types

+ Preliminary figures subject to revision
* Carried over from previous year(s)
1 Undeclared
2 Includes funds from an A.I.D. Development Assistance account administered by OFDA

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 86 Actual	FY 87 Estimated	FY 88 Request
376.951 a/	389.034 b/	426.810 c/

OPERATING EXPENSES

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

FY 1988 Program

For FY 1988 A.I.D. is requesting $426,810,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense Appropriation. This represents an increase of $37.8 million over the FY 1987 funding availability, $16.6 million of which is required to cover mandatory costs associated with the new Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) and the January 1987 Federal pay raise.

Due to funding shortages in the Operating Expense appropriation in FY 1986 and FY 1987, Congress authorized the Agency to charge many overseas expenses to program accounts. The FY 1988 Operating Expense request will enable the Agency to resume funding of all operating expense costs from this account.

Funding

Our FY 1988 request is based on our best estimate of the minimum funding required to carry out the Agency's development assistance responsibilities in as effective and efficient a manner as possible.

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a/ Includes $16,165,000 in local support costs funded from program appropriations and $1,427,000 in prior year funds carried forward. Excludes $5,414,000 in reimbursements and $808,000 in lapsed funds.

b/ Includes $38,565,000 in local support costs funded from program appropriations, $5,488,000 requested to cover costs associated with FERS, $30,600 in prior year funds carried forward, and $4,350,000 requested to cover costs associated with the January 1987 Federal employees' pay raise. Excludes $5,500,000 in reimbursements.

c/ Excludes $4,500,000 in reimbursements

It should be noted, however, that the nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that major unanticipated changes in funding requirements during the operating year are the norm instead of the exception. These changes can result from sudden program terminations, large start up costs of new programs, major shifts in policy or focus, mission evacuations, and the impact of natural disasters on country operations.

These sudden changes are absorbed within the funding levels available whenever possible through deferring operating expense activities, such as procurement of non-expendable property, office and equipment maintenance, purchase/construction of real estate, and operational travel. However, such activities can only be deferred for a limited number of years before they begin to seriously impact on the Agency's ability to manage its programs.

The FY 1988 Operating Expense budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

Funding Sources for A.I.D. Operating Expenses a/
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimate	FY 1988 b/ Estimate
O. E. Budget Authority	$ 360,167	$ 340,600	$ 426,810
FERS/Pay Raise		9,838	
Reimbursements	5,414	5,500	4,500
Carryforward from Prior Years	1,427	31	
Functional Development Asst.	12,208	21,689	
Economic Support Fund	3,157	14,915	
Sahel Development Program	800	1,961	
Lapsed Funds	(808)		
Total Requirement	$ 382,365	$ 394,534	$ 431,310

a/ Excludes fee income from the HIG Program used to cover administrative costs of this program, local currency trust funds contributed by some host country governments to offset costs of administering programs overseas, and costs funded from the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the IG.

b/ Includes $500,000 for Agency overhead costs previously funded from Operating Expenses of the IG through reimbursement to Operating Expenses, A.I.D. Beginning in FY 1988 the Operating Expense account will no longer be reimbursed for these expenses.

Personnel

The Agency's total direct hire requirements are projected at 4,825 full-time equivalent (FTE) workyears in FY 1988, the same as the FY 1987 FTE level. The breakout of the FTE level between Washington and our overseas missions is shown below:

A.I.D. DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL WORKYEARS REQUIREMENTS a/

	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimate	FY 1988 Estimate
U.S. Nationals			
Overseas	1,426	1,444	1,444
United States	2,009	2,085	2,085
Subtotal	3,435	3,529	3,529
Foreign Nationals	1,240	1,296	1,296
TOTAL FTE	4,675	4,825	4,825

Because of the overall operating expense funding level in FY 1986, and uncertainties regarding the impact of the Deficit Reduction Act on this appropriation, the Agency instituted a partial hiring freeze from FY 1985 through mid-1986. This partial hiring freeze, combined with higher than anticipated retirements, resulted in the Agency using 200 FTE less than was authorized for FY 1986.

The Agency has now initiated recruitment efforts to fill the many critical vacancies throughout the Agency and we expect to utilize the authorized FTE level of 4,825 in FY 1987. This hiring program includes plans to recruit an additional 100 International Development Interns (IDIs) prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Management Initiatives:

-- In an effort to reduce the cost of development of automated systems the Agency has acquired systems used by other Federal Agencies as well as off-the-shelf systems and adapted them for its own use. Systems acquired in this manner include a system for managing the administrative purchasing function, a system covering nonexpendable property, and a system for controlling household effects of

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a/ Includes FTEs for the IG of 175 in FY 1986 and 193 in FY 1987 and 88.

foreign service employees. The use of these systems will increase the efficiency of our personnel by reducing administrative workloads and thereby increasing the time available for more substantive management tasks. The Agency will continue to review systems in use by other Government agencies and off-the-shelf systems for their applicability in A.I.D. as a means of holding down costs.

-- By streamlining its administrative purchasing function, the Agency will reduce the processing time for those procurement actions not requiring advertising from four weeks to a maximum of two days.

-- In FY 1987 and 1988, A.I.D. will be taking several steps to promote the effectiveness of end-user computing. We will consolidate into one location all end-user support for microcomputer hardware and software, mainframe systems, and telecommunications. The Agency will also install a fourth-generation language to allow users to handle more of their own work rather than rely on technicians. Finally, it will provide structured workshops for Agency managers.

-- In an effort to increase the distribution of essential information throughout the Agency, while at the same time reducing the paperwork involved, the Agency is expanding its International Communications System. Use of this system enables overseas missions and Washington offices and bureaus to exchange documents and data electronically. For transmission of data, A.I.D. uses existing capacity within the Department of State's circuits whenever these circuits are available, thus eliminating incremental costs.

-- In 1986 A.I.D. developed an automated inventory and tracking system for all internal control weaknesses which allows us to track and follow up on identified weaknesses. During 1987 the Agency will begin actions to further strengthen internal controls while at the same time reducing the overall paperwork burden on the employees. Over a three year period all pertinent units of the Agency will be required to assess various control techniques and identify specific internal control weaknesses and resolution dates.

-- The Agency is continuing its efforts to consolidate its office space holdings in Washington in order to reduce the number of separate building locations and overall space requirements.

Funding Increase for FY 1988

The major increased funding requirements for FY 1988 are summarized below:

Salaries and benefits - $21.1 million increase

-- In FY 1988 the Agency will use 61% of the total Operating Expense request to cover required salaries and benefits. This increase in costs is the result of four items:

1. The new Federal Employees' Retirement System accounts for $14.8 million of the increase. This increase is to provide full year funding in FY 1988 at a cost of $20.3 million compared to $5.5 million for partial year funding in FY 1987. This increase should be partially offset by reductions in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund appropriation of the Agency and the corresponding appropriation for civil service employees managed by the Office of Personnel Management.

2. The January 1987 Federal pay raise of 3% accounts for $1.8 million of the increase. This increase is also due to full year funding in FY 1988 compared to partial year funding in FY 1987.

3. Salaries and benefits of Foreign National direct hire employees and benefits for U.S. employees overseas (including mandatory education allowances, quarters allowances, and cost of living allowances) accounts for another $2.8 million of the increase.

4. There are 262 days in FY 1988, compared to 261 in FY 1987. This additional day accounts for $0.7 million of the increase.

5. The remaining $1.0 million of the increase in salaries and benefits is attributed to increased FICA costs for the Agency resulting from the mandatory increase in both the wage base and percentage contribution to FICA and to increased costs of allowances based on location of overseas personnel.

Rents, communications, and utilities - $4.8 million increase

-- The Agency will be required to pay the General Services Administration an additional $2.5 million for office space in Washington in FY 1988. At our overseas missions the rent and utility costs for office and residential space will increase $2.1 million. The balance of $0.2 million is due to increased costs of communications.

Other services - $4.5 million increase

-- This increase is related primarily to the increased cost of operating and maintaining the mainframe computer in Washington and providing maintenance for the expanding network of general office automation equipment both in Washington and at our overseas missions. Another area of increased costs is staff training in such areas as language training, basic orientation, training in project/program management, etc. Other costs which are increasing are employee compensation claims paid to the Department of Labor, APO mail service from the Department of Defense, medical and other support services from the Department of State, and commercial services such as storage of household effects.

Travel and Transportation - $2.4 million increase

-- This increase is primarily for increased costs of post assignment, home leave, R & R, education, and other such types of mandatory travel in FY 1988. In addition, while the Agency does not anticipate an increase in the number of trips for operational travel, the cost per trip continues to increase, especially for international travel which makes up the majority of the Agency's operational travel.

Lands and Structures - $2.0 million increase

-- This increase will allow our overseas missions to purchase or construct real estate where such activities can be shown to be cost effective alternatives to rental properties. Use of this authority in the past has substantially reduced the rate of increase in our funding requirements for overseas housing and office rents.

Transportation of Things - $1.3 million increase

-- This increase is to cover the increased costs associated with shipping household effects and vehicles of employees to and from their overseas posts of assignment as well as increased costs of shipping office and residential furniture and equipment.

Equipment - $0.4 million increase

-- This increase will enable the Agency to replace a small portion of its nonexpendable property and will provide for limited continuation of the Agency's efforts to expand the worldwide network of office automation equipment.

Reductions in reimbursements - $1.0 million

-- Half of this reduction is due to the transfer of overhead costs previously funded from Operating Expenses of the Inspector General through reimbursement to Operating Expenses to direct funding from this account. The balance is due to anticipated reduction in the numbers of employees on reimbursable detail to other organizations.

The remaining $0.3 million of the total increase of $37.8 million is requested to cover increased costs of such items as printing and supplies and materials.

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

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

Object Class	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimate	FY 1988 Estimate
11 Personnel Compensation			
A.I.D. Washington	80.0	86.4	87.7
Overseas	114.2	118.3	121.0
TOTAL	194.2	204.7	208.7
12 Personnel Benefits			
A.I.D. Washington	8.0	10.8	15.7
Overseas	17.5	22.7	34.9
TOTAL	25.5	33.5	50.6
13 Benefits - Former Personnel			
A.I.D. Washington	.1	.1	.1
Overseas	.2	.3	.3
TOTAL	.3	.4	.4
21 Travel and Transportation			
A.I.D. Washington	3.7	3.4	3.8
Overseas	14.6	14.1	16.1
TOTAL	18.3	17.5	19.9
22 Transportation of Things			
A.I.D. Washington	.2	.2	.3
Overseas	10.1	10.3	11.5
TOTAL	10.3	10.5	11.8
23 Rents, Communications, and Utilities			
A.I.D. Washington	12.3	15.4	18.0
Overseas	20.7	23.2	25.4
TOTAL	33.0	38.6	43.4

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

Object Class	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimate	FY 1988 Estimate
24 Printing and Reproduction			
A.I.D. Washington	1.4	1.2	1.2
Overseas	.2	.2	.2
TOTAL	1.6	1.4	1.4
25 Other Services			
A.I.D. Washington	23.6	20.0	22.4
Overseas	45.4	42.8	44.9
TOTAL	69.0	62.8	67.3
26 Supplies and Materials			
A.I.D. Washington	1.2	.9	1.1
Overseas	7.2	6.9	7.0
TOTAL	8.4	7.8	8.1
31 Equipment			
A.I.D. Washington	4.3	3.7	4.4
Overseas	13.8	10.5	10.2
TOTAL	18.1	14.2	14.6
32 Lands and Structures			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	1.0	.5	2.5
TOTAL	1.0	.5	2.5
41 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL	2.5	2.5	2.5
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	.1	.1	.1
TOTAL	.1	.1	.1
SUMMARY			
A.I.D. Washington	134.1	141.5	154.5
Overseas	248.2	253.0	276.8
TOTAL	382.3	394.5	431.3
Less Reimbursements	5.4	5.5	4.5
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS	$ 376.9	389.0	426.8

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 86 Actual	FY 87 Estimated	FY 88 Request
43.122	45.492	35.132

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND a/

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

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1988, $35,132,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of this amount.

Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system consistent with proposals pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement system. This legislation, if enacted, would reduce the FY 1988 funding requirement by $820,000.

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
19.8 1/	21.4 1/	22.7

INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The Agency's FY 1988 budget request includes $22,687,000 for the operations of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount represents a $1,263,000 increase over the FY 1987 level of $21,424,000. The $1,263,000 increase in FY 1988 availabilities will be used for the IG's increased outlays for supplemental retirement costs (P.L. 99-35) and to cover a portion of our audit and investigative travel costs which were funded in previous years from program accounts.

FY 1987 funding levels provide for a workforce of not less than 193 FTE workyears. The FY 1988 requested funding will continue to support this workforce level.

Included in object class 25 is an estimated $1,600,000 in FY 1987 and an estimated $1,100,000 in FY 1988 to reimburse the Agency's operating expense account for allocated overhead costs related to supporting the IG's operations worldwide. The FY 1988 estimated amount excludes $500,000 which the Agency has included in their budget for overhead costs in support of IG operations. Both FY 1987 and FY 1988 budget figures include $1,600,000 for security enhancement purposes overseas.

1/ These amounts exclude $905,000 in FY 1986 and $750,000 in FY 1987 funded from program accounts.

OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATIONS

Object Class	FY 1987 Estimate	Fy 1988 Estimate
11 Personnel Compensation		
IG Washington	5.4	5.5
Overseas	4.2	4.4
TOTAL	9.6	9.9
12 Personnel Benefits		
IG Washington	1.0	1.5
Overseas	0.8	1.2
TOTAL	1.8	2.7
21 Travel and Transportation		
IG Washington	0.5	0.6
Overseas	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	1.8	2.0
22 Transportation of Things		
IG Washington	0.1	0.1
Overseas	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	0.5	0.5
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities		
IG Washington	0.5	0.5
Overseas	1.6	1.7
TOTAL	2.1	2.2
25 Other Services		
IG Washington	2.8	2.9
Overseas	1.3	1.1
TOTAL	4.1	4.0
26 Supplies and Materials		
IG Washington	0.0	0.0
Overseas	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	0.4	0.4

OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATIONS

Object Class	FY 1987 Estimate	Fy 1988 Estimate
31 Equipment		
IG Washington	1.0	1.0
Overseas	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1.0	1.0
Summary		
IG Washington	11.3	12.1
Overseas	10.1	10.6
TOTAL	21.4	22.7

	FY 1987	FY 1988
U.S. Direct Hire		
IG Washington	98.0	98.0
Overseas	69.0	69.0
Total U.S. Direct Hire	167.0	167.0
Foreign National Direct Hire	26.0	26.0
Total FTE	193.0	193.0

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
28.7	28.7 1/	26.6

Purpose:

IFAD focuses international development assistance on increasing food production in the poorer developing regions. The Fund's activities are directed specifically at small farmers and the landless poor, through concessional loans and grants. In addition, IFAD has engaged the OPEC countries in a significant development effort with the more traditional OECD donors.

Background:

IFAD is a United Nations Specialized Agency created in 1977 with strong leadership of the United States. It is the only international financial institution in which the OPEC and OECD countries contribute and participate under conditions that approach equality. For the initial capitalization and first and second replenishments, the United States has pledged a total of $460 million to IFAD, while the other OECD donors have pledged $1 billion and OPEC $1.1 billion. The proportionate shares have been between 40% to 42% and 58% to 60% for the OPEC and OECD donors respectively.

An additional special characteristic of IFAD is its tripartite structure, which divides voting strength in the Fund's Governing Council and Executive Board equally among OECD members (Category I), OPEC members (Category II), and the developing countries themselves (Category III). Relationships among IFAD's members are constructive, with little political polarization. In practice, decisions have been made on the basis of consensus rather than actual votes.

U.S. Interests:

U.S. support for IFAD reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to programs that directly benefit needy people in developing countries. The A.I.D. Administrator is the United States Governor of the Fund. The United States is the only country which enjoys a permanent seat on IFAD's Executive Board, the body which approves projects and determines policy (all other countries must rotate on and off the 36-member Board). As a result of this permanent seat, the United States is always able to make its views known regarding the design of

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1/ $18.7 million to IFAD's general (second replenishment) resources and $10 million to IFAD's Special Program for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

IFAD's projects and to closely monitor the consistency of IFAD's projects with the U.S. Government's own development objectives.

Program Focus:

During its first nine years of operations (1978-86), IFAD funded 195 projects in 90 developing countries with a total value of over $2 billion. During 1986, IFAD approved 20 projects totalling approximately $122 million and 17 technical assistance grants totalling approximately $5 million.

IFAD is primarily a facilitating and co-financing institution. The fund co-finances more than two-thirds of its portfolio with other multilateral and bilateral institutions. The United States and other donors have encouraged co-financing as a means of engaging other international financial institutions increasingly in small farmer development activities. Many of IFAD's loans (43%) fund projects designed by other international lending institutions, chiefly the World Bank and the regional development banks.

Two-thirds of IFAD's resources are provided on "highly concessional" terms - 1% interest, with 50-year repayment and 10-year grace periods. These terms are available to countries with a GNP per capita of $450 per year or less. Countries with GNP per capita of $450 to $900 per year normally receive loans on "intermediate" terms - 4% interest, five years' grace and 20 years' repayment. A few loans have been made on "ordinary" terms - 8% interest, 3 years' grace and 15-18 years' repayment, all to countries with GNP per capita of over $900 per year.

In developing its projects, IFAD closely studies the policy environment of a potential loan to identify potential obstacles to small-holder production. If host country policies discourage small farmer agricultural production (through controlled prices, state-owned marketing channels, etc.), IFAD will work with the recipient government to make the adjustments necessary for market-based incentives.

In addition to IFAD's traditional development efforts, the Fund has launched a Special Program for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification. This special program seeks to generate an additional $300 million in voluntary contributions for a five-year (1986-1990) effort to rehabilitate the small farmer agricultural systems of countries most affected by drought and desertification. The United States has contributed $10 million toward this special program and other donors have thus far pledged or contributed approximately $190 million.

Management:

In 1986, IFAD's operating budget remained at its 1985 level of $27 million, financed principally from the interest earned on contributions of donors who pay in cash (mostly OPEC donors). The United States' payments are always made in the form of a non-interest bearing letter of credit. Accordingly, the U.S. has paid virtually none of IFAD's operating costs.

Project Features:

A large number of IFAD's projects carry a distinct "IFAD stamp" in terms of their poverty focus, target group orientation, and the direct participation of the beneficiaries themselves in the design and implementation of the project. Examples of IFAD's efforts can be found:

-- In Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand and Pakistan, where small farmers were too often frozen out of credit systems for lack of formal collateral, but are now eligible for credit on the basis of group or even personal guarantees due to IFAD's efforts;

--In Guinea, where small holders are cultivating land which had previously been designated as state farms -- incremental rice production is expected to increase by 100% annually and coffee production by 530% annually;

--In Malawi, where nearly 10,000 farmers are actively participating in the implementation of the Dowa West Rural Development project through the formation of IFAD-sponsored farmers' clubs -- maize production alone is expected to increase by 330,000 tons as a result of IFAD's assistance;

--In Honduras, where farmers are getting credit and technical assistance through farmers' groups which have grown 100-fold in just four years -- introducing appropriate technologies such as the use of vegetable matter rather than expensive chemical fertilizers for their maize production.

Evaluation:

During the first four years of IFAD's operations, most of its monitoring and evaluation (M & E) activities centered around building M & E components into project design. Since 1984, mid-term evaluations have been made possible by the maturation of IFAD's project portfolio.

In 1986, a total of 56 M & E missions were undertaken for mid-term evaluations (16), completion evaluations (5) and M & E design and follow-up missions (35). In monitoring the performance of its projects, IFAD has found that 80% are progressing satisfactorily, of which 13% are exceeding appraisal targets for food production, income generation, and other project objectives. Another 9% of IFAD's ongoing projects are showing moderate implementation problems and 11% suffer from serious problems which are hindering the achievement of original project objectives.

A.I.D. assessed IFAD's project performance in 1985 with six teams of development experts visiting a total of 19 IFAD projects in all regions of the world. The A.I.D. examination found that IFAD's projects are unique in that they begin by identifying a target group of particularly needy and disadvantaged people, assess the production constraints of this group, and design projects that will provide the inputs needed for enhanced food production or income generation.

Replenishment:

The United States contributed $200 million to IFAD's initial capitalization, while other OECD donors contributed $370 million and OPEC $435 million, for a total of just over one billion dollars. By late 1981, IFAD had fully committed these funds to loans and grants.

For IFAD's first replenishment, donors agreed in January 1982 to provide $1.07 billion during 1981-83. The United States share - $180 million (17% of the total) - was authorized in FY 1982 and appropriated over the FY 1983-85 period. Other OECD members pledged $440 million, and the OPEC donors $450 million, although some of the OPEC donors (Iran, Iraq and Libya) have not yet completed their contributions.

Negotiations on a second replenishment (IFAD II: 1985-1987) reached a conclusion on January 23, 1986, after two and one half years of deliberations. The agreement calls for a $460 million level of replenishment, of which the OECD donors will contribute $276 million (60%) and the OPEC donors will contribute $184 million (40%). The United States pledge amounts to $79.84 million or 17% of the total.

OTHER PROGRAMS

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Food For Peace

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

The food aid program is the U.S. Government's most direct effort to combat hunger and meet food shortages abroad. Food aid has been best known historically for meeting the emergency and short-term needs of the hungry. The importance and effectiveness of this use of food aid are well recognized. In recent years, however, there has been a growing recognition that food aid can also play a role in longer-term development - in addressing those problems which prevent developing countries from meeting their own food needs. There is now greater acceptance of the idea that poverty - not shortage of food - is the principal cause of hunger, i.e., that those groups lacking income are the most vulnerable in times of need. The recent drought in Africa highlighted the need for developmental efforts to overcome the underlying causes of famine. A.I.D. will continue to strengthen its recent efforts to increase the longer-term developmental impact of food aid.

A.I.D.'s STRATEGY FOR INCREASING THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF FOOD AID

Food aid serves a variety of objectives -- humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. It has too often been viewed, however, in isolation from our development assistance programs overseas. A.I.D. is developing several mutually reinforcing approaches to increase the effectiveness and development impact of food aid:

- We are encouraging recipient governments to undertake policy reform, which will encourage increased availability of food. We will continue to work to identify particular areas of policy reform where food aid can be most effective.

- We are directly promoting private initiatives with food aid. We believe that the private sector has been under-utilized in past food aid and development efforts and that there is great potential for growth in this sector.

- We are emphasizing integration of food aid with dollar development assistance, as well as an integrated regional approach to food aid programs themselves. We will increasingly program food aid by country and region as an integrated package -- using different types of food aid in combination to address food-related issues.

- We are continuing to improve our country-level food needs assessments. In this way, we can determine: first, whether a country is in food surplus or deficit; second,

which commodities are needed; and third, the type of deficit, i.e., whether food is needed for emergency feeding, for balance-of-payments support, or for a food safety net while difficult economic reforms are being undertaken.

- We are continuing to strengthen the child survival component of our food aid programs. We will incorporate such activities as oral rehydration therapy, growth monitoring, nutrition and health education and birth spacing into our feeding programs to improve their impact on at-risk children.

- In our effort to encourage development with food aid, we are looking more to income-generating activities. We will increasingly seek to share and adapt in the African context the lessons and benefits of food for work programs in Asia over the past 30 years.

- We will strengthen our analysis of possible disincentive effects of food aid to ensure that our programs do not disrupt local production and marketing.

FOOD AID OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

There are two U.S. statutory sources of food aid: Public Law 480 of the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954 and Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. P.L. 480 provides for two basic types of food aid, concessional (Title I) and grant (Title II). Title I makes food available to friendly countries on concessional credit for sale in local commercial markets. Title II makes food available on a grant basis which can then be distributed free of charge. Title II is provided through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN/FAO), World Food Program and through various government-to-government programs designed to benefit needy people directly.

Section 416 is a second source of grant food aid. This program allows the use of additional U.S. Government surplus commodities for Title II type programs. It is programmed separately from P.L. 480 but can be used in virtually all types of grant food aid programs.

Food aid --of all types-- is provided only when adequate storage facilities are available and when distribution of the food will not result in a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's own production or interfere with its food marketing system. A.I.D. is strengthening its analyses in this important area.

CONCESSIONAL FOOD AID

Title I and Title III

Title I of P.L. 480 authorizes concessional credits on a year-by-year basis for sales of U.S. farm products to developing countries. These credits are repayable in dollars, at concessional interest rates of not less than two percent during an extended grace period and three percent thereafter.

The period of repayment is 20-40 years. For the longer repayment periods the grace period on principal repayment is up to ten years. In addition, many agreements require an initial cash downpayment of five percent. In general, recipients must cover all costs associated with transporting the food from the United States to their own country. Recipient countries must agree to undertake self-help measures aimed, where appropriate, at expanding food production and improving food storage and distribution facilities. Concessional sales of U.S. farm products are not intended to replace commercial exports from the United States or other friendly countries.

To provide a more flexible response to severe, unforeseen food shortages, the President can authorize in specific cases the financing of ocean freight for P.L. 480 Title I commodities. The same terms that pertain to the financing of the Title I commodities apply to ocean freight as well. We provided ocean freight financing to Somalia, Mozambique and Sudan in FY 1986 and 1987.

Local currency proceeds from the sale of food within the recipient country finance self-help measures and other development projects to stimulate equitable economic growth. Special efforts are made to use these self-help measures and local currency generations to meet recipient country priorities and to complement activities financed with U.S. and other donor resources. A.I.D. strongly encourages the use of such local currency financing to stimulate private enterprise development.

Sections 106 and 108 of Title I provide specifically for this use. Section 108 calls for the United States to negotiate Title I sales agreements which lead to repayment in local currencies (totaling a minimum of 10% of sales agreements on an aggregate basis, worldwide). These U.S.-owned local currencies are used to capitalize a loan fund which is drawn upon by intermediate financial institutions (IFIs) which, in turn, make loans to the private sector. Private and voluntary organizations and cooperatives may qualify as IFIs. This program, launched in late FY 1986, will expand in FY 1987 and FY 1988.

In late FY 1986, agreement in principle was reached with the Tunisian Government to carry out the first Section 108, local currency lending program, as part of Title I assistance. This agreement is expected to result in a revolving fund of approximately $1,000,000 in local currency for use in private agricultural sector lending. Similar agreements were signed early in FY 1987 with Sri Lanka ($1,200,000), and Jamaica ($7,000,000). Additional programs are being developed in a substantial number of other countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Near East that have expressed interest in this activity.

Section 106 refers to host government-owned proceeds generated by Title I sales which are jointly programmed for private sector activities. (An additional 15% of the aggregate value of Title I sales contracts is to be set aside for this provision.). Self-help measures in an increasing number of Title I programs include financing of Section 106 activities.

A.I.D. policy encourages decreased government controls on agriculture and the removal of impediments to private sector activities in designing Title I-related activities. Thus, we have emphasized marketing Title I commodities through the private sector rather than through government parastatal agencies.

Food for Development programs, authorized under Title III and financed under Title I, offer special incentives to low-income countries. Title III programs differ from Title I in that they are approved on a multiyear basis and offer loan forgiveness. Recipient countries agree to undertake additional development programs which, in many cases, involve changes in policies designed to improve the quality of life of the poor, particularly in rural areas. Title III agreements include supply commitments of up to five years subject to annual review and the availability of commodities and appropriations. Title III loan repayments are forgiven when commodities or local currencies equivalent to the dollar sales value of the commodities purchased are used for agreed development purposes. Current legislation requires that 10% of the Title I budget be programmed under Title III.

At least 75% of the volume of Title I food aid must be allocated to countries eligible for assistance from the International Development Association -- currently those with per capita incomes at or below $790 per year. Eligibility for Food for Development (Title III) programs is limited entirely to this group of countries. Title III programs are currently being undertaken and will continue in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Haiti. We expect that the total of these three programs will meet the 10% requirement for FY's 1986, 1987, and 1988.

Food for Progress is a relatively recent program with separate statutory authorization enacted in the Food Security Act of 1985. It targets countries that have made commitments to agricultural policy reform during a period of economic hardship. Food for Progress is designed to expand free enterprise elements of the economies of developing countries through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, import availability and increased private sector involvement. The program is carried out through loans and grants, drawing on resources made available under either P.L. 480 Title I or Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949. Two African pilot projects -- in Guinea ($6 million) and Madagascar ($6 million) -- were launched in FY 1986 with commodities provided under Section 416. Levels for FY 1987 for these two programs remain approximately the same. The total Food for Progress program will be expanded in FY 1987 and FY 1988.

Title I Budget

For FY 1988, a Title I program level of $852.0 million is proposed. On the basis of prices projected by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipments of about 5.9 million tons of food aid. Current estimated trends indicate lower future prices which will allow provision of more food aid at lower cost. For FY 1987, allocations against the $928.9 million program level are expected to total nearly 6.3 million tons; in FY 1986, final sales registered were 6.1 million tons at a program level of $988.7 million.

GRANT FOOD AID

Title II

Title II of P.L. 480 authorizes donations of food to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements to combat malnutrition (especially in children) and to promote economic and community development. These grants cover both the cost of commodities and associated ocean freight and overland transport costs. Title II programs are designed to supplement and reinforce other developmental and nutritional activities, and are conducted within a framework of increasing local management and funding.

Title II programs have traditionally included regular supplemental and emergency feeding programs sponsored by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), host governments and the World Food Program (WFP). The three major program categories are food for work, maternal and child health, and school feeding. Each has different objectives but all are targeted to the most vulnerable groups in the countries where they are undertaken.

A.I.D. has sponsored many comprehensive evaluations of regular and emergency programs over the past several years and has learned a great deal about the elements necessary for increased impact and effectiveness. In the coming years, we will emphasize application of these evaluation findings to strengthen program targeting, design and monitoring. We also will seek new innovative uses of Title II commodities to increase program impact.

- We will continue to encourage PVOs to design well-targeted multi-year programs with clear, measurable and time-limited objectives.

- We will seek to assure adequate nutrition among low-income groups affected by economic reforms or adverse economic conditions.

- We will encourage and help PVOs to monetize Title II and Section 416 commodities as a source of local currency when required for transport, storage and complementary inputs.

- We will support Section 206 government-to-government programs, which allow sales of Title II commodities on the local market with proceeds used for development projects and self-help measures in the poorest countries, primarily in Africa.

Title II Budget

For FY 1988, a Title II program level of $535 million is proposed, including $196.3 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries. On the basis of projected prices, this should be adequate to finance delivery of the legislatively mandated minimum of 1.9 million metric tons of food. The legislated subminimum for development activities of voluntary agencies and international organizations for FY 1988 is now 1.425 million metric tons. New Title II developmental initiatives are being encouraged to allow compliance at this level. By law, processed commodities must comprise at least 75% of the tonnage in non-emergency developmental activities. The proposed commodity mix for FY 1988 will comply with this mandate. In FY 1987, it is planned that a Title II program valued at $534 million will provide over 2 million metric tons of food. The Title II program in FY 1986 provided 2.3 metric tons of food valued at $758.7.

Section 416

Section 416 is a second source of grant food aid. The program uses surplus commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to support title II type programs. Section 416 commodities can be used in a wider range of countries than

Title II, including middle-income developing countries, and can be used in virtually all types of food aid programs -- Food for Progress, PVO-sponsored supplemental feeding programs, as well as emergency and government-to-government programs.

In FY 1986, programs in 37 countries were signed for over 165,000 metric tons of commodities. Though multi-year programs are allowable, the amount of tonnage programmed under Section 416 depends largely on annual CCC inventories. Therefore, program levels for FYs 1987 and 1988 will depend upon the size of the CCC inventory and approved program requests.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

In 1988, over 391,000 metric tons of food valued at $70 million will be allocated to regular feeding programs of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization-sponsored World Food Program. The United States, together with 11 other major donors, pledges food, services (such as ocean transportation costs) and cash to the World Food Program every two years for projects similar to those sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies. In FY 1987, approximately 465,000 metric tons of food, valued at over $88 million, is projected for shipment through the World Food Program for support of regular and emergency activity; in FY 1986, over 743,000 metric tons, valued at nearly $127 million, were shipped through the WFP. Both P.L. 480 and Section 416 commodities are made available to the WFP through an annual U.S. pledge.

Illustrative Programs

The Philippines offers an example of both innovative use of supplemental feeding programs and an integrated, developmental approach to food aid programs. A food aid strategy, developed in FY 1987 for implementation over the next three years, directly supports the joint Philippine-U.S. goals of political stability and economic revitalization. It includes an integrated package of concessional and grant food aid to meet specific macro-economic, developmental and nutritional needs while guarding against production disincentives and major market distortions. Among other components, the program will include investment of Title I local currencies in sectors most in need of economic revitalization and PVO-implemented feeding programs for groups adversely affected by the economic situation.

In Africa and Latin America, by FY 1988, Title II programs will include new initiatives which respond to the continuing economic crisis in these regions. For example, Food for Work activities in Haiti, Guatemala and Bolivia will be used to cushion growing urban unemployment, providing a mechanism for

targeting the neediest households while also contributing to political stability and upgrading the quality of life in urban slums. Project activities will include basic infrastructure development such as potable water, sidewalks, drainage and sanitation facilities. Most projects are identified by the local community and include complementary inputs from local government and private, voluntary organizations.

Sri Lanka offers an example of one notably effective use of Section 416 in an emergency situation, in response to a serious breach in a dam in the Kantalai District. The Sri Lankan government responded quickly with relief efforts which included 2,000 pounds of Section 416 food to assist the 5,000 affected families. The food distribution was coupled with classes in nutrition.

SUPPORTING DOLLAR PROGRAMS

A.I.D. dollar support funded through the Development Assistance accounts is a small but essential part of the Agency's effort to ensure that food aid programs are soundly designed, well targeted, and effectively administered. The P.L. 480 Title II Outreach Project will continue in FY 1988, at a requested funding level of $4.0 million, to help cover logistic and material support costs of U.S. voluntary agencies engaged in improving and expanding people-to-people programs in the poorest areas of Africa and Latin America. The Title II Program Enhancement Project, with proposed funding of $1.5 million in FY 1988, will continue to help PVOs improve the development impact of the Title II resources they administer by strengthening their capability to design and implement essential components of supplementary feeding programs.

The Food Needs Assessment Project will continue to help A.I.D. missions and host governments improve collection and analysis of food sector data in order to ensure more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs. FY 1988 funding is projected at $350,000.

Another dollar-supported activity, financed under P.L. 480, is the Farmer-to-Farmer Program which sends U.S. farmers to developing countries worldwide to provide short-term technical and managerial assistance. This program is currently being implemented through Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA).

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1988 Proposed Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	TOTAL 1986			TOTAL 1987			TOTAL 1988			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		TOTAL FOOD		COTTON b/		TALLOW		UNDESIGNATED	
$790 or less Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Bangladesh	575	82.0	(82.0)	325	52.0	(52.0)	449	60.0	(60.0)	398	43.0				28	5.0			18	7.0	444	55.0	5	5.0				
Bolivia	171	20.0	(20.0)	180	20.0	(20.0)	185	20.0	(20.0)	185	20.0										185	20.0						
Egypt	1,530	213.6		1,488	185.0		1,589	180.0		1,046	113.0	396	543	67.0							1,589	180.0						
El Salvador	242	44.0		216	42.0		200	35.0		111	12.0						36	3.0	21	8.0	168	23.0			32	12.0		
Ghana	13	6.0		24	8.0		24	6.0							22	4.0					22	4.0	2	2.0				
Guinea	25	6.0		47	8.0		17	3.0							17	3.0					17	3.0						
Guyana	23	2.4		45	5.0		37	4.0		37	4.0										37	4.0						
Haiti	100	15.0	(15.0)	147	18.0	(15.0)	147	18.0	(15.0)	139	15.0								8	3.0	147	18.0						
Honduras	112	13.9		90	12.0		99	12.0		93	10.0								3	1.0	96	11.0			3	1.0		
Indonesia	250	29.8		275	30.0		93	10.0		93	10.0										93	10.0						
Kenya	86	10.0		74	8.0		46	5.0		46	5.0										46	5.0						
Liberia	57	11.0		55	10.0		56	10.0							56	10.0					56	10.0						
Madagascar	31	8.0		57	8.0		46	5.0		46	5.0										46	5.0						
Maldive Islands	7	0.7		0	0.0		0	0.0													0	0.0						
Morocco	390	40.0		245	40.0		223	40.0		93	10.0				28	5.0	48	4.0	54	21.0	223	40.0						
Mozambique	116	11.4		0	0.0		0	0.0													0	0.0						
Pakistan	126	50.0		128	50.0		299	80.0									120	10.0	179	70.0	299	80.0						
Philippines	289	32.3		0	0.0		0	0.0													0	0.0						
Senegal	47	9.5		28	5.0		28	5.0							28	5.0					28	5.0						
Sierra Leone	53	8.0		29	4.0		30	4.0		19	2.0				11	2.0					30	4.0						
Somalia	66	16.5		17	10.0		13	5.0											13	5.0	13	5.0						
Sri Lanka	260	33.0		138	15.5		148	16.0		148	16.0										148	16.0						
Sudan	360	45.0		441	50.0		355	40.0		250	27.0	77	105	13.0							355	40.0						
Yemen	74	10.0		73	10.0		28	5.0							28	5.0					28	5.0						
Zaire	60	18.8		83	14.0		84	13.0		51	5.5				31	5.5					82	11.0	2	2.0				
Zambia	59	10.0		61	10.0		62	10.0		37	4.0								10	4.0	47	8.0					15	2.0
SUBTOTAL	5,122	746.9	(117.0)	4,266	614.5	(87.0)	4,258	586.0	(95.0)	2,792	301.5	473	648	80.0	249	44.5	204	17.0	306	119.0	4,199	562.0	9	9.0	35	13.0	15.0	2.0

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only; levels do not include Food for Progress. Not less than .1% of PL 480 funds available will be used to carry out activities in support of the Farmer to Farmer program.

b/ The cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is: 4.592917 bales = 1 metric tons

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1988 Proposed Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	TOTAL 1986			TOTAL 1987			TOTAL 1988			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		TOTAL		COTTON b/		TALLOW		UNDESIGNATED	
$791 or more Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Costa Rica	117	16.2		129	16.0		139	15.0		139	15.0										139	15.0						
Dominican Rep	83	12.9		193	30.0		166	20.0		93	10.0						60	5.0	13	5.0	166	20.0						
Ecuador	48	5.0		0	0.0		0	0.0													0	0.0						
Guatemala	102	15.4		139	19.0		126	18.0		83	9.0						24	2.0	8	3.0	115	14.0			11	4.0		
Jamaica	261	32.6		317	38.4		266	30.0		157	17.0				17	3.0	84	7.0	8	3.0	266	30.0						
Peru	169	20.0		155	20.0		93	10.0		93	10.0										93	10.0						
Tunisia	168	15.5		92	10.0		46	5.0		46	5.0										46	5.0						
SUBTOTAL	948	117.6	0.0	1,025	133.4	0.0	836	98.0	(0.0)	611	66.0	0	0	0.0	17	3.0	168	14.0	29	11.0	825	94.0	0	0.0	11	4.0	0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	6,070	864.5	(117.0)	5,291	747.9	(87.0)	5,094	684.0	(95.0)	3,403	367.5	473	648	80.0	266	47.5	372	31.0	335	130.0	5,024	656.0	9	9.0	46	17.0	15	2.0
(%Title III)			13.5%			11.6%			13.9%																			
RESERVE		0.0		999	85.0		806	85.6																				
TOTAL COMMODITY ALLOCATIONS	6,070	864.5	(117.0)	6,290	832.9	(87.0)	5,900	769.6	(95.0)																			
INITIAL PAYMENT		(19.5)			(16.7)			(15.3)																				
OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL		108.5			104.0			97.7																				
OCEAN FREIGHT FINANCING		12.7			8.7			0.0																				
CARRY-OUT		22.5																										
PROGRAM LEVEL	6,070	988.7		6,290	928.9		5,900	852.0																				

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only; levels do not include Food for Progress. Not less than .1% of PL 480 funds available will be used to carry out activities in support of the Farmer to Farmer program.

b/ The cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is: 4.592917 bales = 1 metric tons

FY 1988
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 86 Actual Program Levels				FY 87 Estimated Program Levels				FY 88 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
NEAR EAST - TOTAL	15,336	13,803	1,533	0	11,636	10,231	1,184	221	8,665	7,487	1,178	0
Egypt	6,617	6,617	---	---	4,422	4,201	---	221	2,454	2,454	---	---
Gaza	629	629	---	---	543	543	---	---	525	525	---	---
Lebanon	1,144	---	1,144	---	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Morocco	5,769	5,380	389	---	5,611	4,427	1,184	---	4,664	3,486	1,178	---
West Bank	1,177	1,177	---	---	1,060	1,060	---	---	1,022	1,022	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	63,197	38,671	11,302	13,224	53,462	34,595	10,128	8,739	52,495	35,912	11,870	4,713
Bolivia	12,183	10,573	1,138	472	10,285	8,528	1,292	465	10,136	8,091	1,600	445
Costa Rica	263	---	263	---	221	---	221	---	240	---	240	---
Dominican Rep.	1,748	1,489	259	---	1,903	1,713	190	---	1,577	1,294	283	---
Ecuador	1,691	582	1,032	77	918	449	271	198	646	378	268	---
El Salvador	10,447	1,845	4,577	4,025	5,201	1,588	2,535	1,078	8,708	1,636	2,804	4,268
Guatemala	5,821	5,467	354	---	5,311	4,421	890	---	7,713	5,901	1,812	---
Guyana	240	---	---	240	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Haiti	14,251	7,043	888	6,320	15,354	7,005	1,351	6,998	8,481	7,801	680	---
Honduras	4,601	3,334	1,267	---	5,012	3,394	1,618	---	4,365	2,659	1,706	---
Jamaica	2,577	386	101	2,090	422	149	273	---	274	---	274	---
Mexico	282	---	282	---	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Panama	78	---	78	---	67	---	67	---	47	---	47	---
Paraguay	292	---	292	---	250	---	250	---	249	---	249	---
Peru	8,708	7,952	756	---	8,511	7,348	1,163	---	10,054	8,152	1,902	---
St. Kitts	8	---	8	---	2	---	2	---	2	---	2	---
St. Lucia	7	---	7	---	5	---	5	---	3	---	3	---
ASIA - TOTAL	209,831	122,578	78,102	9,151	146,060	105,515	37,579	2,966	141,770	112,521	29,249	0
Afghanistan	8,897	---	---	8,897	2,966	---	---	2,966	---	---	---	---
Bangladesh	31,828	15,979	15,849	---	22,360	15,476	6,884	---	20,395	13,915	6,480	---
Bhutan	526	---	526	---	623	---	623	---	531	---	531	---
India	103,213	91,098	12,115	---	84,260	74,765	9,495	---	93,295	83,956	9,339	---
Indonesia	4,280	3,862	418	---	4,593	4,091	502	---	4,411	3,494	917	---
Kampuchea	1,551	---	1,551	---	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Nepal	2,205	---	2,205	---	1,965	---	1,965	---	2,490	---	2,490	---
Pakistan	42,032	---	42,032	---	16,135	---	16,135	---	6,946	---	6,946	---
Philippines	8,330	8,218	112	---	9,186	9,146	40	---	11,202	10,626	576	---
Solomon Islands	254	---	---	254	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Sri Lanka	6,715	3,421	3,294	---	3,972	2,037	1,935	---	2,500	530	1,970	---
EUROPE - TOTAL	2,322	2,322	0	0	2,282	2,282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	2,322	2,322	---	---	2,282	2,282	---	---	0	---	---	---

FY 1988
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 86 Actual Program Levels				FY 87 Estimated Program Levels				FY 88 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
AFRICA - TOTAL	187,383	128,829	36,332	22,222	102,737	43,719	39,708	19,310	77,107	41,537	27,703	7,867
Angola	3,315	450	---	2,865	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Benin	1,208	772	436	---	1,369	961	408	---	1,649	1,228	421	---
Botswana	5,939	---	4,666	1,273	8,050	---	5,044	3,006	3,499	---	3,499	---
Burkina Faso	7,440	6,153	1,287	---	6,965	5,831	1,134	---	6,382	5,457	925	---
Burundi	1,586	1,502	84	---	181	---	181	---	272	---	272	---
Cameroon	713	---	713	---	830	---	830	---	773	---	773	---
Cape Verde	4,311	---	388	3,923	2,330	---	680	1,650	1,859	---	493	1,366
C.A.R.	311	---	311	---	653	---	653	---	989	---	989	---
Chad	3,669	1,471	2,198	---	3,511	1,589	1,922	---	1,848	482	1,366	---
Comoro Is.	441	---	441	---	920	---	920	---	791	---	791	---
Congo	117	---	117	---	122	---	122	---	140	---	140	---
Eq. Guinea	457	---	457	---	380	---	380	---	361	---	361	---
Ethiopia	73,841	73,841	---	---	4,311	4,311	---	---	3,389	3,389	---	---
Ethiopian Refugee	4,504	4,504	---	---	904	904	---	---	0	---	---	---
Gambia	2,759	775	160	1,824	2,421	641	341	1,439	2,418	625	352	1,441
Ghana	12,730	6,901	5,829	---	10,673	6,342	4,331	---	8,379	5,869	2,510	---
Guinea	56	---	56	---	120	---	120	---	90	---	90	---
Guinea Bissau	395	---	395	---	1,683	---	860	823	1,336	---	537	799
Ivory Coast	118	---	118	---	177	---	177	---	249	---	249	---
Kenya	2,694	2,668	26	---	1,787	1,718	69	---	2,546	2,480	66	---
Lesotho	7,818	3,692	4,126	---	7,907	3,420	4,487	---	5,809	2,816	2,993	---
Liberia	0	---	---	---	193	---	193	---	181	---	181	---
Madagascar	1,649	1,649	---	---	1,397	1,397	---	---	1,374	1,374	---	---
Malawi	365	---	365	---	490	---	490	---	504	---	504	---
Mali	6,680	961	1,981	3,738	4,986	256	2,931	1,799	5,162	680	2,681	1,801
Mauritania	2,109	2,040	69	---	4,324	1,076	898	2,350	5,887	2,785	1,168	1,934
Mauritius	143	---	143	---	272	---	272	---	514	---	514	---
Mozambique	9,631	5,231	---	4,400	8,246	4,711	---	3,535	1,618	1,618	---	---
Niger	4,563	3,805	758	---	1,628	---	1,628	---	1,059	---	1,059	---
Rwanda	3,938	3,790	148	---	3,298	3,169	129	---	3,477	3,403	74	---
Sao Tome	606	---	606	---	611	---	611	---	257	---	257	---
Senegal	4,480	3,464	1,016	---	4,178	3,232	946	---	3,836	3,045	791	---
Seychelles	198	198	---	---	119	119	---	---	78	78	---	---
Sierra Leone	1,088	1,032	56	---	1,108	1,036	72	---	809	719	90	---
Somalia	7,870	---	7,870	---	7,090	---	7,090	---	1,707	---	1,707	---
Sudan	5,046	847	---	4,199	703	305	116	282	2,739	2,543	196	---
Swaziland	290	---	290	---	293	---	293	---	183	---	183	---
Tanzania	1,413	1,163	250	---	5,382	858	98	4,426	1,404	694	184	526
Togo	2,167	1,757	410	---	2,333	1,716	617	---	2,744	2,115	629	---
Uganda	490	---	490	---	568	---	568	---	569	---	569	---
Zaire	163	163	---	---	127	127	---	---	137	137	---	---
Zambia	72	---	72	---	97	---	97	---	89	---	89	---

FY 1988
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 86 Actual Program Levels				FY 87 Estimated Program Levels				FY 88 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	478,069	306,203	127,269	44,597	316,177	196,342	88,599	31,236	280,037	197,457	70,000	12,580
Regular	309,839	217,349	80,712	11,778	269,594	185,870	75,000	8,724	280,037	197,457	70,000	12,580
Emergency	168,230	88,854	46,557	32,819	46,583	10,472	13,599	22,512	0	---	---	---
Near East	15,336	13,803	1,533	0	11,636	10,231	1,184	221	8,665	7,487	1,178	0
Regular	15,336	13,803	1,533	---	11,415	10,231	1,184	---	8,665	7,487	1,178	---
Emergency	0	---	---	---	221	---	---	221	0	---	---	---
Latin America	63,197	38,671	11,302	13,224	53,462	34,595	10,128	8,739	52,495	35,912	11,870	4,713
Regular	51,874	38,062	6,908	6,904	44,517	34,207	9,647	663	52,495	35,912	11,870	4,713
Emergency	11,323	609	4,394	6,320	8,945	388	481	8,076	0	---	---	---
Africa	187,383	128,829	36,332	22,222	102,737	43,719	39,708	19,310	77,107	41,537	27,703	7,867
Regular	76,774	42,906	28,994	4,874	79,956	37,309	34,586	8,061	77,107	41,537	27,703	7,867
Emergency	110,609	85,923	7,338	17,348	22,781	6,410	5,122	11,249	0	---	---	---
Asia	209,831	122,578	78,102	9,151	146,060	105,515	37,579	2,966	141,770	112,521	29,249	0
Regular	165,855	122,578	43,277	---	133,706	104,123	29,583	---	141,770	112,521	29,249	---
Emergency	43,976	---	34,825	9,151	12,354	1,392	7,996	2,966	0	---	---	---
Europe	2,322	2,322	0	0	2,282	2,282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular	0				0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Emergency	2,322	2,322	---	---	2,282	2,282	---	---	0	---	---	---
Reserve					124,566				77,906			
Stock Adjustment	(37,316)	(37,316)			(47,100)	(47,100)			(19,746)	(19,746)		
Transport Costs	317,113				139,967				196,268			
Farmer to Farmer	789				534				535			
PROGRAM TOTAL	758,655				534,144				535,000			

N.B. All country/regional levels reflect commodity costs only.

FY 1988
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
Metric Tons

Region/Country	FY 86 Actual Program Levels				FY 87 Estimated Program Levels				FY 88 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
NEAR EAST - TOTAL	61,446	55,140	6,306	0	49,312	40,627	6,685	2,000	38,376	31,527	6,849	0
Egypt	21,108	21,108	---	---	15,694	13,694	---	2,000	8,130	8,130	---	---
Gaza	2,627	2,627	---	---	2,627	2,627	---	---	2,627	2,627	---	---
Lebanon	4,515	---	4,515	---	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Morocco	28,234	26,443	1,791	---	26,029	19,344	6,685	---	22,658	15,809	6,849	---
West Bank	4,962	4,962	---	---	4,962	4,962	---	---	4,961	4,961	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	316,000	168,790	62,774	84,436	275,289	163,319	49,363	62,607	271,475	180,494	61,757	29,224
Bolivia	51,583	43,910	5,753	1,920	47,536	40,647	4,968	1,921	52,561	40,647	9,994	1,920
Costa Rica	1,003	---	1,003	---	919	---	919	---	777	---	777	---
Dominican Rep.	8,145	7,309	836	---	9,261	8,461	800	---	8,639	7,284	1,355	---
Ecuador	5,919	1,719	3,500	700	4,675	1,575	1,300	1,800	2,678	1,378	1,300	---
El Salvador	56,339	7,193	28,833	20,313	25,773	7,194	13,956	4,623	49,523	7,860	14,359	27,304
Guatemala	27,777	24,557	3,220	---	24,796	20,396	4,400	---	38,518	29,622	8,896	---
Guyana	1,003	---	---	1,003	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Haiti	84,953	31,830	4,123	49,000	90,947	31,684	5,000	54,263	41,801	38,301	3,500	---
Honduras	20,313	12,747	7,566	---	23,998	14,731	9,267	---	21,794	12,070	9,724	---
Jamaica	15,651	3,500	651	11,500	2,950	1,350	1,600	---	1,682	---	1,682	---
Mexico	1,477	---	1,477	---	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Panama	445	---	445	---	315	---	315	---	150	---	150	---
Paraguay	1,180	---	1,180	---	975	---	975	---	1,066	---	1,066	---
Peru	40,149	36,025	4,124	---	43,109	37,281	5,828	---	52,261	43,332	8,929	---
St. Kitts	38	---	38	---	10	---	10	---	10	---	10	---
St. Lucia	25	---	25	---	25	---	25	---	15	---	15	---
ASIA - TOTAL	1,056,357	493,557	524,000	38,800	705,544	455,146	227,398	23,000	675,341	498,954	176,387	---
Afghanistan	37,900	---	---	37,900	23,000	---	---	23,000	---	---	---	---
Bangladesh	240,600	120,000	120,600	---	173,375	120,000	53,375	---	173,524	120,000	53,524	---
Bhutan	2,256	---	2,256	---	2,599	---	2,599	---	2,276	---	2,276	---
India	347,460	302,048	45,412	---	292,978	257,322	35,656	---	328,488	291,537	36,951	---
Indonesia	21,672	20,382	1,290	---	25,369	23,970	1,399	---	24,818	21,100	3,718	---
Kampuchea	2,400	---	2,400	---	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Nepal	7,982	---	7,982	---	7,200	---	7,200	---	9,761	---	9,761	---
Pakistan	317,886	---	317,886	---	111,943	---	111,943	---	49,805	---	49,805	---
Philippines	38,926	38,296	630	---	46,635	46,409	226	---	64,860	61,508	3,352	---
Solomon Islnads	900	---	---	900	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Sri Lanka	38,375	12,831	25,544	---	22,445	7,445	15,000	---	21,809	4,809	17,000	---
EUROPE - TOTAL	4,943	4,943	0	0	4,943	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	4,943	4,943	---	---	4,943	4,943	---	---	0	---	---	---

FY 1988
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
Metric Tons

Region/Country	FY 86 Actual Program Levels				FY 87 Estimated Program Levels				FY 88 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
AFRICA - TOTAL	846,156	571,615	150,103	124,438	485,655	180,186	181,466	124,003	397,154	191,550	146,804	58,800
Angola	13,240	1,000	---	12,240	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Benin	5,175	2,940	2,235	---	6,348	3,768	2,580	---	6,768	3,888	2,880	---
Botswana	20,821	---	16,461	4,360	36,602	---	26,162	10,440	18,510	---	18,510	---
Burkina Faso	29,695	24,828	4,867	---	28,159	24,428	3,731	---	29,829	25,668	4,161	---
Burundi	5,925	5,565	360	---	810	---	810	---	1,358	---	1,358	---
Cameroon	2,270	---	2,270	---	3,900	---	3,900	---	3,500	---	3,500	---
Cape Verde	22,768	---	1,235	21,533	19,199	---	4,199	15,000	18,200	---	3,200	15,000
C.A.R.	1,380	---	1,380	---	2,600	---	2,600	---	4,700	---	4,700	---
Chad	17,683	8,676	9,007	---	18,414	11,407	7,007	---	9,242	2,735	6,507	---
Comoro Is.	1,976	---	1,976	---	4,155	---	4,155	---	4,254	---	4,254	---
Congo	380	---	380	---	510	---	510	---	540	---	540	---
Eq. Guinea	1,915	---	1,915	---	1,700	---	1,700	---	1,650	---	1,650	---
Ethiopia	327,313	327,313	---	---	15,699	15,699	---	---	18,600	18,600	---	---
Ethiopian Refugee	45,000	45,000	---	---	5,900	5,900	---	---	0	---	---	---
Gambia	9,784	2,546	768	6,470	12,296	2,546	1,750	8,000	12,496	2,546	1,950	8,000
Ghana	47,296	22,141	25,155	---	42,165	23,196	18,969	---	34,295	20,704	13,591	---
Guinea	380	---	380	---	900	---	900	---	699	---	699	---
Guinea Bissau	1,677	---	1,677	---	8,253	---	3,252	5,001	7,452	---	2,452	5,000
Ivory Coast	420	---	420	---	770	---	770	---	1,170	---	1,170	---
Kenya	9,695	9,654	41	---	6,373	6,273	100	---	9,480	9,380	100	---
Lesotho	30,552	14,952	15,600	---	31,527	14,327	17,200	---	27,878	12,852	15,026	---
Liberia	0	---	---	---	780	---	780	---	800	---	800	---
Madagascar	5,496	5,496	---	---	6,330	6,330	---	---	6,331	6,331	---	---
Malawi	1,250	---	1,250	---	1,700	---	1,700	---	1,950	---	1,950	---
Mali	42,844	4,080	8,425	30,339	22,399	1,540	10,859	10,000	30,864	6,154	14,710	10,000
Mauritania	8,340	7,971	369	---	28,058	4,158	3,900	20,000	41,760	17,043	4,717	20,000
Mauritius	800	---	800	---	1,300	---	1,300	---	2,600	---	2,600	---
Mozambique	66,421	26,421	---	40,000	43,372	15,000	---	28,372	9,900	9,900	---	---
Niger	16,575	12,802	3,773	---	6,031	---	6,031	---	6,673	---	6,673	---
Rwanda	14,302	13,802	500	---	14,653	14,023	630	---	15,956	15,626	330	---
Sao Tome	2,022	---	2,022	---	2,400	---	2,400	---	1,408	---	1,408	---
Senegal	22,984	16,228	6,756	---	22,839	16,269	6,570	---	22,622	16,072	6,550	---
Seychelles	703	703	---	---	572	572	---	---	383	383	---	---
Sierra Leone	4,100	3,900	200	---	3,845	3,445	400	---	3,440	2,940	500	---
Somalia	33,110	---	33,110	---	38,942	---	38,942	---	10,215	---	10,215	---
Sudan	12,556	3,060	---	9,496	3,969	1,169	610	2,190	11,176	9,928	1,248	---
Swaziland	940	---	940	---	600	---	600	---	400	---	400	---
Tanzania	6,224	4,534	1,690	---	27,715	2,416	299	25,000	4,501	2,946	755	800
Togo	8,728	6,588	2,140	---	10,170	6,570	3,600	---	10,504	6,454	4,050	---
Uganda	1,713	---	1,713	---	2,150	---	2,150	---	3,250	---	3,250	---
Zaire	1,415	1,415	---	---	1,150	1,150	---	---	1,400	1,400	---	---
Zambia	288	---	288	---	400	---	400	---	400	---	400	---

FY 1988
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
Metric Tons

Region/Country	FY 86 Actual Program Levels				FY 87 Estimated Program Levels				FY 88 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	2,284,902	1,294,045	743,183	247,674	1,520,743	844,221	464,912	211,610	1,382,346	902,525	391,797	88,024
Regular	1,461,841	878,139	423,828	159,874	1,235,679	801,944	372,013	61,722	1,382,346	902,525	391,797	88,024
Emergency	823,061	415,906	319,355	87,800	285,064	42,277	92,899	149,888	0	---	---	---
Near East	61,446	55,140	6,306	0	49,312	40,627	6,685	2,000	38,376	31,527	6,849	0
Regular	61,446	55,140	6,306	0	47,312	40,627	6,685	---	38,376	31,527	6,849	0
Emergency	0	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	0	---	---	---
Latin America	316,000	168,790	62,774	84,436	275,289	163,319	49,363	62,607	271,475	180,494	61,757	29,224
Regular	236,439	165,183	35,820	35,436	211,572	161,387	46,464	3,721	271,475	180,494	61,757	29,224
Emergency	79,561	3,607	26,954	49,000	63,717	1,932	2,899	58,886	0	---	---	---
Africa	846,156	571,615	150,103	124,438	485,655	180,186	181,466	124,003	397,154	191,550	146,804	58,800
Regular	406,800	164,259	118,103	124,438	363,253	151,786	153,466	58,001	397,154	191,550	146,804	58,800
Emergency	439,356	407,356	32,000	---	122,402	28,400	28,000	66,002	0	---	---	---
Asia	1,056,357	493,557	524,000	38,800	705,544	455,146	227,398	23,000	675,341	498,954	176,387	0
Regular	757,156	493,557	263,599	---	613,542	448,144	165,398	---	675,341	498,954	176,387	---
Emergency	299,201	---	260,401	38,800	92,002	7,002	62,000	23,000	0	---	---	---
Europe	4,943	4,943	0	0	4,943	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	---	---	---
Emergency	4,943	4,943	---	---	4,943	4,943	---	---	0	---	---	---
Reserve					658,930				440,563			
Stock Adjustment	(127,200)	(127,200)			(193,100)	(193,100)			(90,253)	(90,253)		
Transport Costs												
PROGRAM TOTAL	2,157,702				1,986,573				1,732,656			
(MTGE)	(2,344,346)				(2,163,936)				(1,900,000)			

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
--	-- 1/	-- 1/

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter programs and for addressing urban development issues in developing countries. PRE/H administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which was developed in the early 1960s as part of the U.S. foreign assistance effort to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. In collaboration with a number of A.I.D. Missions, PRE/H also manages some $55 million of DA or ESF financed capital and technical assistance for housing and urban development projects.

The total program is administered by a staff consisting of direct hire housing and urban development advisors, attorneys, financial management specialists and administrative support. The office has regional offices in Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Panama, Thailand, Jamaica, and Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. missions in addressing the problems associated with rapid urbanization and the concomitant increase in the number of the poor living in the cities of LDCs.

Program Directions

PRE/H is actively pursuing opportunities to achieve greater efficiencies and increased development impact in the shelter and urban fields through greater reliance on private sector institutions. It will seek wherever feasible to channel available funds for land development, housing construction, mortgage credit, and building materials loans for A.I.D.-eligible beneficiaries in the way which provides maximum benefits to private housing finance and development institutions. For example, in FY 1986 a worldwide HG project was authorized which offers financing directly to the private sector for low income housing projects. The project will seek proposals from the private sector which represent new initiatives in the production or financing by the private sector of housing for the urban poor, e.g., moving into lower-income housing markets, privatizing functions currently performed by public agencies, or removing obstacles to private housing initiatives caused by government regulations. Through this approach, A.I.D. will induce additional elements of the private sector both to produce shelter for the urban poor and

1/ A.I.D. estimates implementing Treasury Borrowing Authority as follows: FY'87 - $10 Million
FY'88 - $22 Million

join with A.I.D. in an ongoing dialogue with the public sector to remove various constraints to private production of shelter. In addition, the office will seek opportunities to work with private entities on a pilot basis to perform selected urban management functions and to deliver selected urban services.

The following objectives will guide PRE/H program directions in both shelter and urban development:

A. Continue policy emphasis on provision of a climate that will result in maximum production of low-cost shelter, principally through individual initiative and the private sector. This requires an emphasis on affordability of shelter and urban services, cost effectiveness through minimization of subsidies and maximum cost recovery.

B. Assist governments to define and implement the policies, regulations and incentives most supportive of increased private sector participation in low-cost shelter development and finance.

C. Assist governments to assess long-term national shelter requirements and plan for the most efficient mobilization and targeting of financial resources to meet those needs.

D. Focus on adequate supply of serviced land and security of tenure as the key to facilitating production of basic shelter.

E. Actively support decentralization of central government administrative and financial authority to the local level to foster local initiative, local responsibility, local mobilization of resources and political stability.

F. Promote increased efficiencies in local urban management through training of key officials and technical staff in modern management skills, and through assistance in mobilizing local capital resources for financing essential services for urban households and private enterprises.

Housing Guaranty Program

The Housing Guaranty (HG) Program is A.I.D.'s primary capital resource for implementing shelter programs and related supportive activities. HG capital projects influence policy change and institutional reform so that basic shelter needs in LDCs can be addressed economically and on a self-sustaining basis. Capital outputs include: minimum affordable shelter; basic water and sanitation infrastructure; home improvement loans; community facilities; and related small enterprise development.

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $2.2 billion dollars to finance specific housing projects since the inception of the Program in the early 1960s. To date, some 196 projects have been carried out, or are in progress, in more than 40 countries. Under the HG Program the U.S. private sector provides long term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. The United States Government underwrites these transactions by providing a guaranty to protect the U.S. lender against possible loss. Maximum interest rates that may be charged by lenders are established by A.I.D. and reflect the current cost of money to the U.S. treasury. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses and to provide a reserve against claim losses. In FY 1988 it is expected that a total of $100 million will be authorized to finance new HG projects in about seven countries. In FY 1986 $145.5 million were authorized with similar levels planned for FY 1987. The reduced FY 1988 level will allow PRE/H to focus on the implementation of its existing authorized but uncontracted programs. In support of HG program financing, PRE/H provides technical assistance and training to LDC public and private institutions that implement low-income shelter programs.

Urban Development

In addition to its role as a leading bilateral lender in the shelter sector through the HG program, PRE/H is committing approximately 20% of its financial resources and staff to address the central issues of urbanization. Through programs of applied research, PRE/H is working to develop the conceptual approaches needed by LDCs to plan and manage effective urban policies and capital investment strategies in urban areas, with particular attention to the improvement of the living conditions of the urban poor. PRE/H programs address areas of opportunity for building on HG capital investment programs. These key areas include the provision and maintenance of financially self-sustaining water and sanitation systems, land development and urban management in addition to shelter. In FY 1986, for example, PRE/H developed and tested a Municipal Management Assessment Guidebook and successfully applied the technique in Panama in conjunction with the preparation of a Mission funded municipal development project. Through its regional offices, PRE/H is carrying out a number of capital investment programs in secondary cities working through and strengthening the management capabilities of local municipalities. In the area of water and sanitation infrastructure, work was undertaken to initiate four pilot projects addressing infrastructure management, standards, cost recovery and financing options. Much of the financing under current HG loans pays for water installation, wastewater facilities and other infrastructure for low income

neighborhoods. As urban growth impels A.I.D. to address the efficiency of urban public service provision, expertise in the construction, maintenance, financing and management of infrastructure systems will be increasingly in demand. PRE/H has begun work to identify the key issues which often make land an obstacle to the successful implementation of shelter projects. The new land agenda will focus on land acquisition, titling and registration, and effective property tax administration. PRE/H also coordinates with and shares information on urban development with international organizations. PRE/H led the U.S. delegation at the ninth session of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) and at the Development Assistance Committee meeting of the OECD.

HG Program Reserve Account

HG reserves are used to pay claims of U.S. lenders when LDC borrowers fail to make their debt service payments. Of late, claims resulting from LDC public debt rescheduling have adversely impacted the HG reserve account and comprise the majority of total claims. In such cases, HG reserves are used to service the debt during the agreed upon debt deferral period. Thereafter, the deferred debt is repaid to the HG reserve account plus interest.

In order to lessen future requests for direct appropriations to the HG reserve account to deal with the debt rescheduling situation, A.I.D. has taken the following steps: (a) instituted a Claims Projection System in order to project claims expenditures against the HG Reserve Fund; (b) established a procedure for undertaking country risk analyses which rate the risk of lending to different countries based on HG program experience, current economic indicators and private investment community perceptions; and (c) designed and is implementing a computerized Portfolio Management system which will provide information on claims on a more timely basis, thus helping to reduce late payments and increase income from late payment fees.

We anticipate that net claims against the reserve fund will amount to approximately $20-25 million in each of fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989. Of this amount, approximately 85% is to cover claims for countries rescheduling debt. We estimate that a current voluntary refinancing program can address between $8-10 million annually or about 40% of these claims through the end of FY 1987. Pursuant to Congressional authority, the Agency has implemented new Treasury borrowings to increase the

level of the HG Reserve Fund to cover claims. PRE/H projects borrowing $10 million in FY 1987. For FY 1988, it is estimated that $22 million in borrowing authority is required. A.I.D. will rely on its Treasury borrowing authority as a cash management tool that will reduce the need to seek appropriations. Based on this new borrowing strategy, PRE/H is seeking, in its legislative request, an increase in borrowing authority from the present level of $40 million to $100 million. Claim payments are contractual obligations of the United States and must be paid. As things now stand, the reserve fund is the only available source for such payments.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION/MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER

OVERVIEW

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization/ Minority Resource Center (OSDBU/MRC) facilitates and supports relationships between the U.S. business community, A.I.D., and A.I.D.-recipient countries. Most technical services, commodities, and equipment required to implement A.I.D.-financed development programs are procured from U.S. firms. These firms range from multinational corporations to small, medium, and large manufacturers and suppliers, and include small, minority and women-owned firms as well as individual consultants.

In 1978, Public Law 95-507 (Section 15 of the Small Business Act) created the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU). An integral component of OSDBU is the Minority Resource Center (MRC), created in 1977 and specifically mandated to increase the participation of socially and economically disadvantaged (including women-owned) businesses in A.I.D.-financed activities. Annual goals are established for the participation of these firms in A.I.D. contracting opportunities. While a collaborative effort with the operating bureaus, the development and monitoring of these goals is a primary responsibility of OSDBU/MRC.

OSDBU/MRC is the initial, principal ongoing point of contact between A.I.D. and the small, minority and women-owned business community. In counseling and instructing these firms this office interprets Agency policies, procedures and requirements. More important, this office advises firms on the appropriateness of their business capabilities, experience and potential in relationship to traditional and anticipated Agency needs. Information gathered in this process is retained in OSDBU/MRC and matched with project and contract requirements whenever possible. This tandem function is critical to the rapid increase in the levels of contracting with small, minority and women-owned businesses since 1981, and expands the potential ability of new, qualified firms to participate in overseas activities. This identification of new qualified firms is particularly important as experienced firms become larger or graduate from the SBA Section 8(a) Program.

The increase in contracting levels with these businesses from $27.5 million in FY 1983 to $94 million in FY 1985 is the result of OSDBU/MRC effort and strong support from senior A.I.D. management. Although preliminary, available data indicates that the FY 1986 contracting level is likely to exceed $100 million--a 275% increase since FY 1983.

OSDBU/MRC is involved in the entire cycle of operating business activities leading from project conception and design to awarding of a contract and project implementation. In anticipation and support of this cycle, the office performs a number of functions including:

- overseeing the formulation, implementation, and administration of Agency programs and activities relating to the target businesses;

- providing intensive continuing counseling to the target firms in areas such as the preparation of effective marketing plans, skills and qualifications appropriate to Agency needs, and Agency programmatic interests and emphases;

- providing information on target businesses to large majority firms to support their minority subcontracting efforts that may be required by legislation;

- encouraging and facilitating complementary joint ventures between target firms to strengthen their capability to perform Agency contract requirements;

- providing information on A.I.D.-financed acquistions of commodities and equipment directly to some 7,100 U.S. exporters of eligible and appropriate products; and

- serving as advocates in the development of Agency policies and procedures to increase participation by small and minority exporters.

In addition, OSDBU/MRC sponsors a continuing series of one-day outreach conferences held in major cities across the country. These conferences are designed to increase awareness and knowledge of the Agency's work among target firms which may not have previously considered expanding into the overseas area. At the same time, they allow the Agency to identify potentially appropriate and qualified firms to add to its register of firms. The conferences bring together A.I.D. technical, project and contract personnel and representatives of target firms in a series of general and specialized panels and

presentations. These range from descriptions of Agency areas of technical emphasis to contracting procedures and the overseas operating environment. Conferences have been held in Miami, New York, San Francisco, Indianapolis, New Orleans and San Diego; in FY 1987 they are planned for Atlanta, Boston and Chicago.

FY 1988

In FY 1988, OSDBU/MRC will continue to increase the involvement of Gray Amendment* organizations in A.I.D. contracting activity. The following initiatives will be implemented:

- Under the Early Alert System, which was designed to identify areas of possible participation by small and minority businesses in A.I.D. contracting activity, OSDBU/MRC and the bureau liason officers will target and identify projects at the design stage for Gray Amendment Organization involvement.

- To supplement the A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System (ACRIS), OSDBU/MRC is developing an Information Handbook on Minority Firms and Organizations. This handbook will be distributed to the A.I.D bureaus and missions. It will provide in-depth information on the Gray Amendment, contracting procedures, and profiles of various Gray Amendment organizations.

- Memoranda of understanding will be developed with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) to open lines of communication and to increase the level of interagency cooperation. SBA and MBDA will assist A.I.D. to deliver services to our constituent groups. Some of these services include management assistance, technical, and marketing strategies related to doing international business.

*The Gray Amendment enacted in FY 1984 states that not less than 10% of Development and Sahel Assistance funds be made available to economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, Historically Black Colleges and Universities and minority-controlled private and voluntary organizations (PVOs).

- The Quality Circles Training Program will be implemented to clarify the role of OSDBU/MRC in the Agency and to improve communications with A.I.D./Washington and the missions regarding the Gray Amendment and other legislative mandates. A group of experienced A.I.D. managers acting as a problem-solving team will implement this program and improve Agency understanding of OSDBU/MRC's role.

- Increased subcontracting opportunities to Gray Amendment organizations will be encouraged by recommending that larger, more experienced firms select these organizations as subcontractors. Effective and appropriate incentives for large firms will be identified and established as a means of making such arrangements mutually beneficial and attractive.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RESOURCES PROGRAM

Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, encourages A.I.D. to use excess or available non-excess property acquired from other Federal agencies in its economic development program "...wherever practicable in lieu of or supplementary to the procurement of new items." Thus, A.I.D. acquires such property on an "as is, where is" basis from other agencies at minimal or no cost. Excess property is property beyond the foreseeable requirements of the owning agency and made available through the General Services Administration to other Federal agencies and the states without reimbursement. The equipment--most of it obtained from the Department of Defense--falls into five major categories: heavy construction equipment, vehicles of all types, heavy machinery, electrical generation equipment, and medical equipment and supplies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

- To use excess or non-excess government-owned property as an economy measure to conserve funds appropriated for A.I.D. programs.

- To assist recipients eligible under Section 607 of the Act (friendly countries, international organizaions, the American Red Cross, and registered private and voluntary agencies) to purchase such property with their own resources.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Government Property Resources Program has been a function for which neither new budget authority nor appropriation of funds is required. A revolving fund of $5 million is used to cover A.I.D.'s overhead in managing the program.

During FY 1986, A.I.D.'s Government Property Resources Program:

- shipped approximately 873 line items of equipment and supplies having an original acquisition value of $5.6 million to 25 foreign country recipients, and

- shipped $1,670,000 of property to 12 registered private and voluntary agencies authorized to acquire such property under Section 607(a) of the Act.

On October 15, 1985 A.I.D. combined and reorganized the Office of Commodity Management and the Office of Contract Management and established the new Office of Procurement. During this period of

reorganization, a closer look was given to the future operation of the excess property program. Several factors, which included A.I.D.'s reduced staffing levels both domestic and overseas, reduced priority for acquiring excess property, and the changing role of the commodity management program contributed in the decision to reduce the size of the government property program.

As a result of the decreased emphasis on the program, the decision was made to transfer the functions of the Government Property Resources Program from the current headquarters in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania to A.I.D./Washington. The effective date of the transfer was October 1, 1986. The field offices in Salt Lake City, Utah and Lathrop, California were also closed at the same time.

With change in physical location, the program of prior acquisition of excess and long supply (non-excess) equipment and material for reconditioning and resale has been dropped. A.I.D. will continue to assist eligible recipients (primarily private and voluntary, nonprofit organizations) in acquiring property directly from the owning agency. However, it will now be the responsibility of each private and voluntary agency to inspect, move, and recondition this equipment as necessary at its own expense.

The in-country programs in the Philippines and Panama will continue to function at the discretion of the respective A.I.D. Mission Directors. However, A.I.D./Washington remains the central point for the compilation of statistical information pertaining to the program. The Government Property Resources Division field office located at Kaiserslautern, West Germany has been closed.

COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

Commodity Import Programs

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs) are a form of nonproject assistance through which A.I.D. makes dollars available to the assisted country on a loan or grant basis to pay for essential commodity imports. In this manner, CIPs also provide balance-of-payments support and may be part of larger, multi-donor structural adjustment efforts.

CIP agreements can provide for A.I.D. financing of a wide variety of basic items including agricultural, construction, and transportation equipment; fertilizers; chemicals; raw materials; semi-finished products and foodstuffs. By law, A.I.D. does not finance military or police equipment or luxury goods under these programs. Items of questionable safety or efficacy are also disallowed. The range of eligible commodities may be narrowed for some CIPs in order to give priority to shared development policy objectives in the recipient country.

When a CIP agreement is signed the government of the host country allocates the dollars, provided by A.I.D., among public and private sector importers. Public sector procurement is normally conducted using formal bidding procedures, while purchases by the private sector are through regular commercial channels. Although, as illustrated, some general categories of items may be restricted from CIPs, A.I.D. does not determine the specific items to be purchased, nor does it select the suppliers. Transactions are handled directly between U.S. suppliers and foreign importers, but must meet the requirements of A.I.D. Regulation 1 (22 CFR Section 201) to be eligible for payment from A.I.D. funds.

In addition to establishing competitive procurement procedures, A.I.D. Regulation 1 requires that suppliers submit documentation evidencing that the funds are actually used for the intended purpose and that the transactions conform to other statutory and regulatory requirements concerning commodity source, use of U.S. flag ocean vessels, commodity price, and identification of the commodity as A.I.D.-financed.

FY 1986 Program Examples

In FY 1986 the total CIP program worldwide amounted to $230.5 million. The CIP in Egypt was $155.4 million ($5.4 million in

reobligated funds), all allocated for the public sector, making it the largest program in FY 1986. 1/ Corn and lentils, computers, offset printing presses, laboratory equipment for universities, safety equipment for Cairo Airport and coking coal were the largest categories of commodities under procurement.

Also in the Near East, $50 million was provided to Jordan in FY 1986 as part of a three-year CIP established with FY 1985 supplemental funds. The total Jordan CIP totals $160 million for FYs 1985-87. The major public sector expenditures during FY 1986 amounted to approximately $12 million in equipment for the phosphate industry. Private sector purchases consisted of varied items such as computers, tractors, and corn. An additional $5.5 million CIP was provided from FY 1986 new obligational authority bringing the FY 1986 level to $55.5 million. These funds were used to purchase agricultural commodities.

The largest public sector CIP for Africa was in the Sudan. In FY 1986, $10 million was obligated to purchase bulk and refined petroleum products. CIP funds have also been used to purchase tallow, sorghum seed and pharmaceuticals. Procurements for the private sector in the Sudan during FY 1986, with funds committed from prior years, included trucks, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, irrigation equipment and water pumps. The Seychelles CIP financed petroleum imports for that country during FY 1986.

1/ In addition, $51 million was obligated to Egypt for commodity imports by the private sector under the Private Enterprise Credit Project (see Special Procurement Activities below).

FY 1986-1988 Obligations

The following table shows FY 1986 actual, FY 1987 estimated and FY 1988 proposed CIP obligations by country:

Country	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Proposed
	($ In Millions)		
Egypt (Public Sector CIP)	155.4	100.0	100.0
Fiji (Commodity Import Program)	.957	1.3	1.5
Jordan (Commodity Import Program) 2/	55.5	60.0	0.0
Mauritius (Commodity Import Program)	1.9	1.0	1.5
Seychelles (Commodity Import Program)	1.9	2.0	3.0
Sudan (Commodity Import Program	10.0	0.0	18.0
Tunisia (Commodity Import Program)	4.8	7.3	10.0
TOTAL	230.5	171.6	134.0

Special Procurement Activities

In addition to Commodity Import Programs, a number of special activities finance procurements utilizing the same rules and regulations as CIPs and are provided the same type of support from A.I.D/Washington. These special procurement activities may be implemented in countries where a CIP also exists and may be funded on a loan or grant basis. They also have a balance-of-payments impact. For FY 1986, special procurement activities totalled $168.5 million.

2/ Includes $50 million in FY 1986 and $60 million in FY 1987 provided under the 1985 Supplemental Appropriation.

Special procurement activities are of limited duration and their objectives and goals are expressed in more precise quantitative terms than those for CIPs. They are usually directed at a specific development problem and/or sector such as agriculture, energy, or education. Typically, they are based on a single commodity or package of related commodities required to achieve the specified objective(s). A technical assistance component may be part of the package. They are frequently tied to a sector specific policy dialogue between the United States and the host country and may be released in tranches or conditioned on the achievement of policy goals such as import liberalization, credit tightening, or monetary or pricing changes related to the specific commodities being procured. Because of the narrower focus, there is a more targeted developmental thrust to these activities than to CIPs.

FY 1986-1988 Obligations

The following represent the actual special procurement activities for FY 1986, those estimated for FY 1987 and proposed for FY 1988.

	($ In Millions)		
Country	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Proposed
Egypt (Private Enterprise Credit)	51.0	100.0	100.0
Kenya (Structural Adjustment Grant) 3/	14.35	14.495	17.0
Madagascar (Agricultural Support) 4/	2.0	.975	0.0
Mozambique (Private Sector Rehabilitation Support)	9.6	9.835	0.0
Pakistan			
- (Agricultural Commodities and Equipment)	52.5	50.0	34.0
- (Energy Commodities and Equipment)	39.0	0	0
TOTAL	168.5	175.3	151.0

3/ Amount includes funds which may be used for non-procurement inputs such as technical assistance.
4/ Estimated CIP component of larger development project.

SPECIAL ISSUES

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s Private Enterprise Initiative, instituted in 1981, is based on the emerging body of experience and research that clearly shows that increased reliance on private enterprise, individual initiative and entrepreneurship, the encouragement of competition, and reliance on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained, equitable growth. The initiative coincides with a shift in thinking in much of the world, especially among the developing countries and many other donor organizations, toward increased interest in the use of a productive private sector approach to achieve economic and social development goals.

The need will certainly persist for short-term crisis management and short-term assistance efforts. Over the long term, however, self-sustaining development impact will be achieved through assistance programs designed to help increase the capacity of developing nations to meet their own basic human needs requirements through steady and efficient growth of local private enterprise. At the same time those nations will be brought closer to economic parity with developed nations and will be able to compete effectively and competitively for needed resources.

The Private Enterprise Initiative offers an efficient, cost-effective way of meeting basic human needs requirements and achieving this type of development impact. The initiative has three major components: policy reform for private enterprise development, promotion of developing country private enterprises, and utilization of the private sector as a channel for the delivery of aid.

-- Policy reform. A.I.D. encourages developing countries to follow free market principles to achieve sustained economic growth and to move away from government intervention in the economy. By encouraging the growth of free markets, A.I.D. promotes the establishment of a climate compatible with private enterprise resulting in economic growth with equity and broad-based social development of the host country.

-- Private enterprise development. The Agency's private enterprise programs are geared to achieving economic growth with equity in developing countries.

A.I.D. has expended much effort over the past six years to create the conditions needed for self-sustained economic growth in developing countries, to encourage the growth of micro-, small- and medium-scale indigenous private enterprises, and to strengthen the linkages between U.S. and developing country private enterprises.

-- Utilizing the private sector as an aid delivery mechanism. A.I.D. has been relying increasingly upon the developing country and U.S. private sectors (including private enterprises, cooperatives, and PVOs) as the delivery mechanisms or channels of distribution for its assistance (such as the delivery of family planning services, improvement of health care, and the provision of education and training services). The private sector, before the public sector, is considered for use as a potential delivery mechanism in the majority of A.I.D.'s new programs and projects.

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

A.I.D. has made substantial progress in implementing its commitment to the belief that a vigorous private sector is the key to meeting basic human needs requirements and development by redirecting many of its resources, programs, and personnel toward market-oriented, private enterprise activities.

RATIONALE FOR A.I.D.'s PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

The major appeal of the private enterprise approach is its potential for true self-sustaining long-term economic growth with equity and development of permanent private sector institutions.

Traditionally, the majority of development assistance has been provided on a bilateral government-to-government basis. Over time, governments in developing as well as developed countries have generally come to the conclusion that predominantly public sector-oriented economies and policies have not produced the desired results toward reaching their development goals. The

majority of multilateral development banks and other donor agencies have reached the same conclusion. Experiences in the majority of newly industrialized countries have shown that the private sector is more likely to produce a higher level of economic efficiency, innovation, and incentive, and, therefore, greater and more broadly based economic and social benefits. Experience has also demonstrated that private enterprises operating in a truly open and competitive environments, are usually the more likely to meet goals of economic efficiency and growth with equity.

Economies of developing countries generally produce so little that their populations cannot escape from oppressive poverty. These low production levels are largely a function of the inefficient use of available resources. In addition, especially in the most impoverished countries, there is often an insufficiency of total available resources as well. Whether the problem is inefficiency or insufficiency, it is invariably due in large part to inappropriate government involvement in the economy.

To overcome this problem it is necessary to stimulate developing country economies so that they can achieve higher, sustainable real growth rates with levels and values of output generated which permit the elimination of absolute poverty as a threat to the general population.

Improving the Competitiveness of Existing Markets

A.I.D. is working with governments to create a policy and regulatory environment where individual efforts and creativity are rewarded; where tax laws do not reduce incentives to work and save and invest; where regulation does not lead to corruption or discourage economic activity; where access to capital and foreign exchange is based on market allocations, not rationing; and where labor laws do not benefit the few who are employed as opposed to the many who are not. In such an environment the range of choices available to everyone --- their economic freedom --- will increase as their incomes grow, providing a sound economic foundation for fulfilling social development needs.

Priorities in promoting market use are

1. Encouragement of markets which improve the efficiency of other markets, such as financial markets or transport markets;

2. Improvement of conditions which affect several markets, for example, information flow, physical access, level and quality of labor and management skills, reduction of debilitating disease in key production areas;

3. Diversification of production in order to create new markets;

4. Improving and expanding the linkage of domestic markets to international markets.

Redefining the Economic Role of Developing Country Governments

A first step in improving the efficiency with which an economy allocates and uses its resources requires that central governments decide what are the necessary roles for them to perform. The list may include

-- creating an institutional base for private economic activity including

  o explicit recognition of the individual's right to own and control the allocation and use of property;

  o a fair, workable set of laws governing contracts, exchange and investment;

  o a just and timely means of adjudicating these laws; and

  o production and marketing standards.

-- Adopting macroeconomic policies which stimulate growth and control inflation;

-- Providing necessary infrastructure which will not normally be provided in sufficient quantity by the private sector, including transportation and communications infrastructure, and power; and

-- Providing public goods which are needed for the continued, sustained growth of the economy, such as education, preventive health care, and certain types of basic research (keeping in mind that the efficient course might very well be government funding of the private provision of these services).

Improving the Capacity of Local Organizations

The assistance proposed requires that A.I.D. also foster development of the capacity of local organizations to provide services that are best defined and administered at the local level. Some of these local organizations will be traditional, privately-owned businesses; some will be co-operatively owned businesses; some will be non-government organizations; some will even be local governments (either as direct providers or as funding sources for services provided by private firms). The exact mix can only be determined on a country-by-country basis.

Comparisons between market-oriented, private sector approaches and centrally-controlled, public sector approaches to development support the efficiency of the private sector as a promoter of economic growth. These comparisons are most apparent in comparing the performances of Africa and East Asia. The two regions were at comparable economic stages in the 1950s, but between then and now most Asian countries have adopted policies that encouraged domestic investment as well as reliance on private enterprise which have led to growth rates among the highest in the world. On the other hand, central control in African economies, following independence in the 1960's, has contributed to their deterioration.

PROGRESS TO DATE AND FOCUS FOR FY 1988

A.I.D. has delineated the policy framework for implementing the initiative though policy papers on Private Enterprise Development, Cooperative Development, and Private and Voluntary Organizations. Washington bureaus and overseas missions have been encouraged to consider broad-based private enterprise alternatives to help provide self-sustaining solutions to development problems when planning their country strategies and programs. Private enterprise programs have registered many real and lasting successes, and have laid a foundation that positions the Agency for additional gains in meeting social development needs of developing countries.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), established within A.I.D. in 1982, provides leadership and guidance to the Agency as a whole in carrying out the private enterprise initiative. PRE serves as the prime catalyst for implementation of the initiative. PRE continually experiments and develops innovative and useful programming approaches for demonstration and replication purposes, and provides critical technical expertise and training in such areas as private enterprise strategy development, financial markets development, divestiture and privatization, investments, and urban shelter planning and development.

Based upon A.I.D.'s experience with the Private Enterprise Initiative over the past six years, the following conclusions have been reached:

-- A.I.D. has been successful in major ways in breaking out of the government-to-government mode of delivering social and economic assistance. These efforts are different from previous private sector initiatives as a result of a) greater emphasis on creating an appropriate "climate" in recipient countries, b) greater use of U.S. nongovernmental organizations, and c) greater use of indigenous nongovernmental organizations as vehicles for development.

-- A.I.D.'s private sector emphasis is reflected in increased expenditures allocable to efforts at promoting private enterprise in beneficiary countries, accounting for over 48% of expenditures in FY 1985.

-- Specific programs are still needed to reduce structural impediments which include weakness of the developing countries' private sectors, the absence of policy environments favorable to private enterprise, problems of excessive state control over production and markets, constraints of sovereignty, risks associated with currency exchange, and perceptions of aid as a subsidy.

There are several key elements to A.I.D.'s programs under the Private Enterprise Initiative. Each is addressed below followed by a sampling of several specific accomplishments and a discussion of the focus in FY 1988 in each area.

1. Policy Reform

An essential element of A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative involves policy dialogue and related technical assistance to influence change in host government policies and lead to a more favorable climate for private enterprise development. Generally, this assistance is provided to the host governments but it is also provided to private sector and nonprofit groups for the purpose of influencing change in government policies. (This type of aid has been devoted, for example, to increasing the private sector's access to foreign exchange, removing investment and export barriers, and the financing of policy analyses that examine the constraints on private sector growth.) This assistance is critical to facilitating long-term growth and development and expansion in the private sectors of host countries.

A.I.D.'s policy dialogue activities are designed to address a broad number of issues. Foremost among them is encouraging host governments to rely on free market mechanisms to the extent possible with minimal government intervention. A great deal of policy dialogue has been conducted to influence host government attitudes on market barriers and other economic controls involving, for example, wages, prices, rents, and employment practices.

In agricultural development, where many aid-recipient countries are lagging, there has been significant effort to encourage policies that assure market-responsive prices as a means of providing greater incentives for increased agricultural production especially by small farmers.

1.1 Accomplishments

-- In most Asian and Near Eastern countries, concerns regarding the investment climate, industrial regulation, import licensing, etc. are discussed by A.I.D. regularly with the host country government as part of the overall policy dialogue agenda. In Jordan, private sector associations can request co-financing of policy studies in tariffs, licensing, etc. which affect particular sectors or groups of firms.

-- Following policy dialogue efforts in Indonesia, the Ministry of Agriculture has been managing, with A.I.D. help, a broad transition to free-market pricing and a transfer of the marketing system from the government to the private sector. In addition, the Ministry has been encouraging transfer of technology from the public sector to private sector farmers.

-- Private and Voluntary Organizations in the past have not been generally considered to have a major impact on government policies. However, in at least two sectors -- primary health care and micro-enterprise -- PVOs have had profound and enduring effects on the national policy of many countries. Under the Private Sector Initiative these types of grass roots activities have been expanded.

In health care, for instance, A.I.D. has been able to develop programs which indirectly influence policy reform and emphasize good basic preventive health care involving the private sector which are cost-effective and have broad-based benefits. In Mauritania, a rural health services project supported policy dialogue efforts to improve the national system of immunization and develop an expanded and integrated community-based primary health care system in two regions. An important feature of this effort was encouraging the privatization of pharmaceutical marketing and payment for community health services by the users.

-- A.I.D.'s policy dialogue in Latin America and the Caribbean has produced significant reform in the investment climates of some countries. For example,

- o Reduction in export restrictions in Jamaica, Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, Grenada, and Haiti;
- o Liberalization of interest rates in the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica;
- o Decontrol of prices on basic food comodities in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Panama; and
- o Privatization of parastatal industries in Grenada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Honduras.

-- PRE, through its contractual capability, has provided technical assistance to A.I.D. Missions to help identify developing country policy constraints and to assist in devising strategies to encourage an environment in which private enterprise can thrive.

-- The multi-faceted investment promotion program of FUSADES, a private sector organization in El Salvador, has combined trade and investment promotion with the strengthening of private sector associations. The program has had success in attacking constraints to new investment such as exchange rate control, price controls and credit regulations.

1.2 Focus in FY 1988

In FY 1988, policy reform activites will be expanded and will continue to be promoted primarily through policy dialogue with host country governments. This will be augmented in some instances with an IMF-like injection of funds tied to specific policy changes (particularly in certain countries having large ESF programs).

In addition, A.I.D. will be working more with both U.S. and developing country business and trade associations and expanding the role that they play in raising policy issues with host country officials and in pursuing changes in country rules, regulations and practices.

Attention will be paid to the extent to which local currency availabilities from ESF and P.L. 480 are beneficially allocated through private organizations. A.I.D. will implement aggressively the new private enterprise local currency lending program created by the Congress.

Africa, as a whole, has not developed the same management and institutional skills evident in Asia and Latin America. Government influence and direct intervention in the productive sectors, classically the domain of private enterprise, is much more pervasive in Africa than either Asia or Latin America. In many cases the physical, legal, political, and macro-economic infrastructure and policy necessary to attract and encourage private investment are either absent or incomplete. During FY 1988 increased attention will be given to policy dialogue efforts in Africa.

Adequate housing is a basic human requirement. Working through the Missons, the housing and urban development policy agenda will assist developing nations to adopt policies and programs which will provide adequate, if bare-bones, shelter for all citizens within a finite period of time. The approach will be (1) to expand the availability of long-term housing finance, with emphasis on maximizing the role of private sector institutions in the provision of credit for lower income families; (2) to provide the opportunity to private individuals and families and developers and contractors to produce low-income housing; and (3) to increase the efficiency of public sector shelter institutions in providing shelter and especially infrastructure for shelter to low-income households. The rather substantial amounts of HG money (over $600 million) authorized in prior years and available during the planning period will permit the Agency to sustain its policy dialogue with Host Country officials.

2. Training for Private Sector Development:

Appropriate business and management training, both for A.I.D. personnel and for developing country program beneficiaries is a key element for achieving successful development through cost-effective private sector mechanisms and to ensure that the focus remains on meeting basic human needs requirements through economic growth with equity.

2.1 Accomplishments

Within A.I.D., sustained attention has been given to the development of Agency personnel capable of operating as effective generalists in private sector development. At the same time, training of host country nationals has been given a higher priority and expanded. The subject matter has been enlarged and the participant base has been broadened.

-- PRE has sponsored a two-week Private Sector in Development Training course which has been recognized as one of the most effective staff training modules ever developed in A.I.D.. In FY 1987 this course will be offered on an expanded basis at A.I.D. headquarters, encouraging maximum participation, and program funding will be used to take it "on the road", making it more readily available to Mission staff and host country personnel. By the end of FY 1990, 500 A.I.D. staff and 250 host country personnel will have received this essential training.

-- Training of A.I.D. staff, alone, is insufficient as is simply developing private sector-oriented programs. In Indonesia and Jordan, for example, there are programs under which local private sector managers can request executive internships in U.S. corporations and/or short-term training at U.S. business schools by paying approximately 50% of the cost.

-- The cooperative development organizations and private and voluntary organizations, through technical assistance and other project activities overseas, have both been substantial "informal" providers of many types of training in business management. Through the Farmer-to-Farmer program implemented by the Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA), farmer-volunteers have provided both technical assistance and training.

-- A.I.D. has provided support for the establishment of a management training institute in Thailand to provide basic business education for entrepreneurs and small business managers.

-- In Honduras, A.I.D. is assisting a businessmen's association (GEMAH) to become a self-financing institution providing a range of management services to its members and to Honduran managers in general. In collaboration with the American Management Association, GEMAH is strengthening its institutional base, expanding its membership, initiating an active management training program, developing a management library and reference service, and taking an active role in convincing its members of the importance of upgrading their management skills.

2.2 Focus on FY 1988

A.I.D. will continue to pursue steps to increase the awareness and skills of its personnel through training programs, seminars, and conferences on private sector and economic policy issues.

A.I.D.'s Assistance to Resource Institutions for Enterprise Support Project will provide technical assistance, training materials development and research in FY 1988. Coverage will broaden to include an increasing number of African resource institutions serving entrepreneurs, in countries like Zaire, Kenya, Senegal, Zimbabwe and Sudan, as well as continuing support in Asia and Latin America.

The project, through training components and project activities, will provide a vehicle for A.I.D. Missions to augment the capacity of local small business performance through PVOs and Cooperative Development Organizations (CDOs). Technical assistance of the kind provided earlier to a national credit cooperative in El Salvador could become a model for other institutions and coutries, because there now is a replicable training scheme to enhance delivery of credit throughout a country.

3. Technology Transfer:

The absence of modern technological capabilities has impaired the achievement of economic development goals in the developing countries. A.I.D.'s efforts in this area have proven beneficial for all levels of society. A.I.D. is actively seeking ways in which to involve U.S. businesses in co-ventures involving technological advancement.

The PRE Bureau has provided funding and technical support for a variety of activities which can be termed "commercialization of technology" which include extensive transfer of technological skills. Commercialization of technology can provide the basis for successful commercial enterprise while addressing specific development problems.

3.1 Accomplishments

-- In India, through the Project for Advancement of Commercialization of Technology, PRE is co-financing joint India-U.S. ventures to conduct industrial research and development on commercial products and processes. The program is linking Indian firms with advanced technology and research management skills available through U.S. private sector companies.

-- Using a mixture of central and mission funds, A.I.D. also partially finances the services of two U.S. intermediary firms to arrange long-term collaborative ventures in marketing, technology access and investment between small-to-medium-sized U.S. companies and private sector firms in Turkey, Tunisia and Yemen in the Near East and Thailand and India in Asia.

-- A.I.D.'s Market and Technology Access Project (MTAP) is testing approaches for promoting technology transfers through firm-to-firm business relationships between small and medium U.S. enterprises and their counterpart firms in six developing countries in Asia, the Near East, and Latin America. Technology transfers have been promoted through a variety of co-venture arrangements, including co-production agreements, licensing agreements, management and training contracts, and equity joint ventures. Activities in Costa Rica have resulted in six co-ventures established between U.S. and Costa Rican firms. These co-ventures have involved technology transfers related to furniture production, contact lens manufacture, production of specialized metal products, and manufacture of safety glasses.

-- A.I.D.'s Market and Technology Access Project (MTAP) is also testing the effectiveness of private, for-profit business intermediaries or brokers in promoting co-ventures involving U.S. and lesser developed country (LDC) firms. Initial findings of MTAP suggest that certain types of for-profit intermediaries can be effective in promoting U.S.-LDC co-ventures and make possible a lower-cost alternative to traditional investment promotion

approaches. For example, in Costa Rica, the local MTAP contractor, International Commercial Services, Inc., was successful during the first year of their contract in promoting six co-ventures. Promotional costs per job were approximately $200, compared to over $1000/job for more traditional investment promotion programs.

-- A hybrid maize seed project in Kenya has succeeded in part because a private company, the Kenya Seed Company, reproduced, distributed and promoted the improved seed developed by A.I.D. throughout the country. In this manner, A.I.D-sponsored research has achieved exceptional effect in terms of increased food production. The private seed company utilized a network of private shopkeeper distributors who had far-reaching sales that were unavailable to the government.

-- In Jordan, under a recently approved project, A.I.D. funds will be used to co-finance private technical and management services by U.S. and Jordanian consultants to assist Jordanian entreprenuers interested in improving production efficiency and product quality.

3.2 Focus for FY 1988

Technology transfer will continue to be a major focus, in response to the demands of the local private sector to have long-term linkages with U.S. firms.

By the end of FY 1988, the Market and Technology Access Project will provide a detailed assessment of the effectiveness of commercial intermediaries in promoting linkages between U.S. and developing country firms that lead to mutually profitable technology transfers and improved market access. The project will also provide detailed documentation on the numbers of ventures that have been successfully promoted and their effects in areas such as technology transfer and employment generation.

4. Access to Credit

Finance is the life-blood of private enterprise development. In most developing countries credit has not been generally available to entrepreneurs or small businesses because of perceived risk, the lack of traditional collateral, and other policy constraints. Most A.I.D.-assisted countries also experience a chronic shortage of foreign exchange. A.I.D. has made substantial progress in addressing this constraint to economic growth.

A.I.D.'s Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund plays a special role in the Agency's overall strategy to develop strong, self-sufficient private sector economies in A.I.D.-assisted countries. Its uniqueness is embodied in its emphasis on a market-oriented approach to development assistance, consisting of 1) negotiating directly with private sector individuals and institutions; 2) lending at commercial market rates of return; and 3) leveraging private capital with scarce U.S. foreign aid funds by 3 or 4 to 1. This approach differs markedly from the traditional government-to-government concessional loan/grant methods used by A.I.D. and most other national and multilateral development institutions.

Cooperatives and Private and Voluntary Organizations have also been important resource institutions in making available credit to small and micro-entrepreneurs. The banking industry in most countries, even intermediate financial institutions and development banks, is seldom attracted to providing credit to smallscale business people. PVOs and CDOs have sought greater equity for their constituents by direct provision of loans or loan guarantees, and through legitimization and introduction of small businesspersons to banks. The fact is that without the intercession of such organizations, many smaller enterprises would be starved for credit. Though CDOs/PVOs seldom have had a comparative advantage in the direct provision of credit, they have been able to set the scene to permit smallscale business to get a piece of the credit pie. They also have provided training and technical assistance to enhance the credit-worthiness of entrepreneurs and can influence LDC policy and banking practices to some extent.

4.1 Accomplishments

Revolving Fund activities, during the first three years of operation -- FY 1984 through FY 1986 -- have proved particularly innovative in three areas, all of which may be characterized as research and development initiatives. These include new lending concepts, venture capital, and trade finance.

-- Profit participation, a concept not heretofore used in traditional A.I.D. project design, was incorporated in a loan to a Moroccan bank and in two Revolving Fund loans benefitting the Caribbean region. Profit participations, employed as a percentage of gross revenues of these particular activities, have the advantage of producing higher anticipated returns for the Revolving Fund.

-- New lending concepts such as the collateral account and loan set-off mechanisms* have been used successfully in four Asian, two Moroccan and two Ecuadorean Revolving Fund loans. These approaches respond to a need to minimize foreign exchange risk to borrowers if otherwise developmentally- and commercially-sound projects are to be financed. These mechanisms enable A.I.D. to lend at current market rates, to be repaid in U.S. dollars, and yet to mobilize extensions of needed local currency credit to target beneficiaries without either transfer of A.I.D. dollars overseas or direct conversion of A.I.D. funds to local currency.

*The "collateral account" mechanism was devised by PRE so borrowers could avoid the foreign exchange risk of owing dollars over the long term. Under this mechanism, PRE puts the A.I.D. loan proceeds in an interest-bearing account in the borrower's name in a bank, offshore or otherwise. Through standby letters of credit the account is used to mobilize local currency for sub-loans to targeted small business borrowers. The "loan set off" structure, developed by PRE in 1985, represents a variation by which A.I.D. can establish a letter of credit facility with a U.S. bank for the benefit of a financial institution in an A.I.D.-recipient country. Under this structure, A.I.D. enters into a loan agreement with the U.S. bank under which the bank agrees to issue or confirm letters of credit in an aggregate amount up to the outstanding principal balance of the A.I.D. loan. Under the loan set off arrangement, A.I.D. shares in the credit risk of the subloans with the local lending institution.

-- Venture capital activities have been explored as a means of mobilizing much needed indigenous capital for development and technology transfer. The loan to the Agribusiness Investment Corporation supports a venture capital fund which will provide direct investment, technical assistance, and management to stimulate the start-up and expansion of small agribusinesses, primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean. Here, the project sponsor takes an active role and is involved also in attracting other U.S. and local investors, providing the leveraging effect so desirable in maximizing the impact of scarce A.I.D. resources.

-- In Asia, both the Bank Niaga (Indonesia) and Far East Bank and Trust (Philippines) projects use the loan set-off structure for export trade credits whereby a U.S. bank (Ranier) is the borrower of record and, in turn, agrees to issue or confirm letters of credit in an aggregate amount up to the outstanding principal balance of the A.I.D. loan.

-- In Ecuador, two Revolving Fund loans use the collateral account mechanism to provide access to otherwise unavailable trade finance for the importation of agricultural equipment and raw materials, such as seed, for Ecuadorean small- and medium-sized enterprises engaged in agriculture and agribusiness. A second phase of these loans will allow the A.I.D. loan collateral to be used to back standby letters of credit guarantying a portion of a development bond offering by the two "financieras."

Private enterprise oriented credit and finance activities not funded under A.I.D.'s Revolving Loan Fund are also numerous.

-- In Thailand, a recently established A.I.D. project will provide funds to co-guaranty commercial bank loans to rural industrial borrowers.

-- The National Development Foundation of Dominica was established to provide credit, technical assistance and other services to these businesses. To date over 300 subloans have been made, with the average loan being in the range of $1,000.

-- Similarily, the Haitian Development Foundation disburses loans to small businesses and artisans to meet their productive credit needs. The Foundation was created by a group of prominent Haitian businessmen who were concerned that small businesses were crippled by inadequate business management skills and non-availability of credit from regular commercial lending sources.

-- A.I.D.'s PISCES (Program for Investment in the Small Capital Enterprise Sector) Project has carried out seven years of basic and applied research on access to credit as well as the broader needs and economic roles of private small-scale and micro-entrepreneurs in Africa, Latin America, and Asia and the Near East. In the initial phase of the work, twenty projects in sixteen countries were studied in detail. In the second phase of the project four activities supported by A.I.D. Missions in Egypt, Kenya, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic were provided design and technical assistance services by the project and monitored in order to study the effectiveness of direct assistance to formal and informal sector micro-enterprises, which make up 30%-70% of the non-farm business sectors in developing nations. The ARIES (Assistance to Resource Institutions for Enterprise Support) Project has now begun to apply lessons learned from PISCES.

4.2 Focus in FY 1988

A.I.D. will also continue to experiment with innovative ways of identifying, utilizing, and leveraging U.S. and developing country private enterprises. For example, mechanisms under development and testing at present include (a) risk sharing, through which A.I.D. encourages local private bank lending to small- and medium-sized private businesses; and (b) mobilizing local resources, through which A.I.D. is able to encourage local banks to diversify their portfolios by lending to small and rural enterprises.

In-depth evaluations, including the development of models for replication purposes, of Revolving Fund loan projects began in FY 1986 as part of PRE's long-term evaluation plan. These evaluations will be widely distributed throughout the Agency to disseminate lessons learned from successes and failures and to afford guidance to the Agency for potential replication.

5. Cooperative Development Organizations/Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs):

A.I.D. historically has been the major moving force behind, and financer of, international programs of U.S. cooperatives. These programs support the goal of the Foreign Assistance Act under Section III to increase "the participation of the rural and urban poor people in their countries' development." Cooperatives are able to reach poorer sectors of the population at the local level more effectively than public sector and

other private sector programs, even though a basic requirement of a successful cooperative is that it must become financially self-sustaining. Cooperatives generally serve a different population from that served by formal private sector alternatives. It is precisely because profit-oriented private institutions do not find it profitable to engage in the provision of services to individual poor farmers, small savings and lending programs, low-volume electrical hookups, and low-income housing that cooperatives are established.

Promotion of technological change at the local level is a major PVO contribution. Because PVOs work in rural areas with staff who usually enjoy the esteem and trust of community leaders, they are in a position to introduce and adapt new technologies to local circumstances.

PVOs have been effective in working with small-scale private enterprises which reach the poorest segments of society with local job opportunities. Through credit alone, it is estimated that PVOs have helped establish thousands of new businesses and expand many more, creating new jobs, training programs, and higher incomes, and bringing goods and services to the surrounding population. Assistance to micro-enterprises in developing economies was largely pioneered by PVOs. It has been estimated that between 40%-50% of the working age population in developing countries derive their income from micro-enterprises.

PVOs adapt simple, often innovative, labor-intensive technology to local conditions. Because of their long-term relations with the communities in which they work and their flexibility, PVOs have become skilled in identifying the actual needs of project participants. They have tried a variety of approaches in credit, health delivery, agroforestry, training, and technical assistance and as a result have identified effective approaches to service and technical assistance delivery.

5.1 Accomplishments

-- In Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Yemen, Sri Lanka and India, A.I.D. is co-financing the assignment of International Executive Service Corps (IESC) volunteer executives to provide technical and management assistance to small- and medium-scale firms, particularly those involved in agro-processing and export manufacturing.

-- Through PVOs, direct credits have been extended to the Haitian Development Foundation and to the National Development Foundation of Belize to provide credits to businesses and farms outside normal credit channels.

-- A.I.D. has supported various PVO-managed programs devoted to training laborers, technicians and managers and as a means of transferring technological and managerial knowledge. A Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) grant to Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance supported sending U.S. farm volunteers to developing countries for short-term assignments helping local farmers.

-- A grant to Technoserve, Inc. provided technical, managerial, and financial assistance to establish and strengthen community-based enterprises.

5.2 Focus for FY 1988

Cooperatives and PVOs will have especially important roles to play in the delivery of family planning services, improvement of health care, and the provision of education and training services (and for shifting some of the costs of education from the public to the private sector). A.I.D. has achieved much success in using these organizations in the past and will continue to direct attention toward them in the future. They will continue to be encouraged to deal with and support entrepreneurship and private enterprise development at the grass roots level.

New, cooperative-related initiatives will be used as leverage for small business support activities. For example, as a way of promoting capital market development, A.I.D. will continue to work with credit unions and other cooperative organizations, encouraging them to develop programs which provide financial and other services to small enterprise, thus enhancing Mission support efforts. At the same time, grant-supported cooperative development organizations will be encouraged to position themselves so increased income is derived from other sources.

6. Privatization

The upsurge of interest in privatization in the third world has been dramatic as the social burden of state-owned firms and regulated industries have been recognized. Few donors have expertise in this emerging area. Yet donors must respond if they are to remain credible interlocutors in the development policy process. A.I.D. has begun to do so in a significant way.

6.1 Accomplishments

-- As of September 1986, through PRE, $4.5 million had been committed to support actual privatization efforts--not theoretical studies--around the world. PRE is currently supporting some 17 active privatization efforts around the world to help support the Agency goal of achieving an average two privatizations per year per country beginning in 1987.

-- In February 1986, PRE and PPC sponsored a major international conference which brought together more than 450 practitioners of privatization from the U.S. business community, the developed countries, and LDCs.

-- An A.I.D. fertilizer distribution project, with retail sales through the Bangladesh private sector has increased both the use of fertilizers and food production substantially with reduced costs. Under the previous system, fertilizer distribution was managed by the government. The focus of the new system was to utilize private fertilizer dealers, and to free prices to provide an incentive to them. Under the new system, fertilizer use increased almost 50% in five years and tonnage of food grain production increased by almost 20%.

-- In Belize, the Banana Board sold plantation property and equipment to six of its tenant farmers as a result of A.I.D. assistance.

-- In Honduras, the government sold an unprofitable saw mill to private investors who are starting to turn it into a sound, going concern that will be an asset to its community and a source of secure employment.

6.2 Focus for FY 1988

Privatization will be an active process in many countries. Careful advance work and analyses need to be done before undertaking privatization efforts. PRE has a major project through which much of this work will be done.

The Agency, both in Washington and overseas Missions, will focus on undertaking two privatization efforts in each A.I.D.-assisted country in FY 1988.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

In FY 1988, A.I.D. proposes $2.7 million for the Development Education Program mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment (Section 316) to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. This compares to a projected budget of $2.0 million in FY 1987 and a $2.7 million actual program in FY 1986.

The Biden-Pell Amendment authorizes A.I.D.'s support of PVOs and other non-profit organizations in their effort to facilitate public discussion, analysis and review of development issues related to world hunger. More specifically, the program's threefold purposes are:

1. To generate widespread discussion and analysis of the root causes of world hunger and poverty;

2. To extend and reinforce a constituency for public and private development assistance programs designed to address issues of world hunger and poverty; and,

3. To expand the network of organizations involved in development education and to strengthen their capacity to deliver substantive, effective programs.

Development Education grants are awarded based on an organization's ability to increase public awareness of the economic, technical, political and social factors relating to world hunger and poverty. They are intended to serve as catalysts in generating interest in and support for development as well as leveraging the private resources critical to sustaining and institutionalizing such efforts. Project activities have included: the design and delivery of training programs for teachers, trainers, church leaders and other leadership groups in formal and non-formal educational settings; innovative uses of media for educational outreach; and, workshops and seminars designed to relate development issues to the special interests of specific target groups such as women, corporate leaders, conservationists, journalists, farmers, youth groups, cooperative members and minority groups. Over the past several years, interest in the Development Education program has expanded rapidly and dollar requests now exceed available funding by a margin of 3 to 1. A.I.D. expects this trend to continue.

The Development Education program strategy for FY 1987 and FY 1988 will include: 1) a competitive, cost-shared grant program to support a variety of demonstration projects designed to reach new and influential target groups; and 2)support mechanisms designed to institutionalize development education through information/resource collection and exchange. The following examples illustrate the range of activities funded under the Development Education Program's portfolio.

- The Citizens Network for Economic and Security Assistance was created in response to the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance. The Report found an erosion of public support for U.S. economic assistance programs was due to "widespread misunderstanding" of the nature and achievements of such activities. Thus, the commissioners recommended that a Citizens Network for foreign assistance education be formed, pulling together diverse groups directly and indirectly involved in foreign assistance such as financial institutions, civic organizations, labor unions, cooperatives, agricultural groups and private voluntary agencies to work together toward building a broad base of support for international development. In 1986, the Network received Biden-Pell funding in the amount of $284,590 for a series of consultative meetings to crystallize the organization's conceptual framework and operational plan. Working groups consisting of experts in security, humanitarian and developmental assistance and leaders in business and labor will focus their attention on ways to increase public awareness of the interdependence of the United States and developing nations. This process will promote greater understanding of how different interest groups respond to foreign assistance, as well as identifying ways in which the Network can stimulate discussions of and involvement in development education by a broad cross-section of public interest groups.

- The American Home Economics Association (AHEA), having received $131,407 through FY 1986, is continuing a development program expected to reach all 50,000 home economics teachers in the United States and their 4.5 million teenage students. This is being accomplished by involving home economics teachers in at least half of the 27,000 secondary schools offering home economics throughout the country, and the Future Homemakers of America with their 12,000 chapters and annual membership of 350,000. Through the AHEA's "Global Connections: Development Education for American Teenagers", teachers are provided with classroom-ready materials which can be easily integrated into ongoing teaching plans covering such subjects as (a) how hunger affects families -- growth of infants, illness, attitudes, ability to work; (b) why

families are hungry; (c) relationship between population and food needs; (d) how hunger in developing countries can affect the lives of peoples in industrialized countries; (e) why countries such as the United States help third world countries. Teachers will be introduced to these materials through 25 State workshops and will receive follow-up support from a network of project advisors with skill in teacher training and curriculum design.

- The Consortium for International Cooperation in Higher Education (CICHE) is entering the last phase of its three-year Development Education project entitled "Understanding World Agriculture." The project is designed to mobilize the resources of the Cooperative Extension Service (CES) to enhance citizen understanding of the factors involved in world hunger and poverty and of the U.S. stake in international development. It is aimed at the widespread clientele of the Cooperative Extension Service, representing a broad cross section of the American public. A Handbook has been developed for use by extension personnel in all 50 states. Part I highlights relevant research on the issues of hunger and poverty, strategies for agricultural development and the implications for U.S. security and economic well being. Part II presents guidelines for determining the impact of development and trade on the agricultural sector of individual states. Part III features a series of case studies. Simultaneously, four participating states have prepared papers on the impact of development on their agricultural economies and have begun planning educational materials and training programs for their own county agents. Workshops to train extension leaders in the use of these materials and a minigrant program to initiate local educational activities on project themes are the objectives of years two and three. A.I.D.'s contribution to this project was $602,933.

- Overseas Education Fund International (OEF) will begin Phase II of its development education program "Women and World Hunger: the Role of Women as Food Producers." The project is designed to increase public awareness of targeted organizations concerning problems of world hunger and, in particular, the critical role of women in food production. In Phase I of this project, OEF developed education materials on the theme of women as food producers, stimulated community leaders in six cities to stage participatory community projects on the theme, and encouraged the initiation of follow-on activities at all project sites. Phase II will enlarge the scope of the program to include other crucial women-in-development issues, experiment with the use of individual communication technologies, and seek to institutionalize this project into the national programs of several women's leadership

organizations such as the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women and the National Congress of Neighborhood Women. The Agency's cumulative funding for this activity totals $313,110.

TITLE XII: FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

The Title XII program is entering its second decade. Marshalling the effectiveness and capacity of U.S. agricultural universities in support of U.S. agricultural development assistance programs continues to be the basic purpose of the ten-year old Title XII amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The legislation envisioned the technical transfer and adaptation to developing country situations of successful U.S. agricultural experience. Meeting the demands of the present, including the results of earthquakes, famine, and drought, has had to be balanced with addressing longer-term problems, such as the considerable lack of infrastructure, institutions, and trained personnel, that impede progress. Thus, the Title XII program includes strengthening and building institutions to educate and train agricultural personnel, developing improved and relevant agricultural technology, and disseminating and implementing the adoption of appropriate technology. In carrying out these three objectives, there is also concern for public policies which affect agricultural development and for the actual and potential roles of the private sector.

The Title XII program is led by a presidentially-appointed, seven-member Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), a fourteen-member Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development (JCARD) and a small supporting staff.

The Partnership

A dynamic set of relationships has characterized the evolving Title XII partnership between A.I.D. and the U.S. agricultural universities. Increasingly the private sector has participated with this partnership. Over the past decade this partnership has

- helped build and strengthen institutional capacity and human resources skills in developing countries,

- provided support for long-term collaborative university research in developing countries,

- collaborated with international agricultural research centers to meet specific problem-solving needs, and

- strengthened the capacity of U.S. universities in assisting increased agricultural production in developing countries.

The Program

Title XII institutions are helping implement more than 100 A.I.D.-funded projects, including the improvement, stimulation, and development of agricultural research and other institutions. The involvement of these institutions takes many forms. Projects are implemented by single institutions, consortia, and also through the collaboration of universities and private sector firms. These projects are concerned with fish culture, farming systems research, irrigation management, resource conservation, range management, livestock development, agricultural extension, rural savings, vocational training, agricultural sector planning, and agricultural research and development.

Illustrative of the Title XII partnership are projects in Indonesia, the Eastern Caribbean, Cameroon, and Pakistan: Indonesia. The cooperation between and among A.I.D., several U.S. universities, and the Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB) in Indonesia is an excellent example of the Title XII partnership. Each of three contracts -- with the University of Kentucky, 1957-1966, Midwest Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA), 1970-1980, and University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1980-1985 -- addressed a particular phase of institution building. The exploratory first phase was devoted to re-evaluating programs, developing and testing new concepts of higher agricultural education, and the Indonesianization and training of staff. In the implementation second phase the tested new concepts were introduced, university administration was strengthened, and consistent, long-range planning was begun. The consolidation third phase was marked by continued improvement in the university administration and academic support systems and the strengthening of and additions to programs in the curriculum.

Whereas there were 500 graduates from Indonesia's agricultural colleges in 1960, there were 30,000 in 1985. Of them, 30% overall and 80% of those with advanced degrees were from IPB. In addition to this major contribution to the administrative

and technical leadership for all agricultural agencies in Indonesia, IPB has provided a model and direct institutional assistance to a large number of sister institutions. IPB has been in the forefront of developing strong ties to the international agricultural community and, therefore, in introducing new technologies into programs of instruction and of graduate research. IPB also has played an active role in the development of physical and biological resources which have improved Indonesia's agricultural resource base in increasing food production (for example, Indonesia has become self-sufficient in rice in the past decade).

Eastern Caribbean. Although the regional Caribbean Agricultural Extension project (CAEP) began in 1978, nearly five years were spent planning for it. Professors from the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) brought together representatives of the governments, universities, and farmers of the participating Eastern Caribbean states, who worked in local and regional committees to develop and refine the scope of work for the project.

Participating in CAEP have been the Windward Island nations (Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Dominica), Leeward Island nations (Antigua and Barbuda), the British colony of Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, and the Central American country of Belize. MUCIA, with the University of Minnesota as the "lead university," contracted with A.I.D. to implement CAEP.

The purpose of the project has been to improve and increase the effectiveness of the agricultural extension services to small farm households in the participating nations by

- making farmer education the primary focus of the agricultural extension service,

- strengthening the capacity of regional institutions to do agricultural extension in support of agricultural productivity, and

- encouraging farmer adoption of improved practices and appropriate technologies.

As a result of the project, agricultural extension services have commanded greater attention and resources in their respective ministries of agriculture. National extension

planning committees and national extension communications units have been established in all participating nations. The communications units have been equipped and staff members have been trained to operate them.

In addition, the University of the West Indies has established an agricultural outreach program with a new diploma course and additional agricultural extension staff members, some of whom are stationed off-campus, in order to serve better the small farmholders. There also has been a 45% increase in the number of diploma-trained frontline extension agents, and all agents benefit from regular in-service training which focuses on agricultural development and production priorities.

With the reduction or elimination of regulatory activities from their duties, agricultural extension agents have been able to make education of the farmers their primary focus. Farmer contacts have increased 50% during the life of the project, and there also has been greatly increased farmer attendance at extension education courses.

This has led to increased productivity. For example, intercropping in St. Lucia has resulted in the establishment of 35 on-farm nurseries, thereby increasing the availability of seedlings. Rice yields in the Toledo district of Belize have increased 33% (i.e., from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds) per acre. There also has been an increase in marketable bananas as improved dry field packing practices have been adopted more widely.

Cameroon. Consolidating two existing institutions (the National School for Agronomy and the Institute of Agricultural Techniques) into the University Center of Dschang (UCD) in Cameroon has been an AID-funded assignment of the University of Florida. The goal of this institution building project is to develop an agricultural university based on the philosophy of integrating teaching, research, and extension, which has been the foundation of U.S. land-grant institutions.

The major achievements of this six-year project, which began in 1982, have been the following:

- the development of programs leading to a bachelor's degree;

- a new basic science department with core courses in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics;

- faculty recruitment and training (28 of the 55 faculty members who are programmed for participant training are enrolled at 10 different U.S. universities);

- development of a university library; and

- creation of a functional English language laboratory (in order to eliminate language training in the U.S., thereby decreasing the length of faculty absences from their teaching responsibilities).

Project reviews have cited the following factors as contributing to the success of the project:

- host country support of a land-grant type of agricultural university,

- the dedication and receptivity of the UCD administration and faculty to innovation, change, and development,

- long-term A.I.D. commitment to the development of UCD, and

- the commitment and support in headquarters and the quality performance in the field of the university contractor.

Pakistan. Integrating agricultural research, education and agricultural extension at the university level in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan is the purpose of the comprehensive, multiyear Transformation and Integration of Provincial Agricultural Network (TPAN) project.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in cooperation with Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, began this 11-year collaborative effort with the Northwest Frontier Province Agricultural University (NWFPAU) and A.I.D. in 1983. By improving the quality of education offered and research undertaken and strengthening linkages with agricultural extension, it is anticipated that a dynamic, outward-looking, farmer-oriented center of teaching, research, and outreach can be created. The goal is to increase agricultural yields, farm income, and rural employment in the Northwest Frontier Province.

While still in an early phase of this long-term institution building commitment, nevertheless some major achievements can be cited:

- Faculty. Twenty-two NWFPAU faculty members participated in a two-week workshop on strengthening instructional skills which was held at Southern Illinois University. Seventeen NWFPAU faculty members have completed short-term, nondegree training and thirty other faculty members are enrolled in master's and doctor's degree programs in the United States.

- Curriculum. The term system has been instituted and three of the four years of the new undergraduate curriculum are underway.

- Research and Extension. Two new directorates for research and for outreach have been created, adding those functions to teaching as parts of NWFPAU's mission. The research directorate provides a unified research system for the province by combining the crops and livestock research of the provincial department of agriculture with on-campus university research. The outreach directorate links research results to the extension units of the provincial department of agriculture.

Title XII Research Activities. BIFAD's long-term research activities are concentrated in eight Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). These programs involved 40 U.S. and 66 developing country universities and institutions in 30 countries collaborating on 157 research topics. The first CRSP, on small ruminants, began in 1978 and the eighth one, on stock assessment (fisheries), was started in 1985. Other CRSPs are concerned with sorghum and millet, beans and cowpeas, peanuts, tropical soils management, nutrition, and aquaculture pond dynamics.

The Programming Mechanisms

There are a number of special ways in which Title XII institutions participate in A.I.D. programming, in addition to the more traditional ways of procuring required technical services:

- Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs) provide A.I.D. field missions ready access to short-term technical expertise from the Title XII resource pool.

- The Joint Enterprise Contracting Mode (JEM) encourages smaller universities to pool their resources and to combine them with larger institutions, in order to undertake larger projects.

- The Collaborative Assistance Mode (CAM) of contracting permits early involvement of a university at the conceptual and design phases of project and program development, as well as participation in the later implementation phase.

- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), which A.I.D. has executed with 29 Title XII universities, help reinforce the universities' development assistance programs. While not contracts, MOUs establish frameworks for increasing institutional capabilities in the implementation of Title XII programs. There is an MOU with each of five single universities (single MOUs) and with each of twelve pairs of universities (joint MOUs). On the basis of the MOU agreements, each university may be awarded annually a Program Support Grant (PSG) to facilitate the carrying out of the intent of the MOUs.

- Matching Support Grants (MSGs) provide joint support from A.I.D. and the universities to strengthen and enhance specifically identified activities in the universities' international development program which are related to the utility and performance of the universities as A.I.D. contractors.

- The Joint Career Corps (JCC) makes possible periodic exchanges of staff members between universities and A.I.D. for mutual professional and programmatic enrichment in the development assistance field. There have been nearly 30 JCC appointments.

Other Activities

BIFAD sponsors regional and other seminars, workshops, and special meetings of a topical nature from time to time. Regional seminars are held annually in different locations in the United States to help the university community keep abreast of Title XII programs. An example of the sponsored seminars was the series held in Washington, D.C., during the fall of 1986 on "U.S. Agriculture and Assistance to Developing Countries: What is the Connection?" BIFAD produces also an Occasional Paper series, a bimonthly newsletter, and other publications which provide information on a wide range of subjects related to the Title XII programs.

FY 1988 Program

Building on the foundations established in its first ten years, BIFAD has targeted the following six areas of emphasis for increasing the effectiveness of the Title XII partnership:

- Increasing agricultural expertise in developing countries;

- Using U.S. agricultural professionals effectively;

- Expanding collaboration among and between universities and other institutions;

- Improving contractor selection processes;

- Improving project implementation performance; and

- Increasing public understanding of agricultural development assistance.

In carrying out this second decade agenda, BIFAD - which serves in an advisory and facilitative role and does not have a separate program budget - will continue to work with A.I.D. and the university community to emphasize the development of indigenous institutions for sustainable progress; the reduction of poverty through development of human, technical, and natural resources; and tapping the special proven capabilities that U.S. universities offer for programs of education, technology generation, and outreach in food and agriculture.

In terms of more specific examples of future activities, BIFAD will continue to work with the A.I.D. regional bureaus to develop new initiatives and to improve project implementation performance. Two new major project activities which will move to the implementation stage over the next year are (1) a long-term project for upgrading and rationalizing Kenya's agricultural research program with a major focus on management improvements and (2) a key program for expanding the technical knowledge and human resource base for tropical agriculture in Central America through creation of a new agricultural school in Costa Rica to serve regional needs. BIFAD will also continue to work with the Africa Bureau of A.I.D. to finalize planning for assistance directed toward building the agricultural research institutions and faculties of agriculture which are critical to the search for a long-term solution to problems of food production and hunger in Africa. With its other constituents, the university community, BIFAD will also continue to work toward not only maintaining but improving their performance in implementing projects and programs in the

field. This will be accomplished through efforts to better define criteria and standards for institutional selection and staff assignments and through expanded training programs for faculty involved in project implementation and management.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) recognizes the significant role that private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) play in Third World relief and development. Although the PVOs registered with A.I.D. vary tremendously in size, scope and capability, they share a strong commitment to improving the quality of life for people in less developed countries. In little over a decade, A.I.D. assistance to PVOs has increased dramatically - from $39 million in FY 1973 to an estimated level of $290 million in FY 1988. At a time when A.I.D.'s own resources are severely limited, PVO programs are an increasingly important part of A.I.D.'s effort to foster self-sustaining development in the Third World.

In recent years, a hallmark of PVO efforts has been the shift in emphasis from conducting short-range relief projects to planning and implementing long-term programs geared toward eliminating the underlying causes of world hunger and poverty. While continuing to be responsive to immediate human needs, particularly in emergency situations, many PVOs are now contributing their valuable resources to activities which A.I.D. considers crucial to improving conditions in the Third World. The A.I.D./PVO partnership is based on a mutual commitment to overcoming problems of hunger, illiteracy, disease and premature death in the poorer countries of the world. Our collaborative successes flow from an understanding of and respect for the particular strengths each brings to the development effort.

The diverse PVO community embodies in its work overseas the traditional American values of pluralism, voluntary action and a concern for others. PVOs provide direct channels for private, people-to-people efforts and have the flexibility to operate in areas not always open to other avenues of development assistance. By joining forces and complementing each other's capabilities and scope, A.I.D. and PVOs can accomplish more together than either could alone. A.I.D. is committed to strengthening this partnership.

For FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting $290 million to support PVO programs. In addition to this amount channeled through the Development Assistance accounts and Economic Support Fund, A.I.D. will administer $309 million in P.L. 480 Title II and Section 416 food commodities and related ocean freight, etc. costs to support PVO food-based programs overseas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PVO PROGRAM

As outlined in the Agency's PVO Policy Paper, A.I.D.'s broad objectives are:

- to increase the economic development impact of A.I.D.-supported PVO programs by integrating them more closely into overall country development programs, by focusing A.I.D. resources on support of programs in the field, and by enhancing PVO capabilities to carry out well-balanced and technically sound activities in areas of development priority;

- to discourage undue PVO dependence on U.S. Government financing by introducing minimum requirements (20%) for non-U.S. Government cash funding;

- to reduce the administrative costs of A.I.D.-funded programs to both A.I.D. and PVOs by simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures and by creating a central focal point for PVO relationships within A.I.D.'s Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA); and

- to ensure that A.I.D. funding reflects its legislative mandate, while calling into play such unique capabilities of voluntary agencies as their knowledge of the local situation and their program and managerial flexibility.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PVO programs are responsive to major Agency priorities in addressing development problems and meeting basic human needs in Less Developed Countries (LDCs), e.g. private sector development: the work of PVOs in supporting small-scale, private enterprise is recognized as fulfilling an important role in the development of the private sector; institution building: PVOs help local institutions develop the skills necessary to address their own development problems; and technology transfer: PVOs work at the grassroots level teaching technologies appropriate to the developing countries, including management techniques and training based on local needs.

A.I.D. is committed to pursuing programs with PVOs in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, population, health, education and human resource development, small-scale enterprise, and technology and skills transfer.

A. With funding from the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition Account, PVOs carry out a wide range of activities including cooperative development, agriculture and livestock production, credit for farms and small rural enterprises and applied nutrition. A.I.D. also implements the Biden-Pell (Development Education) Amendment (see separate narrative within this main volume) which supports PVO programs to foster public dialogue on issues of world hunger. For example:

-- AFRICARE is carrying out the Yatenga Rural Water Development project in Burkina Faso, initiated in FY 1986, with A.I.D. funding of $1 million to complement $1.4 million provided by AFRICARE over a three-year period. The major focus of the project is constructing 12 earthen water retention units that will provide increased water supply and food production opportunities for the population of the Yatenga and Eastern Sourou Provinces. Because the main constraint to food production and increased farmer income is the shortage and unpredictability of water for agricultural activities, the retention structures will provide water for irrigation and for dry season vegetable production. In addition to the direct benefits of increased food production for the 100,000 participating farmers, indirect benefits will include increased agricultural employment, improved nutritional levels and increased availability of water throughout the year.

-- The American Home Economics Association (AHEA) is continuing a development education program expected to reach all 50,000 home economics teachers in the United States and their 4.5 million teenage students. The program also targets the Future Homemakers of America with their 12,000 chapters and annual membership of 350,000 teenagers. Through "Global Connections: Development Education for American Teenagers," teachers are provided with classroom-ready materials that can be easily integrated into ongoing teaching plans covering such subjects as how hunger affects families, why families are hungry, the relationship between population and food needs, how hunger in developing countries can affect lives of peoples in industrialized countries, and why countries such as the United States help Third World countries.

-- In Nepal, Winrock International (WI), with $300,000 in FY 1988 A.I.D. support, will strengthen institutional capacity in the food and agricultural sector. The project has three linked components: human resource development through training; developing research capability; and strengthening the decision-making resources of the agriculture sector. Approximately 500 Nepal government officials and other individuals will directly benefit from training and research grants with significant indirect benefits in the form of an improved policy environment in the agricultural sector. To date, Winrock International has supported 69 advanced degree fellowships, 35 seminars, and 64 research grants under this project.

-- In Costa Rica, an $800,000 Operational Program Grant (OPG) to Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI) is providing long term advisors to develop and strengthen agricultural cooperatives. The advisors are assisting in the

establishment and management of a multipurpose farmer cooperative, providing training to strengthen a coffee cooperative, and developing a credit program. The project will transfer management and production technology, while at the same time increasing the profitability of agricultural production and improving farmer incomes.

-- In Peru, through a $750,000 Operational Program Grant, Technoserve is carrying out a program of technical assistance to selected agrarian reform cooperatives in the coastal area. Some 8,700 members and employees will benefit from capital formation and production credit, increased crop production and labor productivity, short-term training, and improved long-term cooperative planning.

B. Funded under the Population Planning Account, PVOs are essential to the Agency's effort to make available voluntary family planning services to the poor in LDCs. These PVOs include such organizations as Family Planning International Association, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization and the Pathfinder Fund. In some countries, PVO activities represent the only family planning services available; in others, PVO activities complement government programs. For example:

-- In FY 1987, the Bangladesh Female Secondary Scholarship Program, through a $400,000 Operational Program Grant, will provide girls access to secondary education as a means of lowering their fertility by delaying marriage and creating an understanding of modern family planning services. This program is currently being carried out in two pilot project areas with an enrollment of 11,220 girls in grades 5-10, with projected expansion to an additional 9,000 students. Impact studies show that alumnae of the program have married later, delayed first births, have fewer children and possess employable skills such as primary teaching.

-- In Pakistan, with $3.8 million in assistance between FY 1986-1989, the Non-Government Organization (NGO) Coordinating Council is providing support to indigenous NGOs engaged in population-related activities. The NGO Coordinating Council is a semi-autonomous organization, established in cooperation with the Pakistan Government's population welfare planning division, to coordinate NGO activity in the population field. The NGO component builds on an earlier arrangement under which centrally funded grants to American-based PVOs such as the Pathfinder Fund, Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Family Planning International Assistance and the Centre for Development and Population Activities have been channeled to indigenous NGOs.

-- The Honduran Family Planning Association, under a $9.8 million OPG, is improving family services with a goal of increasing contraceptive prevalence from 35% to 44%. Activities are designed to: (1) decentralize the family planning program with the establishment and equipping of five regional clinics providing a wide range of family planning services; (2) increase the number of community-based distribution posts from 1100 to 1500; (3) consolidate and expand contraceptive social marketing to increase the level of awareness and effective demand for contraceptive products among the poor; and, (4) support family planning through promotional campaigns and educational activities.

C. With funding under the Health Account, PVOs are increasingly recognized for their ability to address critical health problems at the local level. They can: (1) extend health coverage to the poor; (2) establish low-cost, economically efficient health systems; (3) develop community-based models for the provision of health services that can be adopted by local governments; and (4) fill gaps in health delivery systems resulting from weak local infrastructure. As part of this effort, PVOs now play a major role in primary health education, immunization and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). For example:

-- The five-year Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) Community Water System Development Project, which began in Haiti in FY 1984, will provide water to some 160,000 people in 40 communities. A second component will furnish latrines for 6,000 families. Health education and community participation are integral parts of this activity. CARE also is expanding its Child Survival/Community Integrated Nutrition and Education Centers Program (CINEC) to enroll 100 pregnant women in each of its 121 centers. After baseline data is compiled, information on these women's infants and preschool children will be gathered monthly, including indices of anthropometry, mortality and morbidity.

-- Through a $430,000 Operational Program Grant in the Dominican Republic, CARE, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, the National Potable Water Institute, the Peace Corps and a local PVO to increase the quality and quantity of water and levels of sanitation will service 50 to 70 rural villages in four provinces. Approximately 33,000 to 41,000 individuals will benefit through: (a) improved water supply; (b) improved waste disposal systems through promotion of family latrines; (c) improved health practices through trained health promoters; and (d) established maintenance systems through functioning community water committees.

-- With a $400,000 OPG in Honduras, the Center for Development Studies and Promotion (CEPROD) is developing a health services delivery model in a low income urban community. Activities include: (1) an epidemiological assessment to identify needs of the target community in health, nutrition, sanitation, disease control and employment; (2) development and implementation of a comprehensive work plan; (3) construction of a health clinic; and (4) education in health, preventive medicine, community development, environmental education, and maternal child health.

-- In Nepal, under a $300,000 OPG, Save the Children Federation (SCF) will implement a community-based integrated rural health program in hill villages. Major project components include: (1) health care and family planning; (2) water resource and physical infrastructure development; (3) school construction and skill training; (4) agricultural and small entrepreneurship; (5) resource conservation; and (6) immunizations. Approximately 20,000 people will directly benefit.

-- In Peru, a $77,000 OPG will enable CARE to establish a system of preventive health care and community health education in several marginal urban areas of Arequipa. Under this program, health workers are being trained in community health education techniques based on the system of growth monitoring-infant nutrition, oral rehydration for diarrhea, breastfeeding and weaning, and immunization. Over the three-year life of the project, the function of health posts will expand from the current concentration on curative health services to include health education and preventive health services. Related activities such as planting vegetable gardens, establishing community kitchens, and latrine construction will further improve community health and participation.

D. The Child Survival Fund addresses the special health needs of children and mothers through use of simple, available technologies that greatly enhance child survival prospects in poor countries. A.I.D. recognizes the major contribution PVOs can make in extending the outreach of child survival programs and has allocated a significant portion of its Child Survival funding specifically for PVO activities. For example:

-- In Kenya, the Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) women's organization, with a three-year, $149,000 centrally-funded grant, is implementing its Children Survival Initiative: Home League Project. The project trains low-income women in Machakos, an area with exceptionally high childhood morbidity and mortality rates, to use the GOBI (growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy, breastfeeding and immunization) techniques of child survival. Activities include training 3,300 Home League women and 3,000 women from

the community to reduce mortality due to diarrheal dehydration by 25%. An important part of the strategy is to increase the effective utilization of existing health services.

-- In Bolivia, Save the Children Federation (SCF) is implementing a $669,000 Child Health and Survival Project which includes ORT, immunization, growth monitoring and nutrition. These health interventions are being provided through a community-based, family-oriented primary health care system established under the project. In addition, family training is offered in the prevention and early treatment of diarrheal diseases.

-- In Guatemala, with a $700,000 Child Survival grant, Project HOPE is increasing the access of selected Indian communities to ORT and other health services. Interventions include: (1) educating mothers through ORT demonstrations and community-level discussions; (2) applying appropriate methodology in preparation of ORT solutions using locally available materials; and (3) educating auxiliary nurses and rural health technicians in ORT.

-- In Haiti, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is carrying out its Child Survival ORT/Immunization project with support from a $310,000 Child Survival grant. Beneficiaries of this project are 200,000 children aged 0-to-5 and their mothers. To reach its goal, ADRA is expanding ongoing activities, particularly ORT, in the target area. Mobile health teams are being established to supply oral rehydration salts and provide immunization services to 48 ADRA clinics.

E. Through funding under the Education and Human Resources Account, PVOs improve the quality and outreach of vocational training for both rural and urban poor. Activities include technical assistance in such areas as manpower development, on-the-job technical training and basic education, with particular attention to expanding employment opportunities for women and youth. For example:

-- Fey y Alegria (Faith and Joy), an indigenous PVO in Peru, is assisting vocational schools in marginal urban communities through a $360,000 OPG. The PVO is providing tools and equipment to 10 new workshops and will train 5,000 new students in carpentry, typing, sewing, electricity, metal working, ceramics, agriculture and home economics/nutrition. The program also includes in-service training of instructors and development and publication of training materials. Courses are tailored to labor market demand.

-- Also in Peru, through an OPG of $180,000, the Institute for Educational Services and Environmental Training (ISEFA) has

established six vocational training centers in marginal communities in Lima. ISEFA is providing skills training in carpentry, industrial sewing and knitting, and offers adult education in literacy, numeracy, health, nutrition, hygiene, family planning and child care.

-- Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) is carrying out vocational skills training activities in several African countries under a $16.8 million cooperative agreement for the period FY 1983-1988. Program objectives are: (a) to strengthen the program planning and management capability of OICI headquarters; (b) to establish and strengthen local OICI institutions and, (c) improve vocational, agricultural and business skills training programs undertaken by these local affiliates. These self-help training programs are designed to motivate young men and women and teach them marketable job skills that will enable them to enter the workforce. Over 2,000 students completed course work in FY 1985.

-- In Jamaica, $1.6 million has been provided to the Council of Voluntary Social Services (CVSS) to establish a Voluntary Sector Development Office (VSDO). Initially, the program trained staff and developed the institutional capacity of the VSDO. The VSDO is now providing non-financial assistance to indigenous PVOs through technical and management workshops and financial assistance through subgrants to PVOs. By the end of the project, some 40 development officers will be trained in project development and implementation, 20 indigenous PVOs will be functioning on their own and will be able to attract international donor funding. Fifteen self-supporting, self-help projects will be established at the grass-roots level.

F. The Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities Account supports a diverse range of PVO activities. These include programs involving energy, the environment, small enterprise and urban development. For example:

-- In Bangladesh, with $8 million in A.I.D. assistance, the Micro-Industries Development and Assistance Society (MIDAS) - a private, local, non-profit society established under a predecessor project - will provide a wide range of technical and financial services to 50-75 small business clients per year. In addition to providing loans, MIDAS conducts a variety of business development activities, e.g., a subcontracting development program, industrial sub-sector studies, information services and assistance in establishing foreign collaborations. By 1992, over 250 enterprises will have been assisted by MIDAS; $9-12 million in investments generated; up to 120 consultancies undertaken; up to 10,000

direct employment opportunities created; and MIDAS will have matured into a largely self-sufficient, small business development institution.

-- The $4.4 million Djibouti Energy Initiatives Project, carried out by VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance), is now in its second phase of providing assistance in energy-saving activities. In addition to reducing local petroleum and fuelwood consumption, the project has been instrumental in designing and promoting the use of energy efficient building layouts and cooling systems. Certain innovations, directly attributable to project assistance, have been incorporated into new buildings, homes and renovations throughout Djibouti with substantial cost and energy savings. The VITA-assisted Energy Institute has been lauded as the most effective Directorate within the Djibouti Government.

-- In Guatemala, a program was recently initiated to link a U. S. consortium of PVOs (Private Agencies Collaborating Together - PACT) with an indigenous PVO umbrella organization (ASINDES). Under this $1 million grant, PACT will help ASINDES design and implement a technical assistance program for the local PVO community. ASINDES will provide grants to PVOs for approximately 30 PVO projects, and will fund approximately 20 non-project support activities. ASINDES will strengthen local PVOs through training in project design, proposal writing, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and project management. Workshops will be provided on specific development issues, e.g., primary health care, crop diversification, women in development and institutional strengthening.

-- The PVO Management Assistance Project helps Latin American and Caribbean field missions support and strengthen their PVO programs. With $230,000 in life-of-project funding, this activity supported the following types of activities during FY 1986:

- In Bolivia, Planning Assistance, Inc. (PAI) was contracted to strengthen four agencies implementing the P.L. 480 program. PAI provided managerial assistance in the planning and budgeting, staffing, accounting, and improvement of monitoring and evaluation systems.

- In Haiti, Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) was contracted to: (a) analyze PVO/donor relationships and make recommendations for improvement; (b) conduct a workshop for PVOs on project design, evaluation proposal preparation; and (c) analyze current PVO technical assistance needs and formulate plans for workshops to respond to these needs.

- In Ecuador, the Experiment in International Living (EIL) was contracted to conduct a baseline study of the PVO community; develop PVO profiles; determine the managerial and technical requirements of local PVOs; and examine the feasibility of establishing a PVO umbrella organization.

G. PVOs have played a significant role in A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program. Through this account, they provide technical assistance in the transfer of appropriate technology, education and human resources, rural development, agriculture and nutrition. For example:

-- In Chad, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is implementing the second phase of an Oilseeds Promotion Project. In the last year, a mass media education effort, principally through radio broadcasts, has offered guidance on planting, harvesting and threshing technologies. Cultivation of oilseeds has exceeded expectations. For example, 5,000 hectares of sesame were cultivated in 1985 against an original estimate of only 2,250 hectares by 1988; sesame yields increased by 17% and a small surplus was generated for export. Benefits of this activity have extended well beyond the 9,000 women and children directly participating in this program.

-- Also in Chad, under a $1 million OPG, Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) has provided loans (averaging $6,000) to help returning refugees re-establish businesses disrupted during the hostilities in and around N'Djamena. Of 70 loans under the Refugee Resettlement Services and Facilities Project, only one has been delinquent, four have been repaid in full, and $41,000 has flowed back into the loan fund. The project has been successful in stimulating employment among persons affected by the war and assisting in the reconstruction of the Chadian economy.

H. Under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Program, A.I.D. will continue to draw on the unique ability of PVOs to respond flexibly and rapidly in meeting critical human needs when disaster strikes. Disaster Assistance funds support the extensive humanitarian activities of U.S. PVOs throughout the world in providing emergency relief and rehabilitation for disaster victims. For example:

-- In Niger, a small grant of $61,000 to Lutheran World Relief (LWR) provided assistance to 25,000 at-risk women and children suffering the effects of the 1984 drought. Although initial start-up was slow, careful coordination of project activities with local administrative and medical authorities enabled timely and effective intervention. LWR delivered 274 metric tons of P.L. 480 Title II non-fat dried milk, often in conjunction with Nepal Government grain distribution to at-risk groups. The precise reporting of health conditions

and population statistics by the LWR project monitor also helped the A.I.D. Mission to coordinate other relief activities in the zone.

-- In Ethiopia, with a $3 million grant, World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) launched an $18 million agricultural project to assist drought-ravaged Ethiopian small farmers re-establish themselves on their land. Often, in the face of great danger, WVRO provided farmers returning to their villages with agricultural commodities such as seeds, hand tools, crop protection chemicals and draft animals. Households supported with agricultural packages during the 1985 growing season expanded their production in 1986, and some 5,000 pastoral families were able to resume their livelihood through replacement of sheep, goats and cattle lost in the drought with improved local breeds. Agricultural and veterinary extension programs also were designed and conducted to introduce more effective techniques.

-- In Mozambique, Air Serv International, a non-profit non-sectarian agency offering aviation and related services in developing countries, provided air charter services under a tripartite grant from A.I.D., United Nations International Childrens Education Fund and the United Nations World Food Program. Because of security problems outside the capital city of Maputo, all donors experienced difficulty in monitoring emergency relief programs in the drought-stricken provinces. Air Serv provided efficient, safe and reliable air transport to these provinces, enabling emergency personnel to assist with proper distribution and end-use of USG-donated emergency food and relief supplies.

-- In the wake of a devastating cyclone in May 1986, the Solomon Islands Government asked for assistance to rehabilitate an estimated 5,000 village homes. The $500,000 rehabilitation project, coordinated by International Human Assistance Programs (IHAP) and supported by The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific (FSP) and other PVOs, supports a program which is training islanders on Guadalcanal and Malaita in disaster-resistant housing construction through six portable sawmills. An estimated 35,000 persons will benefit.

I. PVOs also carry out development assistance programs in countries supported by the Economic Support Fund (ESF). These PVO projects conform to underlying development assistance policies while, at the same time, achieving U.S. objectives in areas of strategic concern. For example:

-- In Honduras, $325,000 in local currency generated under an ESF-funded program was granted to ACCION International to improve the capacity of Advisors for Development ASEPADE, a local PVO, to carry out credit and management programs for

microenterprises and solidarity groups. The grant will strengthen ASEPADE in several areas: (1) establishment of monitoring, financial and loan processing systems; (2) expansion of ASEPADE's program to eight cities; (3) training of ASEPADE staff in organizational development, planning, data collection and impact evaluation; and (4) coordination of ASEPADE's technical assistance and training for microenterprises and solidarity groups in the areas of accounting, marketing, management and group formation. The solidarity group program emphasizes formation of groups of five to eight street vendors and provision to them of very small loans with short payback periods. At least 800 microenterprises and 400 solidarity groups per year will benefit; at least 4,000 loans will be made each year.

-- Also in Honduras, the equivalent of $1 million in local currency generated from the ESF-funded Economic Recovery Program is being channeled through the National Development Foundation of Honduras and combined with an OPG to the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) in a program to assist small scale enterprises. The program has three phases: (1) analysis of needs of small and micro businesses in marginal areas of San Pedro Sula; (2) technical assistance and training for small businesses in bookkeeping, pricing, procurement, administration, production and marketing; and (3) establishment of a revolving loan fund to provide credit at market rates to needy entrepreneurs.

J. The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program is a competitive grant program mainly for capital improvements of selected private institutions abroad that are sponsored by U.S.-based tax-exempt citizens organizations. A number of PVOs support overseas institutions with ASHA assistance. They include: Project HOPE, which operates Schools of Health Science from the Caribbean to the People's Republic of China; the Episcopal Church, USA, founder of the 100-year old Cuttington University College in Liberia; Hadassah Women's Organization and its namesake Hadassah Medical Center in Israel; Project ORBIS, which conducts surgical and related eye care training around the world via its retrofitted aircraft; and several African medical centers sponsored by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency. For example:

-- Serving a 100,000 square-mile area of southern Malawi, the Adventist Malamulo Hospital is in its 80th year. ASHA assistance since 1979 has helped revitalize the main center, add a pre- and post-natal clinic to include nutrition and health training, and expand its nursing school. As the hub of health outreach activities, Malamulo Hospital is now assisting the Government of Malawi in the operation of additional rural clinics, immunization and related preventive care programs.

K. P.L. 480 Title II food aid is provided on a grant basis through PVOs for a variety of programs - principally Maternal Child Health, Food For Work and School Feeding - that directly benefit the needy. In FY 1988, approximately $279 million in Title II commodities, including ocean freight, will be donated to voluntary agencies for programs for malnourished and needy people in over 35 countries. Almost 90% of these countries have per capita incomes of less that $790 per year. A.I.D. also will continue to help U.S. voluntary agencies cover logistic support costs of these programs and strengthen their developmental impact through the Title II Outreach and Enhancement Projects. For example:

-- Using the combined resources of a $2.4 million A.I.D. disaster assistance grant, and 22,500 metric tons of Title II corn, CARE developed and carried out a comprehensive food distribution and management program in remote, drought-devastated regions of Mali. When the immediate crisis began to recede, CARE recognized the need to discontinue distribution of free food in some areas and recommended that some of the remaining food be utilized in a Food for Work (FFW) pilot program with rehabilitation and stabilization of the affected population as the new program focus, the FFW activities were designed to address the continuing needs of people with no other means of self-support, as well as to provide a viable alternative to free distribution and the threat of long-term dependency. Activities included supervised construction of earthen dams to control flood waters for increased acreage through irrigated agriculture, out-of-season gardening, tree planting and other water projects. The success of this pilot activity led to a three-year development program, the first year of which is supported through a Title II Outreach Grant.

-- In Bolivia, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is combining resources from a $436,000 OPG and a P.L. 480 Title II Maternal Child Health Program with local currency generated under P.L. 480 Title III to implement a program in Oral Rehydration Therapy and Child Growth Monitoring. CRS will establish three radio schools to train field supervisors and promoters, who in turn will promote these techniques through 1,800 CARITAS Mothers' Clubs. By the end of the project, it is expected that 25% of the mothers in the participating regions will be utilizing ORT.

In the years ahead, A.I.D. will continue to facilitate the work of the private voluntary community overseas and to explore ways in which the A.I.D./PVO partnership can be broadened.

FY 1988 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 123(f) OF THE FAA AND
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

	A FY 1986 Request	B FY 1986 Actual	C FY 1987 Request	D FY 1987 Est. 1/	E FY 1988 Request 2/
AID Appropriated					
Agr., Rural Dev. and Nutrition	71,641	123,962	77,529	87,451	64,119
Population Planning	94,440	105,472	80,208	83,916	68,767
Health	24,250	29,131	20,038	24,885	23,379
Child Survival	---	14,275	11,292	15,432	10,594
Education and Human Resources	41,979	35,937	27,464	25,951	15,335
Selected Development Activities	32,669	42,097	31,068	26,506	26,820
International Disaster Assistance	17,000	767 3/	7,500	3,500	3,500
Sahel Development Program	6,500	8,339	13,855	3,984	---
Development Fund for Africa	---	---	---	---	32,638
Economic Support Fund	24,392	82,272	30,909	47,567	37,745
Subtotal	312,871	442,252	299,863	319,192	282,897
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 4/	18.3%	24.5%	18.2%	20.1%	16.9% 5/
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	5,000	7,475	8,000	7,000	7,000
Total AID Appropriated	317,871	449,727	307,863	326,192	289,897
AID Administered					
Excess Property 6/	1,370	1,670	460	100	100
African Refugee Assistance	---	4,362	---	375	---
PL 480 Title II Commodities 7/	234,610	180,033	213,200	138,770	177,711
PL 480 Title II Freight 7/	109,190	142,678	104,000	76,106	101,500
Section 416 Commodities	---	23,000	---	19,400	25,000
Section 416 Freight	---	4,100	---	3,600	5,000
Total AID Administered	345,170	355,843	317,660	238,351	309,311
TOTAL AID	663,041	805,570	625,523	564,543	599,208
State Dept. Appropriated					
Migration & Refugee Assistance 8/	125,100	86,200	75,200	86,000	82,000
TOTAL STATE AND AID	788,141	891,770	700,723	650,543	681,208

Footnotes: See next page

FOOTNOTES

1/ Excludes FY 1987 Supplemental Request.

2/ PVO activities for the FY 1988 Africa Program are included in the Development Fund for Africa and therefore do not appear in the functional accounts.

3/ Does not include $25.2 million in actual FY 1986 PVO obligations as part of the Africa Supplemental Appropriation.

4/ Percentages for all years are based on the Development Assistance program level excluding Housing Guaranty reserves, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

5/ Alternatively, this percentage would be 18.3% if the increase in non-project assistance associated with the Development Fund for Africa (amounting to $122.0 million in FY 1988) were excluded from the calculation. Furthermore, we expect this percentage to increase during FY 1988. This follows the trend illustrated by comparing Columns A (derived from the A.I.D FY 1986 Congressional Presentation) with B for FY 1986 and C (from the A.I.D FY 1987 Congressional Presentation) with D for FY 1987.

6/ Beginning October 1, 1986, the Excess Property Program was significantly recast, resulting in projections for much-reduced levels in future years.

7/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totaled $168.1 million ($88.8 million in commodities, $79.3 million for freight) in FY 1986 and $15.8 million ($10.5 million in commodities and $5.3 million for freight) to date in FY 1987.

8/ Migration and Refugee Assistance Program of the Department of State (PL 96-212), parts of which were formerly administered by A.I.D.

ENERGY

OVERVIEW

During the last three years, world prices for petroleum fell but in the process the market has grown increasingly unstable and recently, prices have begun to increase. The price decline has enabled many A.I.D. assisted countries to make major foreign exchange savings. Data for the sixty oil importing A.I.D. countries suggests that the decline in oil prices resulted in savings of about $8 billion a year. The ten A.I.D. oil exporting countries, on the other hand, are losing between $9 and $10 billion per year. Despite lower prices, the foreign exchange costs of oil imports still require many developing countries to spend between 25 and 30 percent of their export earning to pay for oil. In addition, the costs of domestic investments account for a large share of development budgets in many countries, thereby restricting resources available for other economic and social development programs.

Overall energy demand in developing countries is expected to continue to increase at rates in excess of GDP growth and demand for electric power at even higher rates. LDC energy consumption is projected to account for at least half of the increase in total world energy consumption during the remainder of the decade. This will occur in response to general economic growth, population increases, and the urbanization of developing country populations. Requirements will increase for the conventional fuels used in the modern industrial, transport, and commercial sectors as well as for fuelwood and charcoal used by households and small industries.

Most of the commercial energy requirements of A.I.D.-assisted countries are for petroleum. Three-fourths of A.I.D.-assisted countries rely on oil for 50 percent or more of their commercial energy use. For all but a few such as Egypt, Oman, Indonesia, Ecuador, and Tunisia, this oil is now imported. Some A.I.D.-assisted countries are known to have domestic fossil fuel resources or hydropower potential, but exploration and development activities have declined sharply in recent years as oil company investment budgets have been squeezed by declining oil income.

The increasing scarcity of wood fuels has created serious hardships in many A.I.D.-assisted countries. Prices for fuelwood and charcoal sold commercially have doubled in recent years. Where such fuels are not commercially traded, people now must travel longer distances to procure wood or agricultural wastes to meet their domestic energy needs.

OBJECTIVES OF A.I.D. ASSISTANCE

A.I.D.'s energy assistance activities are designed to (1) promote policy reform especially with regard to energy prices and incentives for private investment; (2) to expand the role of the private sector in energy conservation and in the development and distribution of energy supplies including fossil fuels, electric power and renewable energy resources; and (3) to expand the availability of energy for rural development and to provide for household needs especially in rural areas.

Assistance is provided in the form of training and institution building, technical assistance, research and technology transfer. Capital assistance is provided in only a few countries where such assistance is increasingly used to encourage the expansion of private sector activities in the energy sector.

A.I.D.'S ENERGY PROGRAM

Energy activities are funded from both Development Assistance funds and Economic Support funds. In FY 1988, total A.I.D. funding for energy will total about $150 million. The proportion of funding from ESF has increased substantially in recent years and in FY 1988 is expected to account for about 65 percent of total energy funding. Because of this shift energy activities are increasingly concentrated in countries with ESF budgets i.e., Central American,the Caribbean and the Asia/Near East region.

Major ESF supported energy projects include the Energy Planning and Development Project in Pakistan (391-0478) which is assisting the Government of Pakistan in analyzing its energy development options; in formulating policies governing the development and use of energy resources; in conducting assessments of its coal resources and in adopting conservation and renewable energy technologies. The project has been instrumental in the government's recent development of policies encouraging private participation in the country's coal and natural gas development efforts and promotion of energy conservation and private sector participation in the electric power sector. The project has also served as the focal point for coordinating the efforts of all donors in the Pakistan energy sector.

The Central America Energy Resource Project (596-0134) is supporting efforts to develop mineral and geothermal resources in the region. In El Salvador, the project is rehabilitating and expanding the capacity of an existing geothermal resource

which provides about half the power for San Salvador but which is now operating well below capacity.

A.I.D. has explored opportunities for private power generation in Pakistan, India, Thailand, Jamaica, Jordan and the Dominican Republic. In Pakistan, the Private Power Project (391-0494) will provide assistance to the government and to private firms to expand private generating facilities thereby alleviating a major constraint to Pakistan's economic and social development efforts.

In the Philippines a new rural electrification project is being developed to increase the availability of dependable and affordable electricity, critical to raise rural productivity and expand employment opportunities. It will help the rural electric cooperatives improve their electric distribution networks by reducing system losses and improving management skills.

Development assistance activities in energy are more limited in scale and planned obligations have declined from the levels reached in FY 1986. Funding for some programs supported by the SDA account, primarily those related to conventional energy development and energy conservation has been reduced. A growing proportion of A.I.D. funding for energy is used for activities related to fuelwood and other biomass sources of energy. For example, fuelwood related activities now account for about 43 percent of total Development Assistance funding for energy.

The Central American Rural Electrification Support project (597-0010) is providing assistance to increase the availability of electricity in rural areas from central grids as well as small decentralized sources. Feasibility studies conducted under this project are expected to be the basis for financing by other donors and private investors including the Inter-American Development Bank. In Guatemala, the A.I.D. mission is funding a follow up project.

In Bangladesh, the Homestead Agroforestry Project (388-0052) will provide assistance to increase small farmer's projection of trees, scrubs, bamboo and other ground cover. It will emphasize homestead forestry, which provides 90 percent of all fuelwood used, and will introduce an agroforestry component at existing cropping systems sites.

The Office of Energy's Bioenergy Systems Technology Project (936-5709) has prepared a study examining the feasibility of using bagasse for power generation in Jamaica.

Negotiations are now underway between the Government of Jamaica and private developers to implement the project. More preliminary work using rice hulls as fuel is being done in Thailand.

In Sudan, the Renewable Energy Project (650-0041) is using a combination of U.S. dollar resources and local currency to promote the production and conservation of fuelwood resources. In addition, it funds the development, field testing and dissemination of renewable energy technologies as well as the training of Sudanese counterparts and the strengthening of private sector organizations.

In Bangladesh, the Rural Electrification III project (388-0070) is designed to build on A.I.D's previous rural electrification projects in Bangladesh which were initiated in FY 1977. The current program provides both capital and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of a number of existing rural electrification cooperatives. The project has an important policy dialogue component which focuses on efforts to improve the financial performance of the cooperatives.

Environment, Forestry, and Natural Resources

OVERVIEW

Developing country natural resources -- soil, water, forests, rangelands, and wildlife -- are increasingly vulnerable to depletion and degradation caused in large part by shortsighted agricultural and resource management practices. An example is the African famine, caused primarily by drought but prolonged and made more severe due to war and inadequate strategies to manage and sustain resources.

As in the case of the African famine, human suffering vividly portrayed by the media can powerfully illustrate the tragic effects of inadequate resources management. The consequences of less visible erosion of the resource base, however, can be equally severe, and can have serious long term implications; many of the effects of natural resource deterioration are irreversible or are extremely costly to arrest or reverse. Tropical forests are rapidly being converted to other uses, resulting in a significant environmental and economic loss as well as decreases in biological diversity. Semiarid rangelands are becoming degraded and showing increasing evidence of desertification, and the people they support are losing their food supplies and their way of life.

Changes in traditional agricultural production systems in response to declining world market prices for tropical exports such as vegetable oil, sugar, and natural fibers also constitute a serious environmental threat. Valuable top soil is rapidly eroding from steep hill lands, upland agriculture is becoming less sustainable, and productivity is decreasing. Population growth and increased use of lands that are marginal for annual crop production exacerbate the problem. In addition, declining world market prices for many tropical products have limited the flow of essential reinvestment.

Development and environmental stresses are interrelated, and in virtually all cases, environmental degradation limits prospects for development. Toxic and hazardous wastes produced by local industry pose an increasingly great risk to health and environment, and urban areas in many developing countries are experiencing some of the world's worst air and water pollution. The migration of rural people to these cities serves to link rural-urban environmental and resource problems at the national level, further stressing limited resources. These problems, which many countries seek to address, cannot be attacked without dealing with the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment. Therefore, more and more developing countries see programs to deal with environmental and natural

resource deterioration as closely allied to, and even becoming an integral part of, national priority development efforts.

A.I.D. PROGRAMS

A.I.D.'s environmental and natural resource policy objectives are 1) to ensure that its development assistance activities are environmentally sound, 2) to assist developing countries identify and solve their environmental and natural resource problems by strengthening their institutional and scientific capability, 3) to support programs that improve natural resource management on the ground, 4) to promote environmentally sound development projects funded by other donors, and 5) to encourage and assist developing countries in the formulation of sound and effective environmental policy.

Consistent with these objectives, and recognizing that long-term economic growth is dependent on the maintenance of natural resources, A.I.D. promotes sustainable development by incorporating into all of its assistance activities a concern for natural resource management and environmental protection. High priority is given to the development of integrated natural resource management programs, such as soil conservation and watershed management; natural forest management and reforestation, the latter particularly in the context of private on-farm tree planting; multipurpose tree and agroforestry research; resource inventories; land use planning; improved industrial and urban pollution control; better management of coastal areas; and use of ecological data for both economic development planning, and for the designation of habitats and the maintenance of biological diversity.

Promoting the conservation of biological diversity and the conservation and management of humid tropical forests are of particular concern to A.I.D. Representative activities are summarized in the project list. A.I.D.'s policy objectives in the forestry area include:

(1) enhancing the stability of forests and other natural resources by assisting diverse sectors in achieving goals in food, water and energy production in ways that conserve resources;

(2) enabling countries to manage forests, range, soils, and other wildland and water resources for long term sustained production and to develop sound plant conservation and wildlife management programs to maintain biological diversity.

The latter forestry objective is an integral part of A.I.D.'s continuing effort to preserve biological diversity. In 1986 a draft Action Plan was developed to begin implementing action recommendations of the US Strategy On The Conservation of Biological Diversity: An Interagency Task Force Report to Congress. On the basis of a draft Action Plan, and in response to recent legislation regarding biological diversity (section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended), A.I.D. is expanding its biodiversity program. This includes implementing new activities with earmarked funds, as well as expanding programs which were in place prior to the earmark. In both cases, A.I.D. efforts have been, and will continue to be, co-funded by PVOs or MDBs. Missions have been encouraged to propose projects most appropriate to their particular situation in order to promote the most effective programs with broad support within a host country. An example of A.I.D.'s past and present commitment to preserving biodiversity is the small grants program (398-0178) of the Bureau for Asia/Near East, started in FY 1986. This program has supported biodiversity projects in India, Jordan, Oman, Turkey and the Near East Region, and includes research on sea turtles, public environmental education campaigns, and training and production in environmental educational media. In Africa, new activities co-funded with PVOs are being planned in Madagascar and other regions of Africa to support the management of parks and protected areas, wetlands conservation and to strengthen wildlife management training centers. More broadly, the Office of the Science Advisor supports a grants program which funds a wide variety of biodiversity projects worldwide at about $700,000 to $1 million annually. Details of these and other current biodiversity projects are summarized in Progress in Conserving Biological Diversity in Developing Countries: A Report to Congress on Implementation of Section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Some A.I.D. development projects are concerned solely with providing natural resource information, technical or policy assistance to address critical environmental problems, or training of developing country personnel in natural resource management. For example, training and technical assistance have been provided to a wide variety of African environmental agencies and to agencies responsible for the management of coastal areas in Asia and Latin America. Technical assistance has also been provided to help Haitian farmers adopt soil conserving hillside farming techniques. In Panama, A.I.D. has strengthened local institutions by providing technical assistance and financial support for the formation of the Fundacion de Parques Nacionales y Medio Ambiente (Foundation of National Parks and Environment), through which disparate and diverse environmental groups can coordinate activities for more effective action and training (525-0257). In other cases, country environmental profiles or similar studies can be an effective tool for policy dialogue and intitution building. As

an example, the recently completed Natural Resources Profile for Thailand is providing the basis for specific new portions of the five-year development plan.

In the Asia/Near East region, A.I.D. has a large, ongoing portfolio of capital projects that address the extremely serious environmental health problems of the urban poor by providing improved water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems. These projects are supported by Economic Support Funds and the total amounts of monies spent on these efforts is far greater than on any other environmental activities. There are also components of other projects that address these problems as part of coordinated efforts to improve urban housing and environment.

A.I.D. is working with the World Environmental Center and US private businesses to improve safety and working conditions in industrial facilities in developing countries and to develop measures to prevent industrial accidents (398-0178). In Jordan, Turkey, Tunisia, Pakistan, and India, A.I.D. is implementing training programs in these areas, assisted by the environmental experts from major US industrial corporations. It is anticipated that this program in industrial pollution, safety, and emergency procedures will be extended to Thailand, and private corporations have now developed and funded their own training program in Indonesia based on the A.I.D. model.

Another area of interest to A.I.D. is pest control, and the Agency continues to promote integrated pest management (IPM). In Grenada, Peru, and Thailand this approach is being supported through the IPM and Environmental Protection Program, and a program in San Jose, Costa Rica (596-0110), is providing technical assistance and training to ROCAP countries to promote regional IPM. Other activities in pest management include substantial contributions by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Africa Bureau in successfully controlling the recent locust outbreak in Africa. In related activities, A.I.D. is developing more explicit guidelines for pesticide use and procurement financed by the Agency.

In Africa, as in other regions, projects attempt to intergrate and enhance rural development and resource conservation. Among the efforts undertaken to assist in the rehabilitation and conservation of agricultural resources in Africa, A.I.D. is supporting long term efforts to implement soil and water conservation measures, to improve the management of natural forests, rangelands and watersheds, to encourage security of land and tree tenure, and to encourage the implementation of other policies which will encourage better natural resource mangement for sustainable development. Specific examples of these efforts are included in the project list.

A.I.D. is also increasing agency cooperation with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and bilateral donors on developing and

implementing environmental assessment procedures in order to more effectively encourage and promote environmentally sound development projects.

In addition to activities devoted solely to forestry or natural resources, environment and natural resource management issues are often addressed as components of larger projects. For example, the St. Kitts-Nevis Southeast Peninsula Road Project, a component of the Infrastructure Expansion and Maintenance Project (538-0138) in the Caribbean, seeks to protect marine resources and beaches vital to sea turtles, and minimize the environmental impact of road construction. Another example is the Mahaweli Development project (383-0056) in Sri Lanka, where A.I.D. supported the establishment of national parks and reserves to protect wildlife and their habitats.

Clearly, efforts by A.I.D. and other donors to manage and protect natural resources are small in comparison to the magnitude of global environmental problems. Nevertheless, with development projects such as those briefly described above, and with careful management and long-range planning, combined with appropriate host-government policies, natural resources can be better managed and conserved to enhance and sustain their contribution to economic development.

SELECTED PROJECTS

The Indian National Social Forestry Project (386-0495) is designed to raise incomes and employment among the rural poor by increasing production of small timber, fuelwood, fodder, and other forest products, and to arrest erosion of the natural envrironment caused by deforestation. Activities include a) developing effective government and private sector capacities for carrying out alternative social forestry programs, and b) building the state and central government capability to evaluate the effectiveness of their social forestry programs and to develop policies and initiatives to meet India's long term forestry needs.

The Panama Natural Resources Management Project (525-0248) seeks to protect and manage soils, water, and forests of Panama for sustained economic and social development. This includes improving natural resource management in both the public and private sectors. The project consists of five components: 1) watershed management and soil conservation, 2) national parks and wildlands management, 3) natural forest management practices - to achieve sustained timber production and increased public revenues, 4) farm forestry - to assist small farmers in planting trees on their lands and 5) private industrial plantations - to encourage landowner investment in growing trees.

The Natural Resource and Energy Management Project (698-0467) in Africa will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the capabilities of African organizations in natural resource and energy management. The project will support a range of natural resources management activities including soil and water conservation, natural resource inventories, and agroforestry. In addition, assistance will be provided to improve the energy investment decision making and to improve fuelwood marketing.

The ASEAN Coastal Resources Management Project (398-0286) supports the development of a coastal resource management plan in Thailand. Efforts are primarily focused on institution building, training, and development of public awareness programs. Complementing this effort, the Emerging Problems of Development II Project (493-0341) supports the preparation of a Natural Resources Profile, an in-service training course on environmental assessment, a comprehensive management plan for one of Thailand's preeminent marine/coastal national parks, and the development of general guidelines for managing coastal parks and sanctuaries.

Environmental Planning and Management (936-5517) seeks to strengthen developing country institutional capacity to manage and conserve natural resources for sustainable development by supporting research, methodological design and policy analysis. Three main areas of concern of the project are 1) planning for environmental and natural resource assessments, 2) strengthening indigenous non-government environmental organizations, and 3) promoting sustainable agriculture and improving the interaction between the ecological and agricultural sectors.

In Haiti, the Targeted Watershed Management I Project (521-0191) is designed to arrest and reverse the environmental deterioration of five watersheds by helping to transform existing patterns of agricultural production and other land uses on the watershed hillsides. Through support to the Hillside Secretariate, the project will develop and disseminate information about hillside agriculture and coordinate agricultural outreach efforts at the national level.

The Senegal Reforestation Project (685-0283) will mobilize local government and private resources for tree planting activities intended to provide direct economic returns and to increase agricultural productivity. The project emphasizes the establishment of nurseries, tree planting by private contractors, and private investments in the processing and marketing of tree products.

PROGRAM TRENDS FY 1986 - FY 1988

The table below shows estimated obligation levels and trends for environmental and natural resource activities funded by A.I.D. field missions and central bureaus in FY 1986 - 1988. In many cases, the numbers represent only a small percentage of total project funding although in some cases total project obligations have been included when the principal focus of the project is natural resource management. For example, only a portion of an irrigation project may be included in the totals, whereas the entire amount obligated for a forestry project or an environmental training project would be included. The categories used in the table are the same as those used in the FY 1987 Congressional Presentation and are defined in the footnotes to the table.

Projects designed to promote the conservation of biological diversity are included in forest management, integrated land and multiple resource management, and the category called other environmental. However, some of the Agency's biological diversity activities such as these dealing with agricultural research or germ plasm collections do not appear in these figures. The table does not include support provided from PL-480 local currency accounts which are being used for environmental activities, especially forestry or activities funded through disaster relief programs which are being used to restore degraded natural resources.

AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN FORESTRY,
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

AGENCY TOTALS	FY 86 (ACTUAL) (000)	FY 87 (ESTIMATED) (000)	FY 88 (REQUEST) (000)
Forest Management*	51,239	52,084	49,554
Integrated Land and Multiple Resource Management	28,420	13,459	11,005
Soils Management	5,1836	4,821	3,545
Rangeland Management	294	350	350
Water Resources Management	53,196	73,629	54,325
Pollution Control	5,587	2000	2,500
Water Quality Improvement**	98,104	165,080	165,750
Other Environmental	11,635	12,824	17,021
TOTAL	253,657	324,247	304,051

*See Definitions on Next Page

**This category includes major investments for water and wastewater systems.

Agency projects dealing with environment and natural resources are defined within eight sub-categories:

IRM: Integrated Land Multiple Resource Management
Projects in this category typically address a number of resources simultaneously, such as in comprehensive river basin planning, coastal areas and fisheries, parkland, integrated pest management, and disaster rehabilitation.

FOR: Forestry
Includes agroforestry , fuelwood production, new variety testing, and agroforestation and reforestation efforts, including those supported under P.L. 480 (Forestry elements may also be part of larger efforts, coded as IRM or WAM).

SOL: Soils
Techniques for soil management, anti-desertification measures, and soil erosion.

WAM: Water Resources Management
Projects in which the major focus is on the water resource, including location, planned exploitation, and watershed planning.

RNG: Rangeland
Projects focussing upon rangeland, livestock/fodder relationships, carrying capacity and techniques for rehabilitation of degraded land.

WWS: Water Quality Improvement
Planning, construction and rehabilitation of water, wastewater and solid waste systems for urban or semi-urban areas.

PLC: Pollution Control/Waste Management
Management of toxic substances in water supplies, or land; techniques of pollution control in manufacturing processes.

EOT: Other Environmental
Environmental education, surveys and profiles, remote sensing, institution-building, support to environmental PVOs, and socio-economic studies of resource use.

[0428E]

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Overview:

The Agency for International Development's policy on women in development is derived from Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which calls for recognition of women's economic roles, and directs that the United States government's bilateral assistance be administered "...so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries...."

A portion of the assistance is designated to be used "...primarily to support activities which will increase the economic productivity and income earning capacity of women." The Office of Women in Development (WID) administers these funds, carrying through the basic emphasis of the Agency's Women in Development policy of integrating women and girls into mainstream development activities.

Strategy for the 1980's:

The Office of Women in Development proposes to obligate $2.7 million in FY 1988, which will be used to further the institutionalization of gender analysis skills among A.I.D. and host country personnel. Gender analysis skills involve noting women's roles in particular development sectors, analyzing the impact of proposed development interventions on these roles, and adapting project designs, if necessary, to facilitate integration of females and/or avoid their isolation from mainstream economic development. This amount is only a slight increase over the FY 1987 level of $2.0 million, indicating that greater responsibility for implementation is being placed on A.I.D.'s regional/central bureaus and overseas missions.

In the decade since its creation, the WID Office has moved from a strategy of designing projects specifically for women only (known as women-specific projects) to a strategy of providing technical assistance to A.I.D.'s regional and central bureaus, and the overseas missions, to assist in the integration of females into the Agency's mainstream bilateral development projects. By this approach, a small amount of WID funds can help to introduce a WID perspective in planning multi-million dollar field projects. Since 1985, an increasing share of the cost of this assistance has come from bureau and mission funds.

The WID Office has been quite successful in this "leveraging" of its funds in conjunction with those of other Agency bureaus,

offices and missions. WID will continue to leverage its funds in FY 1988 and future years in order to affect a wider range of projects than funding of women-specific activities would allow.

Areas of Current Emphasis:

A.I.D.'s women in development efforts continue to emphasize private enterprise, policy dialogue, technology transfer, and local institution building. To this end, activities undertaken will lead to increased access to credit and technical assistance for women, development of instruction materials, and training activities for local organizations. These activities will build on opportunities created through the development of a series of guidebooks on gender issues in development to be published in FY 1987. These sector-specific gender issues manuals will include the following areas: agriculture, small-scale enterprise, and basic education/training.

These documents are the first three in a projected series of five sector-specific gender issues guidance manuals that have been commissioned. Other sector guidance manuals to be developed in FY 1987 include: energy and natural resources, agribusiness, and urban development. These manuals will be used by A.I.D. professional staff and other development organizations to design projects and programs that increase opportunities for women via private enterprise, understanding of new technologies, strengthening of local institutions, and increased understanding of women's contributions to development through policy dialogue with host country counterparts.

In addition, a multi-sectoral Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regional guidebook is now available for distribution. This guidebook was prepared under LAC bureau funding, a major sign of commitment on the part of the bureau. The development of the other regional guidebooks is proposed (with appropriate bureau participation) for FY 1987-88 by the WID Office.

Further, missions will be able to continue requesting "buy-in" authorization to a cooperative agreement (for use of mission funds) established in FY 1985 with an international organization. The cooperative agreement allows missions to obtain project-specific technical assistance that will further enhance women's participation in mainstream development activities. To date, a total of $100,556 in "buy-ins" has been received from the Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Pakistan, and Zaire missions. Negotiations are underway with missions in Jordan, Ecuador, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic for future

participation -- clear evidence of the success of WID's institutionalization efforts with field staff.

Other activities undertaken by WID in 1986-87 that will further enhance WID's endeavor to increase women's access to development resources in FY 1988 and beyond include:

o A Philippines farming systems research activity that will determine such things as the intra-household division of labor among males, females and children; the intra-household allocation of resources by gender and age; constraints to female participation in farming systems projects; and channels of information for males and females. The results of this study will be available to USAID/Manila for use in the re-design of a major rural development project in FY 1987-88.

o U.S.-based management and agricultural production training for a number of LDC women. It is still WID's intention for A.I.D. missions to continue working toward greater integration of females into all future U.S.-based training programs. For this reason, WID will require substantial mission funding of female candidates before it will consider participating in financial support of candidates in FY 1987 and beyond.

o Grants to Title XII Land Grant university consortia and the cooperative agreement with an international research organization. Through these vehicles WID is able to continue providing technical assistance directly to field missions as they design and implement a variety of projects in all sectors, by gathering gender-disaggregated (information on both males and females) data on the actual and potential roles of women in proposed projects; performing socio-economic analysis in relation to project goals; assessing the potential for any unintended isolation of women, and adapting project design accordingly.

o Work with the Bureau of the Census in its efforts to update available census data, and strengthen the training of host country census personnel (conducted by the Bureau of Census International Division) for gender-disaggregation of data and research into gender issues.

o Co-funding with the Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination, Office of Policy Development and Program Review (PPC/PDPR) of a study on programs to promote the economic self-sufficiency of refugee women.

Future Project Highlights:

Because of increased worldwide interest in African development issues, with a particular emphasis on the roles of women in agricultural production, the Agency targeted improved performance in this area for FY 1987 and beyond. One of WID's major efforts, in conjunction with the Africa Bureau, will be to host two WID workshops in Africa (Nairobi, Kenya and Abidjan, Ivory Coast are the tentative choices) in late FY 1987. These two workshops will focus on gender analysis as it relates to policy, program, and project issues in economic development, with a special emphasis on agricultural development and natural resource conservation and utilization that will help guide Agency performance in FY 1988 and beyond. WID will work collaboratively with the Africa Bureau in the design, management, and implementation of the workshops to ensure that lessons learned by the participants conform to AID's WID policy goals for institutionalization within the regional and central bureaus.

In conjunction with the Africa Bureau, the WID Office anticipates conducting general and country-specific research into gender roles in a variety of productive systems -- for example, in agriculture (by commodity, in both subsistence and cash crop production) and small to medium enterprise development, particularly as these roles relate to the process of technology transfer. The reports generated by this research will correspond to and complement planned Africa Bureau research into commodity and private enterprise production that is designed both to increase food production for consumption and to increase small-farmer incomes through off-farm employment generation. Additionally, the Office intends to conduct a series of program and project evaluations relating to women in development issues, either separately or as part of larger evaluation exercises, to determine the "lessons learned" in the context of African agricultural and small scale enterprise development.

Policy Dialogue

One of WID's major efforts in FY's 1987-1988 will be the Gender Resources Awareness in National Development (GRAND) Project which provides country-specific replication of an existing micro-computer simulation model illustrating the economic value of including women and girls in total LDC national planning efforts. This project is a spin-off from a pilot project commissioned by WID in 1984 to create a policy dialogue computer model for Yemen. The objective of the follow-on

activity is to develop up to twelve micro-computer simulation models that stress the roles of women and girls in national economic development processes (e.g., agriculture, small-scale enterprise, and formal education) in selected LDCs. These models will facilitate the policy dialogue activities of AID overseas missions. Models for Jordan and Pakistan will be completed in mid-1987, and ten other country models are scheduled for FYs 1988 and 1989.

International Leadership on WID:

As stated in the Agency's Policy Paper and further supported by the United States at the U.N. Decade for Women Conference in the unanimously adopted "Forward Looking Strategies" document, the WID Office will continue its program designed to ensure that gender issues are addressed in both multilateral and bilateral fora. For example, because of a recommendation submitted by PPC/WID's representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Expert Group on Women, the DAC accepted at its Planning Meeting a resolution that the DAC Secretariat will include specific gender-related information in its documentation for the sectoral meetings. This action ensures that all facets of women's contributions will be fully incorporated into DAC research and working documents. Through collaboration with the WID Office, Agency representatives to DAC sectoral meetings are now in a position to state explicitly U.S. support for specific sectoral agenda items. Since A.I.D.'s representative serves as Chair of the OECD/DAC Expert Group on Women in Development through 1987, the WID Office will continue its guidance for furthering specific measures of integration by donor country participation at all levels of DAC development activities.

In 1988, specific attention will be given to guiding U.S. participation in other international meetings, such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Office (ILO), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In conjunction with efforts undertaken by the Department of State, Office of International Organizations, the WID Office will assist other Agency bureaus and offices in their preparation of position papers and appropriate resolutions for consideration during international organization discussions where women's roles have important development implications.

FY 1988 Program:

The WID Office operates a small grants program with proposed funding of $2.7 million in FY 1988 which is funded under the following sub-projects:

Through the Technical Assistance and WID Centers subproject (930-0300), the Office of Women in Development will continue research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into the multi-sectoral development programs. This will be accomplished through the Agency's regional and central bureaus, missions, PVOs, and academic institutions.

Through the Strategies and Resources subproject (930-0100), the Office will continue to compile and analyze statistics; commission, publish, and distribute studies and materials; hold seminars and briefings on WID topics; and exchange information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort.

The Women's Organizations and Participation subproject (930-0200) will provide small grants to private and public organizations appropriate in implementing Agency policy on women in development. In particular, the Office will continue to address the areas of income-generation, private sector development, agricultural development, technology transfer, and institutional development.

Drafted:PPC/WID:MHerbert:mh:10/27/86:X72808:#1302Q

Clearances:

PPC/WID:KDavies/RMasters (Draft) Date: 10/27/86
PPC/PB:PRobinson (Draft) Date: 11/3/86
AA/PPC:RBissell/MDagata_____ Date_____
GC/LPIA:EHonnold/RLester (Draft) Date: 10/31/86
LEG:PTheil (Draft) Date 11/14/86

NARCOTICS CONTROL

INTRODUCTION

In Section 126 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Congress has recognized that successful elimination of illicit narcotics production may depend upon, in part, U.S. development assistance to the underdeveloped producing countries. As the agency primarily responsible for administering development assistance, then, A.I.D.'s programs can play a positive role in combatting narcotics. Section 126 also provides that A.I.D. "should give priority consideration to programs which would help reduce illicit narcotics cultivation by stimulating broader development opportunities." To carry out this mandate, A.I.D. issued Policy Determination No. 1 on narcotics in 1982 encouraging the design and implementation of specific projects that provide economic alternatives to farmers in narcotics growing areas.

A.I.D.'s development projects are part of the international component of President Reagan's Federal Drug Abuse Strategy. As part of this effort, A.I.D. works closely with the State Department's International Narcotics Matters Bureau (INM), the United States Information Agency (USIA) and other concerned agencies. A.I.D. Missions overseas are also participating members of the Embassies' narcotics coordinating committees. A.I.D.'s efforts contribute to the U.S. Government's strategy of encouraging and, when necessary, assisting source and transit countries in meeting their responsibilities for reducing cultivation, production and trafficking in illicit narcotics.

In 1986, narcotics production, trafficking and consumption continued to be major problems in Southeast Asia, Europe, Southwest Asia and Latin America. The dramatic increases in the availability of cocaine in U.S. cities and the recent allure of "crack" have had the effect of raising public awareness of the narcotics issue. The international community has become increasingly sensitive to how narcotics production, trafficking and abuse threaten individuals and institutions. During the past 12 months, the Administration has intensified its focus on all aspects of the narcotics problem: production, processing, smuggling, distribution and consumption. In August 1986, the President declared an all-out "war against drugs."

A.I.D. narcotics control related activities are based on the following premises:

-- In certain countries, narcotics production is in part an economic development problem;

-- Economic development assistance aimed at providing alternatives to narcotics production requires long-term multi-sector agricultural and rural development assistance;

-- Interdiction and/or eradication and the sustained enforcement of controls on narcotics cultivation is a sine qua non for the success of a narcotics related development effort;

-- Enforcement is the primary responsibility of the host governments;

-- Successful narcotics control efforts clearly depend upon both strong governmental and public commitment; and

-- Adequate security is an essential condition for successful implementation of area-targeted development in narcotics producing areas.

A.I.D. supports the U.S. Government's narcotics control objectives principally through three types of program activities -- Area-Targeted Development, Narcotics Awareness Programs and the Administration of Justice. In addition, through international coordination with A.I.D. counterparts in developed countries and policy dialogue with host governments, A.I.D. helps foster and advocate U.S. international narcotics control interests.

AREA-TARGETED DEVELOPMENT

Narcotics production is, in part, a development problem. Large-scale cultivation takes place in developing countries. Narcotics-producing farmers are often extremely poor and narcotics crops are often one of the few cash crops with a continuing demand and developed marketing system. Typically, there are few, if any, crops or combination of crops which will provide narcotics farmers with an income equivalent to what they can earn from narcotics production. Consequently, in most source countries, economic development assistance, alone, will not control narcotics. Effective policies and law enforcement measures are also necessary. To control illicit crops and

trafficking and abuse, there must be bans on production, active eradication and interdiction efforts and programs to enhance public awareness.

Area-targeted development provides comprehensive agricultural services to farmers, promotes employment and strengthens infrastructures through long-term sustained development efforts. A main objective of these activities is to provide rural populations alternatives to illicit crop production, i.e. other sources of income and employment (including off-farm employment). Generally speaking, these programs can be successful only with effective parallel enforcement/interdiction efforts. Area-targeted development programs may be focused on the narcotics-producing regions themselves or adjacent areas or market towns, according to the findings of project analyses. These activities also promote the extension of government administration and services as part of the modernization process in major narcotics growing areas. To achieve these objectives, these projects increasingly include community development programs of both a short-term and long-term nature.

NARCOTICS AWARENESS

Section 2028 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 signed by the President on October 27, 1986 authorizes $3 million in Development Assistance funds in FY 1987 for additional activities aimed at increasing awareness of the effects of production and trafficking of illicit narcotics on source and transit countries. A.I.D. had already begun to undertake significant narcotics awareness projects at the direction of the Administrator beginning in FY 1985. A.I.D. is in the process of programming these new funds in consultation with the U.S.I.A. and State/INM to foster coordination and explore opportunities for joint funding of projects.

For many years, drug producing nations did not experience the toll that narcotics cultivation, trafficking, and abuse inflicted on other societies. There is now greater recognition by drug producing nations that the vast oversupply of narcotics has resulted in high and growing addiction rates within their own borders. Beyond problems of abuse, developing countries are increasingly discovering that the adverse effects of drug trafficking and production include political instability, violence, economic distortions, inflation and the undermining of family and societal values.

There is also growing public support for narcotics control and an increased political will to confront the narcotics problem in some drug producing nations. The expressions of commitment and concern shown by the leaders of a number of South American

nations during and after the Vice President's trip to Quito in 1984, and the high level of international participation in the two First Ladies Conferences on Drug Abuse illustrate an increased awareness and willingness of nations to meet the narcotics challenge head-on.

A narcotics control strategy should include a vigorous drug education and information program through a host country institution. A.I.D. supports the development of public and private institutions. Such programs can establish indispensable local support for the other elements of the narcotics control program which follow. Over the last 18 months, A.I.D.-supported narcotics awareness programs have been established in several Latin American and Caribbean countries. A project involving the mass media and a narcotics information center has also begun in Pakistan. Projects are being designed in Thailand and on a regional basis elsewhere in Asia. These programs show considerable promise.

A.I.D.'s narcotics awareness activities can be divided into two categories. The first is directed specifically to opinion leaders and elites within LDCs and is aimed towards building local institutions that promote the general public's awareness of the problem. Essentially this is a catalytic effort, the intent of which is to gather and analyze data and to inform and motivate the opinion makers of the need to take action on the narcotics issue. To achieve this, A.I.D. is supporting basic epidemiological studies and surveys necessary to quantify the extent to which the host country is experiencing adverse economic, social and health consequences from the production, trafficking and abuse of drugs. Once such data and information are organized, this critical mass of information can then be utilized to persuade opinion makers and the government that the narcotics issue is indeed an indigenous problem and not simply a problem for the importing countries.

The second type of narcotics awareness activity is designed to promote more generalized knowledge of the narcotics problem. The purpose here is to build within LDCs indigenous institutions at the national and local level that are fully capable of both developing basic information and disseminating it throughout the country in a way that effectively communicates the reasons why that country has a stake in the solution to the narcotics problem. These activities can also provide essential information for devising strategies for controlling the problem.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The administration of justice program is intended to strengthen democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean by improving the independence, efficiency and fairness of the judicial systems in that region. The program includes: legal reform; training for investigative, prosecutorial and judicial personnel; enhancement of judicial recruitment and selection; development of performance-based career structures for judicial officials; improvement of court administration and logistics; increased judicial protection; and expansion of legal research and information management systems.

While the administration of justice program was not conceived to support US narcotics control objectives, much of what it is seeking to accomplish supports achievement of those objectives. For example, these objectives include more effective prosecution of narcotics traffickers. Much of the resources of the administration of justice program to date has been concentrated on improving the functioning of those segments of the judicial system relating to criminal justice, i.e., those involved with the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of criminal conduct. Naturally, all improvements in the operation of a criminal justice system should result in a strengthened capacity to enforce laws relating to drug abuse as well as strengthen institutions essential to a democratic society. In one Andean country, seventy-five percent of the cases pending before the criminal division of the Supreme Court are narcotics related. Obviously, improvements in the overall efficiency of that court system thus will enhance prosecution of narcotics cases.

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

A.I.D. and State are working together not only with other U.S. Government agencies but are also encouraging international institutions, such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and national development agencies in developed countries, to collaborate with the U.S. Government on the mobilization of resources to support both area-targeted development and narcotics awareness strategies. The recent Development Assistance Committee (DAC) experts meeting in Paris established an initial agenda for joint policy formulation. In Peru, for example, A.I.D. is also coordinating with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) in the Upper Huallaga area and has maintained contact with the British, Canadian, and Dutch Government representatives in Peru to encourage their participation in the Upper Huallaga Valley Area Development and narcotics awareness projects.

A.I.D., State and USIA also have helped internationalize the concern and funding for narcotics control in Pakistan by assisting the Government of Pakistan in organizing a multi-donor effort, called the Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP), and by contributing $10 million as an expansion of the Northwest Frontier Area Development (NWFAD) project (which had begun at $20 million). Administered by the UNFDAC, the SDEP umbrella program has attracted other donor support, now totaling $15.8 million, from the governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

USAID/Thailand is continuing interaction with UNFDAC to discuss possible areas of collaboration. An option under consideration is support (technical assistance and modest funding) of the second master plan on Highland Development.

POLICY DIALOGUE

A major instrument of A.I.D. influence is policy dialogue with host governments. This is a mechanism by which senior A.I.D. officials engage foreign governments on needed policy and legal reforms necessary for obtaining or sustaining effective U.S. foreign assistance. Senior ranking Agency officials and Mission directors have used their frequent high level contacts with their counterparts and host government officials to support U.S. country narcotics control strategies in both developed and developing countries.

AREA-TARGETED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Bolivia (Project No. 511-0543)

The Chapare Regional Development project, for which an agreement was signed in 1983, became operational in August 1984 when the Administration of former President Siles established sufficient law enforcement authority in the Chapare region, thereby meeting the condition precedent to project implementation. The project strategy is to: (a) develop the Chapare region to provide illicit coca farmers with alternative sources of livelihood and lessen their economic dependency on the illicit cultivation of coca, and (b) closely coordinate A.I.D.-funded development resources with the INM-assisted Government of Bolivia (GOB) narcotics control program. Because no other commercial crop is likely to generate income comparable to illicit coca, the antinarcotics program must drive down the market price of coca and increase the risks involved with narcotics production in the Chapare.

This project is designed to modify and improve existing agricultural/forestry systems in the Chapare to enable farmers to improve the variety, yield and quality of crops, and to enable them to respond to profitable marketing opportunities for these products. The project has four components: (a) infrastructure improvement (rural electrification, community development projects); (b) agricultural/forestry production; (c) agribusiness development/marketing; and (d) project administration and institutional development. Project resources may be provided only to farmers and communities which are participating in a GOB anti-narcotics program, including eradication of illicit coca.

One effect of the recent "Operation Blast Furnace" was to force the price of a hundred pound bag of coca leaf from $120 to $20, i.e., less than the cost of production. (In previous years the value had been as high as $700.) This caused some farmers to seek technical assistance in other legitimate cash crops. However, agriculture credit, as well as credit to agribusinesses for legitimate substituted crops and resources for community infrastructure development, are being withheld until target communities show progress in eradication of illicit coca.

Peru (Project No. 527-0244)

Implementation of the Upper Huallaga Area Development Project authorized three years ago continues, although on a reduced scale. The extreme violence in the Upper Huallaga valley in the past three years carried out by narcotics traffickers and "Sendero Luminoso" terrorists is aimed at disrupting key project activities. Terrorists have killed a number of farmers and eradication workers shot at several Peruvian project personnel and intimidated others. The wife of a project research technician was killed in July 1986. Some project sites and road building equipment have been destroyed by terrorist bombings. Large numbers of farmers have been threatened and told not to cooperate with the project. It is increasingly difficult for the Government of Peru (GOP) to recruit qualified Peruvian technical personnel willing to work in the project area. The military has been sent into the area to provide protection, but violence continues.

There are approximately 70 GOP extension agents providing services to farmers, and A.I.D. technical assistance has been expanded from two to five contract advisors working full time providing assistance in agricultural research and extension. A.I.D. also continues to send short-term advisors to the area

to provide training and technical assistance on a variety of project activities. Agricultural research is being carried out in three research centers, and an active agricultural credit program is in place with credit being provided to farmers who wish to grow alternative crops.

The past three years of implementing the project demonstrate that greater attention to community development activities carried out in collaboration with local groups helps strengthen the social structure of the Valley and thus counteracts the growing influence of narcotics traffickers and terrorist elements. More attention to community services will also produce an improved image of governmental authority in the Valley and thereby help to stabilize the environment for the narcotics control program. For these reasons, an ESF-funded amendment to the project was approved in FY 1986 to implement a series of high-impact community development activities. A.I.D. obligated $1.1 million in FY 1986 funds to carry out these activities under the project amendment.

Specific activities included in the amendment consist of the following: (1) support for drug education and prevention activities through the Ministry of Justice, with an emphasis on disseminating the message that the coca industry is a direct threat to the family as well as to the moral and cultural foundations of Peruvian society; (2) an expanded program of potable water and sanitation for local communities and towns; (3) improvement of other basic community services in Valley towns, including public markets and community centers; (4) maintenance of additional feeder roads in the Valley, which connect outlying farms with market centers; (5) creation of a community extension training center to provide appropriate technology which responds to agricultural training needs of the small-scale producer thus supplementing the existing extension program; and (6) creation of a special division to channel project resources such as technical assistance, access to credit, and agricultural production packages more directly to farmers whose land has been eradicated of coca, or to assist these ex-coca growers in identifying legal employment opportunities.

Pakistan (Project 391-0485)

Through the Northwest Frontier Area Development (NWFAD) project, started in 1983, A.I.D. has demonstrated that projects can be designed that offer farmers alternative sources of income in traditional poppy-growing areas. This five-year, $30 million project was originally targeted at the Gadoon-Amazai area, which once produced 45% of Pakistan's annual opium poppy harvest. The project is diversifying the area's economy and

providing alternative income through agricultural and livestock development, provision of new varieties of wheat and tree crops, and vocational training for area residents. Nearly 60 rural infrastructure schemes have been completed or are under construction, including six roads, 20 schools, 17 drinking water projects, and 15 irrigation works.

The NWFAD project links these development activities with a strict schedule of narcotics enforcement by the Government of Pakistan and calls for elimination of poppies in the project target areas by 1988. The Government carried out the first enforcement required during the 1984-85 growing season, but the 1985-86 enforcement in Gadoon-Amazai met with armed resistance led by a member of the National Assembly, resulting in bloodshed and the loss of 12 lives. Enforcement officials made over 100 arrests, including the National Assembly member who instigated the resistance. Many other members of the National Assembly protested this member's arrest and denounced the enforcement action. In the end, the Government destroyed from 500 to 600 acres of poppy in Gadoon but left untouched 2,000 to 2,400 acres of poppy which had been scheduled for eradication. Poppy crops were eradicated in the Malakand, Buner and Dir areas but not in Bajaur and Mohmand.

Since then, at numerous high-level meetings with officials of the Government of Pakistan, including the Prime Minister, the U.S. Government has communicated its serious concern over the events of early 1986 and has pressed repeatedly for early eradication of the 1986-87 poppy crop in the same areas and in new areas scheduled for enforcement.

Pakistan's Minister of Interior and other national and provincial officials have now issued strong statements of determination to enforce the poppy eradication decrees. Furthermore, in October, 1986 the Government of Pakistan announced a broad program of incentives to encourage alternative livelihoods for Gadoon/Amazai poppy growers. These consist of (a) compensation for the recent maize crop largely destroyed by bad weather; (b) 3600 jobs to be created for the unemployed in the area; (c) tax holiday, low interest loans and import duty relief to attract industry to establish a small industrial estate in the area; and (d) free distribution of wheat seed and fertilizer and supply of wheat at a 50% subsidy in the project area. The NWFP Cabinet also reiterated that the poppy ban would be enforced by legal action and crop destruction, if necessary.

Thailand (Project No. 493-0294)

The $18 million Mae Chaem watershed development project is an integrated development project containing several elements directly addessing opium production and use. Including a proposed two-year extension, the project runs through June 30, 1989. The Mae Chaem project attempts to address both the demand and supply side of the narcotics problem in one large watershed area of northern Thailand. Progress to date on meeting the objectives of the project has been encouraging, and interest in the new detoxification activity and its low-cost approach is growing. The USAID Mission and the Royal Thai Government are closely following the project's progress for approaches which can be replicated elsewhere in northern Thailand.

A major innovation under the Mae Chaem project is the "Land Use Certification Program" which provides certificates to farmers using land in the protected national forest. The Land Use certificates specifically stipulate that if the recipient produces narcotics, in addition to criminal penalties, he will lose title to his land. The target of 4,200 Land Use certificates will be met by June 1987.

In response to large and growing numbers of Hill tribe opium addicts in the project area (estimated at between 5% and 10% of the Hill tribe population), the Mae Chaem drug addict rehabilitation center for Hill tribes opened in August 1986, under the auspices of the project. More than 60 Hill tribe addicts have already been treated. Demand for detoxification services is extremely high and the project is expanding the capacity of the treatment/rehabilitation center from 24 to 36 addicts. Each treatment program runs three weeks. The detoxification program is being implemented by the Ministry of Public Health, which will begin budgeting for a continuation of detoxification services after FY 1988.

The Mae Chaem project funded the construction and equipping of the treatment annex to the Mae Chaem District Hospital and is providing rehabilitation training (primarily agricultural training) and follow-up of detoxified patients. Villagers are responding by establishing drug-watch committees, guardianship arrangements for detoxified addicts and total sanctions against production trafficking and use of opium.

Under the expected two-year extension, the Mae Chaem project will seek to accelerate the integration of the Hill tribe residents into mainstream economic and social development of the Thai society. Emphasis will be continued on nonformal education, which has a strong anti-narcotics component in the curriculum, and social and professional development, which supports the drug detoxification pilot program.

NARCOTICS AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

Asia/Near East Regional (Project No. 398-0249)

As part of the overall A.I.D. narcotics awareness effort, the ANE Bureau in FY 1987 is initiating a regional narcotics survey in eight countries (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and the Phillipines), funded under Program Development and Support.

$105,000 is projected for the survey, which will seek to assess the extent of the narcotics problem in each country, evaluate current narcotics public awareness programs, and determine how A.I.D. might assist in strengthening local information/ education efforts. Based on survey results, a follow-on regional project will be designed for implementation later in FY 1987.

Peru (Project No. 527-0288)

First year activities have just been completed in Peru, where a Drug Education and Public Awareness Project is designed to complete three major tasks: 1) assist the establishment of a Drug Education and Information Center; 2) conduct a national study on the prevalence and incidence of Drug Use and Abuse ; and 3) provide technical assistance to the Ministries of Health and Education on drug abuse prevention. To date, $1.35 million has been obligated for the project ($250,000 in FY 1985, $1.1 million in FY 1986).

The national prevalence study was completed and presented to the Ministry of Health in October of 1986 and made public at a news conference in Peru on November 11, 1986. The conference was attended by all major Peruvian newspaper, radio and T.V. organizations. The study confirmed that while per capita drug usage is not yet at U.S. levels, it is increasing dramatically.

The "Center of Information and Education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse" (CEDRO), a PVO, was created in October, 1986. Multimedia materials are now being developed and will be introduced via television, radio, movie houses and the press beginning in January 1987.

Ecuador (Project No. 518-0016)

In May 1985, an agreement totalling $250,000 for a Narcotics Use Prevention Program was signed. The First Lady of Ecuador, who attended Mrs. Reagan's conference on drug abuse in April 1985, is involved in the program. The program is supporting the establishment of a narcotics awareness activity within the GOE and the private sector which emphasizes preparation of educational materials and training of key opinion leaders in the country. Project implementation is pending a reorganization of the GOE narcotics directorate.

Bolivia (Project No. 511-0588)

A.I.D. provided $250,000 in FY 1985 for a national drug prevention campaign within the Bolivian government. The funds were to be used for training in communications, help in formulating a national policy on drug abuse and prevention, special studies, public opinion surveys and design of education programs for public schools. Part of this project is providing assistance, in cooperation with USIS, to the broadcast media (Channel 9 and Radio San Rafael) for a special narcotics education series and radio novelas. Difficulties encountered in getting the program started within the government led the Mission to develop a grant agreement with the Confederation of Bolivian Private Entrepreneurs. In an attempt to capitalize on that organization's activism, track record and concern about penetration by narcotics money into legitimate business in Bolivia, the agreement calls for development of a comprehensive narcotics awareness program. An additional $250,000 was obligated for project activities in FY 1986.

Belize (Project No. 505-0033)

In September of 1985, A.I.D. Belize signed a $250,000 project agreement with the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education, Inc. Under this project, PRIDE (an Atlanta, Georgia-based PVO), will support a network of private sector organizations, including local PVOs and civic groups involved in drug abuse, education and prevention. In FY 1986, an additional $100,000 was obligated for the project. The project provides guidance and information for dissemination through available networks, including the school system, and the conduct of school surveys. It is being implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and supported by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics Matters (INM) drug education program. The Mission is planning an interim evaluation of the project.

Jamaica (Project No. 532-0000.5)

In Jamaica, A.I.D. is funding a Narcotics Awareness initiative which will complement the UNFDAC narcotics abuse education campaign. In FY 1985, A.I.D. obligated $250,000 for the program. The project will finance an epidemiological study to document the extent of drug abuse within Jamaican society, with particular emphasis on the link between cocaine and marijuana use. Subsequent efforts will include a newsletter for young people, the building of drug awareness into popular radio soap operas, and an analysis of the results of the epidemiological study by a media expert to define target audiences and appropriate messages. A.I.D. will also work with the Jamaican National Council on Drug Abuse and others on additional proposals.

Pakistan

Elimination of opium poppy cultivation in Pakistan is an important U.S. foreign policy objective. Over the past four years, A.I.D. has played both a direct and indirect role in several positive developments. Burdened by one of the world's most rapidly growing heroin addiction rates, Pakistanis now view narcotics as their own problem, not merely one plaguing the West. With a heroin addict population approaching half a million and with a per capita addiction rate higher than the U.S., Pakistan now sees narcotics control more and more as a needed response to a domestic social problem. A.I.D. provided support for a nationwide narcotics awareness program, including a mass media campaign during August and September, 1986, which drew attention to Pakistan's growing heroin addiction problem. The Mission is also providing the PNCB technical assistance in preparing initial design plans for a narcotics information resource center. Funding commitments were $200,000 in FY 1986 and are estimated to be $300,000 in FY 1987 and $400,000 in FY 1988. The impact of all A.I.D. interventions has been to help ensure that narcotics control has reached -- and continues to hold -- a high priority in the policy agenda of the Pakistan Government.

Thailand

In Thailand the PVO Cofinancing II project encourages the U.S. and Thai PVO community to submit anti-narcotics projects for consideration. CARE-Thailand received a $345,000 grant in August, 1986 for a "Children's Health and Environment Magazine" under the project. The grant permits CARE to work with the

Royal Thai Government Ministry of Education to develop supplementary teaching and reading materials in areas of personal health, narcotics education, and awareness and the natural environment.

USAID/Thailand is also considering possible assistance to the Hill tribes radio station located in Chiang Mai for narcotics education-related programming.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

ICITAP (Project No. 598-0644 and 597-0018)

AID made a grant to the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), which is managed by the Department of Justice. ICITAP trains judicial, prosecutorial and law enforcement officials responsible for the collection, analysis, and presentation of evidence for criminal justice systems to improve their criminal investigative capabilities. Training courses for Central American and Caribbean investigators have covered subjects such as crime scene search, fingerprinting, crime photography, and the collection and analysis of physical evidence. This year, ICITAP plans to include some investigators from Colombia, Peru and Uruguay in courses for Central Americans. Because the successful prosecution of a criminal case depends in large measure on the quality of evidence presented, ICITAP should enhance significantly the ability of beneficiary countries overtime to investigate and prosecute narcotics-related crimes consistent with sound and effective standards of adjudication.

LAC Regional Administration of Justice (Project No. 598-0642)

The administration of justice program also is providing assistance to Colombia for judicial protection. This involves training, communication equipment and protective gear for Colombian officials responsible for protecting judges. Effective prosecution of narcotics traffickers can occur only if judges can operate in an atmosphere relatively free of intimidation.

ILANUD (Project No. 591-0002)

The largest grant made by the administration of justice program thus far is to the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) in San Jose, Costa Rica. The grant is intended to enable ILANUD to provide assistance to El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and the Dominican Republic, countries which narcotics traffickers sometimes use as transit points. The

ILANUD program has several components. The training component involves long-term post graduate law study at the University of Costa Rica law school in criminal law, regional courses for penal judges, prosecutors, and others involved in criminal justice, and conferences on practical themes such as criminal statistics and computer data bases. The advisory services component consists of a series of pilot projects designed to address common needs such as improved court administration, collection and utilization of criminal statistics, and legal digest systems to enhance legal research. A third component, a special fund called the "extension facility," offers small grants to participatory countries to carry out country-specific projects.

The administration of justice projects described above are illustrative. Other regional and country-specific activities are being considered to further support - directly or indirectly - USG narcotics control objectives.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Overview

Participant training for the purpose of human resource development has been a major activity of U.S. foreign assistance since before the establishment of the Marshall Plan in 1947. About 250,000 participants have been trained in the United States and in Third World countries by A.I.D. (and predecessor agencies) during the last 43 years.

A.I.D. training contributes to development objectives in A.I.D.-recipient countries through project specific staff development programs and through general training projects which contribute to the broad pool of trained manpower available for development work.

A.I.D. participants are primarily mid-level career managers and technicians from the public and private sectors who are jointly selected by A.I.D. and the host country. In FY 1986, academic (degree) training accounted for 46% (6,991 participants) of all training, while technical (non-degree) training constituted 54% (8,339 participants). Technical training includes classroom courses, seminars, on-the-job training and observation visits. Participants were trained in specific skill areas in development-related fields: agriculture (27%), industry and energy (22%), public administration (18%), and health and family planning (15%). In the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau, there has been a special emphasis on training for the socially and economically disadvantaged, with much of this training at the undergraduate level. Virtually all participants return home, most to pre-determined jobs in key development fields, to work for a stipulated length of service.

Increased Emphasis on Participant Training

In 1982, the Agency began giving greater emphasis to participant training. As a result, the number of A.I.D. participants in U.S. training has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1985, that number had risen to 12,500, with 20% being women. In FY 1986, the number reached 15,330 participants, of which 21% were women. The number of U.S. trainees and the percentage of women are now the highest ever for the Agency.

In FY 1986, the Asia/Near East region had 41% of all participants, with 25% from the Near East and 16% from Asia. The Latin America and Caribbean region significantly increased its percentage from 19% in FY 1984 to 36% in FY 1986. This was due primarily to the Central American Peace Scholarships (CAPS) Program resulting from the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The Africa region had 23% of the participant total.

Examples of training programs that have contributed to the increase in A.I.D. participants are as follows:

Asia/Near East

Asia

-- The $25 million Pakistan Development Support Training Project began in 1983 and has the primary goal of upgrading the management and technical expertise of Pakistanis in the federal and provincial governments, as well as in the private sector, who are involved in the implementation of Pakistan's priority social and economic development programs. This goal is being achieved through a combination of long- and short-term training programs in both the United States and third countries and through support to a number of Pakistani training institutions: 140 participants are to be selected for U.S. training, of which 30 will be long-term (one year or longer), while 88 are to be selected for third country training.

-- Indonesia's General Participant Training Project II which was originally approved in 1983 has been amended in 1986 to a total life-of-project of $29 million. The purposes of the project are to (1) finance training in the United States at the graduate level or in short-term technical training in critical development areas; (2) help establish a new capability within the Government of Indonesia to plan and administer overseas training programs for its citizens; (3) make available experts of various types to conduct training-related studies, to help with the design of training courses and to carry out assessments of training programs in Indonesia; (4) develop an English language capability; and (5) implement an effective follow-up program for returned participants. Approximately 785 participants will be financed for U.S. training under this project: 275 masters degrees, 75 Ph.D.s and 435 short-term trainees.

Near East

-- The A.I.D. program in Egypt accounted for the largest number of A.I.D.-financed participants (1,460) attending short-term technical and academic degree training programs in the United States in FY 1986.

-- The Peace Fellowship Program represents the single largest participant program in Egypt, with a total of $60 million currently programmed over the life of the program (FY 1980 - FY 1988) to finance both academic and non-academic technical training in the United States for approximately 2,100 Egyptians.

-- The Egypt Development Training Project was initiated in FY 1985 with life-of-project funding of $109 million. The purpose of the project is to design and implement a better organized and more

efficient program to train Egyptians in the United States and Egypt. The principal components of the project are to (1) provide a third phase of the Peace Fellowship Program (2,100 more trainees); (2) continue non-project training which will consist mainly of short-term technical training (4,500 person months); (3) provide in-country English language training (to 10,000 people); and (4) strengthen selected in-country training institutions.

-- The Cyprus-American Scholarship Program began in FY 1981 and has so far obligated $35.8 million. It was designed to strengthen the pool of trained manpower to assist Cyprus economic and social development. This objective is being met by providing full and partial academic scholarships for Cypriot graduate and undergraduate students to attend U.S. colleges and universities for degrees in development related fields. The program is also providing short-term technical training for mid-level professionals in both public and private sector areas targeted by the Cyprus Planning Bureau in accordance with the Cypriot development plan.

Latin America and the Caribbean

-- The Caribbean and Latin American Scholarships Program (CLASP) will train approximately 13,455 participants over the life of the program, FY 1984 to 1993. The program, valued at $225 million, will provide an increased focus on the socially and economically disadvantaged, undergraduate training, women (41% of all trainees planned) and minority groups. The program includes the Central American Peace Scholarships (CAPS) project at $170 million and the Latin American and Caribbean Training Initiatives II (LAC II) project at $55 million. The LAC II project includes the Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean (PTIIC) and the Andean Peace Scholarship program. Participants will be exposed extensively to democratic values and American community life under the project.

-- The Private Sector Scholarship Foundation Project in Panama focuses exclusively on training for the private sector with a consortium of private industries contributing half the cost of the training. About 230 participants are scheduled to be trained under this $2.5 million project.

Africa

-- The African Manpower Development Project II covers 26 countries to help meet one of the continent's most pressing needs - human resource development. The $45 million project provides both academic and technical training in fields critical to the achievement of country development goals. About 900 participants are being trained in the U.S., 268 in third countries and 2,000 in-country. The African Graduate Fellowship Program III, a $42 million project, trains high caliber participants from 41 countries. The $38 million Training of Disadvantaged South Africans project has brought an average of 100 graduates and undergraduates each year to the United States.

-- The Sahel Human Resources Development III project valued at $17 million will train more than 2,000 Sahelians, primarily in third countries and in-country but with some U.S. training. The project aims to improve the Sahelian countries' capabilities to carry out their development strategies.

-- In Botswana a $27 million Work Force and Skills Training II project is assisting the Government of Botswana to alleviate shortages of skilled and educated manpower and simultaneously providing assistance in employment generation.

Ongoing Programs

The Agency continues to promote and support participant training through ongoing programs:

A.I.D. developed and is using a microcomputer system for Missions to better manage their participant training activities. The Participant Training Management System (PTMS) enables Missions to automate participant tracking and monitoring activities and to provide more comprehensive information on all aspects of training. During FY 1986, 40 Missions received the necessary hardware and software to operate the system. During FY 1987 and FY 1988, the PTMS will be installed in most remaining A.I.D. Missions.

The Agency also continues to work closely with programming and placement contractors, the academic community, and non-profit and volunteer organizations to ensure the success of a participant's stay in the United States. These activities include an expanded health insurance program, orientation programs with a focus on American culture and values, and enrichment programs centered on themes such as American volunteerism, civic and community activities, free enterprise and the democratic system. Enrichment programs also include training in management skills and provide opportunities for home hospitality and greater involvement with American families.

In FY 1987 and FY 1988, A.I.D. also will continue to expand the Reimbursable Training Program. These training activities are fully funded by other governments and international organizations but administered by A.I.D. Nations throughout the world increasingly recognize that training is vital to achieve sustained economic development. Some of these nations have set aside their own funds or have designated funds received from donor organizations to be used for training in the United States.

Since 1977, A.I.D. has been working cooperatively with several Third World countries (for example, Nigeria and Bahrain) to arrange training support services (such as selection, placement, supervision and counseling, language proficiency, travel and residence services, financial management). Operating under Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act, the Reimbursable Training Program has provided A.I.D. with a very important mechanism for providing training for development, in both low-income and middle-income countries, at virtually no cost to the U.S. taxpayer.

New Initiatives for FY 1987 and FY 1988

A.I.D expects to increase the number of participants in training in the U.S. to more than 17,000 and to increase the percentage of those participants who are women.

A.I.D. will give major attention to FY 1987 and FY 1988 to private sector training and to English language training for A.I.D. participants:

While admission standards for English language training competency in U.S. universities have risen during the past few years, the number of participants arriving for training in the U.S. with adequate English language skills has decreased. The Office of International Training has initiated a series of studies to identify more cost-effective methods of providing in-country English language training, and will support the improvment of indigenous institutions to provide better quality language instruction for students before they come to the United States.

An important objective of participant training in FY 1987 and FY 1988 is to encourage more training for individuals from the private sector in all regions. Participant training can be used as a vehicle to strengthen and stimulate private sector development. In support of this, the Agency is more often using U.S. private industry to conduct specialized training, often in conjunction with academic programs. The potential for cost-sharing is a bonus for A.I.D. and the possibility of developing trade and investment relationships is a benefit to both U.S. and host country businesses. New programs and initiatives are being created to boost training for the indigenous private sector and capitalize on the training capabilities of U.S. business.

A large number of private sector, university, and international organizations provide training services to A.I.D. In FY 1986, for example, more than 150 contractors, grantees and other private groups managed participants under more than 300 separate contracts and grants funded by A.I.D. The 25 largest contractors, however, handled about 70% of all A.I.D. participants in the United States. The Agency is monitoring these contractors closely to assure that participants receive high quality training services at a reasonable cost.

EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

I. OVERVIEW

Evaluation and development information are integral to A.I.D.'s overall system for planning and managing development assistance programs. They are a basic source on the effectiveness and impact of A.I.D.'s programs, projects, and policies and they provide an important part of the knowledge base necessary for sound policy planning and program design.

In 1983, A.I.D. combined its evaluation, development information and statistical resources offices into a new Center for Development Information and Evaluation. The linkages and integration resulting from the reorganization strengthen A.I.D.'s application of evaluation findings and lessons learned enabling it to draw directly and effectively on the full range of the Agency's experience and data resources. These achievements will be especially important in 1987 and 1988 as A.I.D. documents the impact of its assistance in key areas. They will be more evident as the Center's outreach and dissemination services promote the strategic and effective use of evaluation and other information resources by A.I.D. Missions and developing country institutions.

II. OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

The principal purpose of evaluation and development information is to improve the policies, programs and projects in which the agency and the developing countries are engaged. Evaluations provide empirical and reasoned analyses to guide forward looking policy and program decisions. Development information services provide the technological, project and statistical data required in project planning. The true measure of their value to A.I.D.'s work is in their utilization and their effect on:

- decisions about designing, continuing, terminating or redirecting projects and programs;
- decisions on the planning of future activities based on A.I.D.'s understanding of factors that advance the development of the LDCs;
- formulation of A.I.D. policies and procedures to assure that they are effective management instruments supportive of A.I.D.'s mission; and
- broad resource allocation decisions.

In sum, development information (incorporating evaluation syntheses) is an essential resource for the conduct of A.I.D.'s programs and the promotion of economic growth in developing countries

III. ORGANIZATION OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

Decision-making in A.I.D. is decentralized. It operates at three levels: in overseas Missions, in regional and technical Bureaus and in central management. A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation in the Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (PPC/CDIE) serves all three levels of administration. The Center:

- promotes the expanded application of lessons learned in program strategy planning and management, policy formulation, and project development;

- increases A.I.D. staff awareness and utilization of development experience, statistical and information resources in policy dialogue and in measuring program progress and impact;

- oversees the A.I.D. evaluation system and is the central point for the development and dissemination of evaluation guidance and other methodological materials.

IV. CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Several new directions of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information activities have already been identified. Below are some of the types of activities which will receive additional attention during FY's 1987 and 1988:

Evaluations and Their Followup:

- Comparative evaluations on the effectiveness of alternative approaches for achieving the same objective: For example, the evaluation series on problems in managing agricultural projects in Africa has been completed. Syntheses on improving African institution building and project management were disseminated to A.I.D. field staff and other interested groups. The series on alternative technology transfer systems continues with emphasis on technology transfer for institution building and small scale enterprises. Work was completed on social marketing and delivery approaches to transfering health, nutrition and contraceptive technologies.

- Comparative evaluations of similar projects in different settings to identify the more effective and sustainable models: Evaluation studies underway and planned include agricultural higher education and its linkages to research and extension and impacts on agricultural development; impact of agricultural projects from the small farmer's perspective; and sustainability of health benefits, particularly for women and children, in primary care delivery projects.

- Dissemination of evaluation reports and methodological guidance: A synthesis report on A.I.D. project experience with Area Development and Narcotics Control projects has been published. A study on the special role of the private sector in the delivery of agricultural services was distributed. A project manager's reference on small farmer credit projects is being prepared. A.I.D.'s experience in the administration of participant training is being reviewed. The evaluation report on Women in Development activities in agriculture, education, energy, employment and health was completed. Workshops were held to disseminate findings. A review of A.I.D. experience with the Onchocerciasis Control Program was completed and disseminated. Guidance on information planning for monitoring policy reform objectives of program assistance was published; and the new A.I.D. evaluation handbook was drafted to replace that issued in 1971.

Program Management:

Bureau and Mission level management of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information resources are being strengthened. Efforts are being directed in two areas: Improving Bureau and Mission evaluation performance along with the application of evaluation findings, and including evaluation and development information activities in A.I.D. training programs.

- The Center assisted the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau in the design and implementation of the first A.I.D.-host country collaborative evaluation conference. Training workshops with host country counterparts on using evaluation as a management tool were held in other regions.

- In 1987 and 1988 the Center will publish the new Evaluation Handbook, anticipates the completion and dissemination of additional evaluation guidance manuals including the publication of a practitioners guide to impact evaluation, guidelines for impact

evaluation of participant training projects, data collection for health care delivery projects and, with the Asia and Near East Bureau a handbook for designing monitoring and evaluation and data collection systems.

- The application of lessons learned is being promoted through dissemination of impact evaluations and reports, in abstracts and syntheses for managers, in A.I.D. periodicals and in workshops and training programs where A.I.D. and other development professionals discuss our evaluation findings. Workshops over the past year covered development program management, agricultural reform programs, higher agricultural education and Women in Development.

- Technical assistance is being provided to Missions and Bureaus in rapid low cost data collection and analysis methods for evaluating projects and programs. For example, the Center assisted the Zaire Mission in developing a plan for improving regional planning for a new agricultural development project in Central Shaba. Technical assistance activities are being expanded to cover sector level approaches to evaluation and information systems for monitoring and evaluating policy changes. The Center assisted the Science Advisor's office in designing an evaluation system for their technology transfer programs.

- The Center is improving the quality of A.I.D.'s development information research and reference services to Missions and host countries. The emphasis on providing analytical responses to inquiries has been well received during the past year. In anticipation of new Agency program trends and information needs, a series of analytical readers' guides which synthesize Agency and other donor development experience were developed for distribution using a highly targetted mailing list of Mission staff.

- Technical assistance to Missions to organize their own development information resources is being continued. The Center developed information management plans and procedures designed to assist Mission Development Information Centers in organizing and accessing their information collections. This new system was successfully tested in Egypt. Future installations in Latin America, Africa and Asia are scheduled for 1987. The successful pilot program in Haiti to expand the role of development information in Mission program and technical activities, is being replicated in five additional Missions worldwide.

- Direct access to A.I.D. project experience and technical information maintained in the Center's Development Information System (DIS) was made available to the Agency staff in Washington. A menu-oriented, end-user interface (similar to the Scorpio system of the Library of Congress) was developed for DIS which allows A.I.D. staff to search and browse the Agency's institutional memory without in-depth training or knowledge of a computer language.

- A monthly acquisitions list of A.I.D. technical reports and a bi-monthly accessions list of new A.I.D.-approved projects were developed and distributed to Mission Development Information Centers. There has been a strong Mission demand for A.I.D. project documents and technical reports as a direct result of these two new current awareness products.

Economic and Social Data:

A.I.D.'s automated economic and social data base, maintained by the Center, is being enhanced by a new quick access system and country diskette services. These services enable users to obtain statistical reports and graphics easily from the data base for statistical analyses for program studies and presentations. Plans for 1987 and beyond include transfer of quick access system software to microcomputers to enable A.I.D. missions to use data more directly. Technical assistance in statistical reporting and analysis will continue to improve Mission capabilities and their use of the Center's statistical and data management resources. The data base has allowed A.I.D. to respond to Congressionally mandated statistical annual reports and to periodic requests for reports from the Congress and the O.M.B.

Other Donors:

Work with other donors continues through bilateral consultations and with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistant Committee (OECD/DAC) Experts Group on Evaluation. The Center prepared a summary paper on donor non-project assistance. Papers on non-project assistance issues and evaluation methodologies were also prepared for the DAC. To upgrade host country public and private sector institutions' evaluation efforts, a Center initiative will see the DAC sponsoring a seminar in 1987 with developing country evaluation specialists. In 1987, A.I.D. will, as part of a broad DAC effort to understand the development process, synthesize its experience in three cross-cutting issues: project sustainability, women in development and environmental impact.

V. USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

To promote greater use of evaluation findings and development information, the Center participates in the review of project proposals and policy papers. This assures that lessons learned from evaluation and development experience are brought to bear on projects and policy development at their initial developmental stage and that projects meet methodological and design requirements for subsequent evaluation. Policy and project planners are thus able to consider lessons learned from A.I.D.'s development experience and have available methodological guidance on evaluation design and related data collection and analysis.

The use of evaluation and development information is a continuous theme throughout the Agency. The following are some examples of how the Center's activities have influenced policy dialogue, host country and A.I.D. decisions on the direction of activities and the planning of new programs. Other examples on the use of evaluation findings are contained in country and project narratives in other volumes of this Congressional presentation.

- A program evaluation of Appropriate Technology International (ATI) was completed to help guide decisions on future funding. In addition, A.I.D. experience with Higher Agricultural Education programs provided the basis for an A.I.D.-World Bank consultation..

- Technical assistance to the Egypt, Zaire and Togo Missions in data collection, management analysis and evaluation resulted in integrated management and evaluation systems in the project design.

- The Center is developing prototype project manager references for Small Farmer Credit and Small Scale Enterprises. These will be practical summaries of sector policy, project experience and technical resources for program planners, project designers and managers. Once the results of the field tests are available, additional guides in Rapid Low-Cost Data Collection Methods and Agricultural Research will be undertaken.

- Reports and analyses of A.I.D.'s commodity import programs and technology transfer are two examples where experience helped shape policy guidance in the past year.

- In 1986, the Center provided responses to over 15,000 inquiries for development information, of which over 8,000 involved requests for analytical research and reference services from A.I.D. Missions and Offices for development experience and technical information.

- Copies of the Center's evaluation publications are disseminated widely within A.I.D., U.S., LDC and international development organizations. Many of the publications are being used as case materials by U.S. universities. The Center reaches the general A.I.D. audience through regular articles in Front Lines which highlight the Center's services and products and findings from evaluations and new data collection methodologies.

- Training programs for A.I.D. officers are using impact evaluation and development information resources in their curricula. Specialized training courses in private enterprise and agriculture are two areas currently using the Center's resources. Other U.S. agencies, for example, the Foreign Service Institute's School of Area Studies, use the Center's development information resources in their training programs.

A.I.D. CONSULTING SERVICES

Consulting services are those services of purely advisory nature relating to the governmental functions of agency administration and management and agency program management. The Agency for International Development has established policies and procedures for the review, approval and use of consulting services. A.I.D. policy requires that careful justification be made as to the need for work, and that a search be made to determine if work of a similar nature has been previously conducted. Once it has been determined that the task is necessary and does not duplicate work previously performed, the type of appropriate resources is considered. In those instances when the task cannot or should not be undertaken by direct-hire staff, outside resources are used.

There is to be no net increase in consulting services in FY 1987 or FY 1988. The following table provides funding information for FY 1986 (actual), FY 1987 (estimated) and FY 1988 (request).

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CONSULTING SERVICES

Account Title	FY 1986 Actual (in $000s)	FY 1987 Estimate (in $000s)	FY 1988 Request (in $000s)
Operating Expense	1,139	1,181	1,221
Functional Development Assistance	4,930	5,112	5,098
Economic Support Fund	1,198	1,124	1,162
Sahel Development Program	2,177	2,258	2,251
Total	9,444	9,675	9,732

The Agency for International Development will use consulting services in FY 1987 and FY 1988 to assist in meeting program and operating objectives. The major areas of usage planned are:

Operating Expenses--The Agency will use operating expense funded contractor resources to address Agency-wide management and operating issues to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of program and administrative work in Washington and the overseas organizations. For example, the Office of Financial Management (FM) plans to use an Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) management consulting service for selected financial reviews within A.I.D./Washington and overseas missions which will include advice in the areas of financial initiatives involving debt collection and credit management, internal control, cash management, financial systems, prompt payment, and audit follow-up.

Functional Development Assistance - Consulting services will be used to improve A.I.D.'s ability to identify, design, manage, and evaluate development projects. Examples include: a study to improve the effectiveness of PVOs; development of an information system to determine the cost-effectiveness of Title II programs; development of a health, population, and nutrition training strategy for African countries; assistance in the development of a management-by-objectives system for the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau; and preparation of a detailed design for an evaluation of the impact of participant training in Nepal.

Economic Support Fund--The Agency will call on outside resources to assist program managers in addressing the resolution of critical macroeconomic constraints to development and other issues. For example, consulting services are planned to evaluate the effectiveness of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in the countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Indonesia.

Sahel Development Program--Consulting services will be used in the Sahel region to assist program managers in the implementation of such projects as the Economic and Financial Policies Analyses project which will provide advice in development of financial and macroeconomic analysis strategy, and the Agriculture Research Diversification project which will concentrate on the development and management of a farming system research program to offer alternative approaches to the traditional crop production.

AFRICA

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	378,875 b/	320,880 e/	-
Loan	8,460	3,405	-
Grant	370,415	317,475	-
Development Fund	-	-	500,000
Economic Support Fund	245,173 c/	212,804 f/g/	100,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	245,173	212,804	-
Other*	76,043 d/	5,300 d/	-
TOTALS	700,091	538,984	600,000
P.L. 480	311,251	198,029	155,404
Title I a/	160,200	135,000	106,000
Title II a/	151,051	63,029	49,404
[Food for Progress]	[8,600]	[13,100]	[9,200]
TOTAL	1,011,342	737,013	755,404

a/ Title I excludes $12.7 million in FY 1986 and $8.8 million in FY 1987 for ocean freight financing and Title II excludes funding for World Food Program. See Main Volume P.L. 480 tables for country breakout of the World Food Program.

b/ Total for Development Assistance includes $39.612 million deobligated FY 1985 funds and $2.117 million deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $41.729 million in FY 1986.

c/ Total for Economic Support Fund includes $.334 million of deobligated FY 1985 funds and $2.624 million deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $2.958 million in FY 1986.

d/ Includes $70.581 million for African Famine Supplemental and $5.462 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1986 and $5.3 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1987.

e/ Total for Development Assistance does not include $7.247 million in local cost support.

f/ Total for ESF includes $3.115 million in local cost support.

g/ The FY 1987 Economic Support Fund total includes $50 million for the FY 1987 supplemental request (see supplemental annex for details).

I. African Development Progress

In the aftermath of the severe African drought of 1985, world concern has focused on Sub-Saharan Africa's growth potential and development problems. In the Congressional Presentation for FY 1987, we outlined some of the problems of previous years and offered an aggressive program that would complement indigenous African efforts. That program, which emphasizes economic stabilization and reform, increased agricultural production, and human resources development, remains on track.

We believe that not only will A.I.D.'s African development strategy become increasingly effective, but also that our efforts to implement that program will be greatly enhanced by the enactment of the proposed Development Fund for Africa (DFA). In addition to eliminating functional accounts, which will increase programming flexibility, the Development Fund for Africa will signal a special U.S. commitment to assisting our African friends in their quest for a solution of Sub-Saharan Africa's unique development problems.

With the exception of a handful of nations, any country in Sub-Saharan Africa can lose the momentum of positive growth in a matter of months. Drought and its impact on agrarian economies as well as increases in oil prices or the real cost of credit have powerful repercussions in the Sub-Sahara since the protective cushions of food reserves, energy resources, fiscal stability and a diverse labor pool are non-existent in most of Africa.

Catastrophic changes can be brought about by a lack of rain, a swarm of locusts, or an interruption in land transportation links. Nowhere in the world are so many people held captive by circumstances beyond their control, and nowhere in the world has the potential for a reversal in the current situation been more dramatically demonstrated.

During the past two years, we have continually re-examined developmental efforts in Africa -- from the standpoint of both the donor community and African recipients. The results confirm that our recent program emphasis based on a mix of basic human needs and targeted policy reforms is correct. Our FY 1988 program calls for a continued mix of project and non-project assistance to complement host country efforts. It is important to ensure that sufficient resources are available to allow committed African nations to exercise greater control of their own destinies.

II. Stimulating Economic Growth and Development

Our FY 1988 program, in addition to supporting ongoing efforts, will reemphasize food self-reliance (i.e., supplying food needs through a combination of local production and commercial purchases). We will support those nations seeking growth with equity and the increased involvement of the private sector in the developmental process.

Our focus will encourage Africans to devote more attention to the kinds of programs that will result in self-reliance, rather than on the short-term relief efforts that have characterized a large share of the assistance programs of all donors since the 1984-1985 drought. Such relief programs, while necessary, have required an inordinate share of the meager resources available to African planners who are trying to fund long-term growth investments.

The effort to ensure freedom from fear of food shortages will continue to be accompanied by an aggressive and coordinated program of traditional project and program support with considerable emphasis on policy reform. We believe such a program will facilitate the entire donor community's work with African countries, complement official government assistance efforts, and provide the continuing support and framework necessary for long-term growth.

A. Current Status Report: Where Are We Now?

In the 1984/1985 crop year, Sub-Saharan Africa reeled from food shortages unparalleled in recent history. As a result, ongoing reform efforts were sometimes diverted due to emergency considerations, and developmental dreams were supplanted by harsh survival realities. Nonetheless, the need for reform has never been more widely recognized both within Africa and among the international donor community.

In the 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 crop years, coarse grain availabilities have increased. Concomitantly, reform efforts have gained wide acceptance throughout the sub-continent. For example, fertilizer subsidies have been reduced or eliminated in Senegal, Malawi, Zambia and Madagascar; and parastatals have been turned over to the private sector in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Guinea and Tanzania. These are only a few of the progressive changes being made throughout Africa.

However, gross imbalances remain throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

In Sudan, a nation which produced a million metric ton cereal grain excess last year, the donor community was called upon to

supply emergency food in western Sudan while there were large surpluses in the eastern part of the country. The Sudanese called upon the world community for help because they lacked the means to transport food across their own country. Internal transportation difficulties plague Tanzania and Mozambique, in the latter due partly to civil strife.

In Southern Africa, an area which has struggled to become more food self-reliant, food problems could return overnight. If the expatriate workforce currently in South Africa is expelled, families of workers living in countries such as Lesotho will no longer have the resources available to buy their food needs. In addition, the supply lines for moving emergency food supplies could be blocked as a result of civil strife.

B. Prospects For The Future: Where Are We Going?

Although harvests have been very good for the past two years, per capita cereal availabilities have merely returned to pre-drought levels. For the long term, food availability is becoming more problematic each year. Stunted marketing systems, population growth, increasing debt, environmental degradation, migration patterns, and civil conflict steadily decrease the capacity of African farmers to feed the continent. Africans must intensify efforts to solve future food problems now.

Fortunately, the 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 crop year harvests have been bountiful, and Africa has been given a respite allowing the continent to devote its full attention to development concerns.

However, by early in the 21st century, given existing population growth rates, Sub-Saharan Africa's current population of 420 million people will reach 700 million people, and by 2025, if current patterns continue, the population will be 1.5 billion people. Providing food and services for this increasing number of people will become more and more difficult in coming years due to the inability to either produce or buy needed commodities.

The current debt burden is a major problem in many African nations. In 1986, Liberia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia have all been under Brooke amendment sanctions for their inability to remain current in their debt obligations to the United States while Madagascar, Niger, Zambia, Zaire, and Guinea have rescheduled their debts.

Equally alarming is the impact of environmental degradation on the continent's ability to increase food availabilities. Deforestation, wind and soil erosion, as well as the

encroaching desert in the Sahel all augur for a bleak future with regard to the productive capacity of the area.

Finally, we are seeing that more and more people in rural areas are unable to make ends meet and are moving to urban concentrations for meager employment opportunities or for access to relief supplies. Often they quickly become part of the growing dependent populations that are of particular concern for planners. Experience shows that food shortfalls are much more immediate, as well as more severe, for urban residents than for rural farmers.

The combination of population growth, environmental degradation, and urban migration has accelerated the urgency of supporting effective developmental programs using all the project and non-project instruments at our disposal.

III. U.S. Foreign Assistance Program For FY 1988

To meet the funding demands necessitated by the unique development situation in Africa, A.I.D. is requesting the creation of the Development Fund for Africa to replace the traditional functional account divisions. The Development Fund for Africa will encompass all of A.I.D.'s FY 1988 Development Assistance activities as well as most of the activities previously funded with Economic Support Funds. The total request for the Development Fund for Africa is $500,000,000. Our Economic Support Fund request will be limited to $100,000,000. In addition, we will be seeking $106,000,000 in P.L. 480 Title I assistance and $77,107,000 in P.L. 480 Title II support.

A. The Development Fund for Africa

The Development Fund for Africa responds directly to the need for change as defined by the African community. This was outlined in May 1986 during the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa. The most notable aspect of the U.N. meeting was the unique degree of unanimity among African leaders with regard to their prognosis for the future and the developmental changes needed to produce positive African growth.

African development must be led by Africans. It must encompass massive economic and financial policy reform which fosters market-based development. It must seek to stabilize chaotic economic imbalances and reduce the burden of massive debt. And, most importantly, it must offer the potential for real growth that will keep investment capital on the continent and Africa's future leadership working at home.

We have been adapting and refining our assistance since 1981 to the realities of Africa's growing crisis. The elimination of functional accounts from A.I.D.'s Sub-Saharan African assistance program should allow for more flexibility in programming while facilitating a better response to development needs as defined by African leaders. We will be able to continue agriculture, health, population, child survival, education and environmental activities while stressing private sector and policy reform efforts. The U.S. will be able to offer more flexible support to those countries which are making a significant commitment to policy reforms.

We are requesting that resources made available under the Development Fund for Africa remain available until expended. This will increase our negotiating leverage by enabling us to hold out the firm possibility of these funds until acceptable conditionality is negotiated.

B. Defining A.I.D.'s Assistance Strategy

The major long-term objective of our assistance is to help African countries initiate and sustain market-led economic growth that allows them to attain food self-reliance and more equitable developmental progress. The major pieces of the strategy are: economic stabilization and reform, agricultural development and human resources development.

In recognition of the diversity of conditions in Africa, A.I.D.'s assistance programs are tailored to the specific needs of individual countries. In general, our programs support economic policy reforms to create incentives for growth and to enable African farmers as well as businessmen to play a more dynamic market role. At the same time, they help develop the technologies, institutions and human capital required for productive employment and sustained growth.

Over the past years we have been rethinking and refining this strategy based on a better understanding of Africa's crisis, our own experience with different assistance programs and modalities, and coordination with other donors. We have made policy reform the cornerstone of our strategy and have moved to focus our assistance on key countries and specific problems.

C. Economic Restructuring

African governments speak with a unified voice with regard to the need to bring about fundamental restructuring of their economies and institutional systems if they are to restore balance in their external accounts, public finances, domestic markets, and in the roles of the state and the private sector.

A.I.D. has been supporting economic restructuring activities through ESF and P.L. 480 Title I assistance -- as well as through some Developmental Assistance -- for years. More recently, we have introduced the ESF funded African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) to support selected countries showing an interest in undertaking policy reform efforts. The breadth of the reform effort sponsored under AEPRP gives an indication of how we target our assistance for policy reform.

Of primary importance has been the effort in agricultural marketing liberalization. In many African nations, the responsibility for agricultural markets -- both for the distribution of agricultural inputs as well as the sales of harvested production -- has rested solely with government entities. The result has been been costly and cumbersome distribution systems that drain limited governmental resources along with artificially low prices that stifle agricultural production. Recently, however, in Zambia, producer prices have been raised, fertilizer subsidies have been decreased and additional private competition has been encouraged. The initial result has been increased production with less government involvement. In Guinea, we have sponsored reform measures to eliminate price controls and to move the marketing of agricultural inputs to the private sector.

We have also been working with several African governments in trade reforms to reduce licensing requirements, tariffs and government regulation of trade. In Senegal, Zaire, Togo and Mauritius, this will result in increased availabilities of consumer and capital goods, as well as more competitive domestic products competing in foreign markets.

Two other reform activities sponsored under the AEPRP program include civil service reform in Mali and private sector development in Rwanda. The program in Mali is expected to see a reduction in the number of people on government rolls as well as the government's divestiture of inefficient parastatal organizations. In Rwanda, we are making $2 million available to support policy studies, and will supply seed money for Rwandan entrepreneurs.

A.I.D. has also been sponsoring new reform-oriented and innovative programs with Economic Support Funds not associated with the AEPRP program. In Zambia, a foreign currency auction has served to make foreign exchange available at a market cost to bolster private sector production and commodity imports. In Kenya, we have supported the privatization of fertilizer distribution which has resulted in a more efficient, affordable and effective system of moving agricultural inputs to farmers.

In Senegal, A.I.D. has negotiated reform efforts resulting in private sector control of rice importation and discontinuation of fixed-price marketing of agricultural production. In Niger, we have been financing broad reform efforts in both agriculture and health which make both more affordable and efficient. Similar kinds of reforms have been associated with commodity import programs in Zaire as well as other P.L. 480 Title I recipients throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

D. Agricultural Development

In agriculture, A.I.D.'s basic objective remains to help Africans achieve a reliable food supply through a blend of increased food production, market liberalization, and more efficient food handling and storage. A key component of our strategy is the support for agricultural structural reforms such as pricing, market liberalization and the privatization of parastatals.

Agricultural research to provide needed technology continues to be our highest priority in Africa. Much of our support for agricultural research is directed through a farming system orientation which seeks to address development constraints throughout the production process. In Gambia, we have made the Agriculture Research and Diversification project, a major farming systems effort, the centerpiece of our country portfolio. Farming systems research projects are also active in Zaire, Zambia and Liberia. In addition, we have major agricultural projects under way in Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Swaziland, Zambia, Botswana and Rwanda. Concurrently, we are strengthening schools of agriculture in Kenya and Cameroon, as well as improving agricultural faculties through participant training activities.

We do not believe that every country needs or can support a large and comprehensive research program. In many cases, fundamental research is more appropriately suited for international agricultural research centers. Thus, we will continue to support the research of several international centers throughout Africa as well as use the resources of U.S. Title XII institutions on specific problems. Of particular interest is the development and testing of improved seed varieties and agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, and water management methodologies.

We have found throughout Africa that often the dissemination of technology is quicker and better through informal or private sector channels than through formal or governmental means. If high-yield seeds are developed, or appropriate pesticides are made available, African farmers will use them and use them

effectively. Of particular interest is our emphasis on getting technology to women, as they are the major agricultural producers in much of Africa.

Another key element to our agricultural emphasis is the support for market links development. This includes both fostering policies conducive to improved trade as well as creating, rehabilitating and maintaining appropriate physical and market infrastructure.

Finally, it has become increasingly clear that the improved management of Africa's natural resources, especially land, water and trees for fuelwood, must be an integral part of our agricultural assistance efforts. The depletion of soils, deforestation, and poor land management are having a major long-term negative impact on Africa's agricultural future.

We are currently focusing on four major area of concentration: agroforestry, soil and water conservation, fuelwood management, and energy. In Senegal, the $10.0 million Reforestation Project will mobilize local and private resources for treeplanting. The Ruhengeri Resources Analysis and Management project in Rwanda is working with local farmers to reduce soil erosion and improve watershed stability within an environ- mentally sensitive watershed. In Sudan the $4.6 million Renewable Energy project has used a combination of U.S. dollar resources and local currency to promote both the production and conservation of fuelwood resources through local institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Africa Regional Energy Project continues to expend funds working directly with African governments to help demonstrate and disseminate self-sustaining public and private sector initiatives directed at deforestation, oil import dependence, inefficient energy use, and the retarded development of indigenous African energy resources.

In addition, we are sponsoring activities to learn more about trends and effects of changes in natural resource and energy availabilities and their impact on the quality of life for Africans. Our regionally funded remote sensing activities and famine early warning efforts allow us to provide short-term assistance as well as indicate the programmatic focus for long-term solutions.

Our interest in the quality of life in not confined to the human experience. In the area of biological diversity, we have over 30 activities related directly to Section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which in FY 1986 totaled about $6.0 million. Some examples of the kinds of activities we are currently funding include the inventory of endangered species in the Bururi forest area of Burundi, protecting the black

rhino of Zimbabwe, environmental education in Swaziland, and a project with the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. to inventory the animal life in the Beza Mahafaly Reserve in Madagascar. Many of our activities are funded through P.L. 480 generated local currency.

Of particular importance in making sure that we keep up-to-date on trends and conditions in Africa are A.I.D.'s relations with private and voluntary organizations working throughout the continent. Although the contribution of private and voluntary organizations is often confined to projects when one considers their relationship to A.I.D.'s program in Africa, of equal interest is the daily contact, information sharing, and feedback in the field, as well as seminars and working groups here in the United States which they provide. Our recent cooperative efforts relating to the drought are clear examples of the effectiveness of this union.

E. Human Resource Development

Africa has the highest population growth rate, the highest infant mortality rate, and the lowest literacy rate of any region in the world. The problems of malnutrition, disease, and ignorance significantly thwart realization of the region's growth potential.

A.I.D. has been a partner of long standing with African nations in their efforts to improve human resources and basic human needs in Africa. Although we place a major emphasis on policy reform and structural adjustment, the maintenance of a system that allows growth with equity is of critical importance to U.S. efforts in Africa.

One of the primary areas of concern in Africa is population growth. During the past several years, an increasing number of African nations have begun taking a serious interest in population growth and its impact on the development process. Although we are planning bilateral development activities in 38 Sub-Saharan African countries, of particular interest is the proposed long-term regionally funded population project being considered for Nigeria. With a population in excess of 100 million people, Nigeria represents about one-quarter of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Centrally funded programs are currently active and supporting the provision of contraceptives, commodities, technical assistance and training in Nigeria. The new project will put a major emphasis on tighter management systems and should increase the impact of the goods and services now available. We see a significant unmet demand for family planning services

in Nigeria which we believe can be reached by a more effective and focused service delivery system.

Of equal importance with population is the improvement of health care and effective child survival activities. We are currently exploring ways to support more health care provided through the private sector to ensure that services, once available, would continue to be affordable. An example of one such activity can be seen in Ghana where the manufacture and distribution of oral rehydration salts have been taken out of government and are now carried out in the private sector.

In addition, A.I.D. continues to work with several African nations and the Centers for Disease Control in establishing child survival programs. These programs include immunizations and the provision of oral rehydration salts, as well as maternal and child health and nutrition education. Since 1981, the regionally funded African Child Survival Initiative has been working in 14 countries and has immunized 8.3 million children against childhood diseases as well as two million women against tetanus. We are currently increasing support for major child survival programs in Kenya, Niger, Sudan and Nigeria.

In education, we continue to support primary, secondary and college-level training and institutional support as well as vocational and non-formal educational efforts. A.I.D.'s participant training program has had a major impact on development in Africa. We will continue to support participant training efforts through bilateral efforts and regional activities such as the Human Resource Development project. In addition, in the Sahel region, by emphasizing shorter term training in Francophone countries, we will be increasing the number of participants and hopefully be able to include more women.

With regard to bilateral educational activities, we continue to support a multi-faceted program in Botswana which includes both formal and non-formal training opportunities. In Cameroon and Swaziland, we have major support programs for primary educational development. In Lesotho and Zaire, our human resource development projects cover both formal and non-formal training efforts.

In all of our human resource development activities, we are putting increasing emphasis on the private sector for the delivery of services. Given the high cost of supplying such services from public resources, and the limited tax base in most African nations, we believe that the only way for many services to be available on a continuing basis is through user fees.

IV. Food Assistance and Development

In recent years, we have been exploring several different ways to increase the developmental impact of food assistance. Some of these ideas include the use of local currency proceeds associated with P.L. 480 Title I sales for support of development activities. In chronically food deficit nations, A.I.D. has negotiated multi-year P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) agreements which make food available to those in need and provide funds to support needed policy reform activities.

Most recently, we have carried out two major Food For Progress agreements in Guinea and Madagascar where policy reform concerns were addressed and private sector development has been encouraged. Each program provides 30,000 metric tons of rice and covers the cost of ocean freight. The primary policy concern will be the promotion of open and competitive markets for rice. It is hoped that this privatization will also be applied to other foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Both our P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) programs and Food For Progress activities are made available on a grant basis. These and similar programs may be expanded in the future. We see the benefits of these kinds of food programs as threefold: the food itself; the inhibition of further debt growth; and, in the short-term, the respite from food worries which will allow African leaders to maintain their concentration on development policies and programs.

We are always mindful that the provision of large amounts of grant food to Africa could be a dangerous precedent, and we are careful to guard against the tendency of recipient nations to leave the provision of adequate food commodities to the donor community on a permanent basis. In addition, we are concerned about dependency at the distribution point, and will review along with other concerns, the need for monetization of food resources in accordance with current law.

At the same time, there is an opportunity more than ever before to have food assistance take its place along side the other project and non-project resources available in support of African development.

V. Requirements for Growth in Africa

There are five major tests for an economic growth strategy in Africa:

- It must represent a truly long-term commitment from both the donors and the Africans, and take the form of a mature development partnership;

- It must allow the cooperating governments to get through their cash and political crises as austerity measures hit home;

- Reform must proceed at a pace that, although meaningful, is not politically destabilizing;

- It must sustain and reward performance, while penalizing the lack of it; and,

- The donor community must speak with one voice and work to a common purpose within a common structure for development.

Adherence to these principles will be difficult, but not impossible.

Perhaps the most difficult task confronting the donor community is making coordination a reality. The United States is not the major donor in Africa, although it does provide over 50% of food aid assistance. If we are to achieve our goals, we must ensure that our developmental ideas are mirrored in the donor community.

An immediate concern is the further refinement and coordination of the U.S. Government efforts in Africa. We will attempt to tie development resources, food commodities and other trade and commercial programs to identifiable common goals. In addition, we will work closely with other donors including the World Bank and other international organizations to ensure that the donor efforts can achieve their maximum impact.

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA											
1985	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1986	11,654	812	---	---	---	383	---	---	---	10,459	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
BURKINA											
1985	2,790	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,790	---	---	---
1986	6,818	---	---	---	---	527	---	6,291	---	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
BURUNDI											
1985	3,546	2,021	---	---	---	---	1,525	---	---	---	---
1986	2,019	1,350	---	---	---	---	669	---	---	---	---
1987	1,760	750	---	---	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CAMEROON											
1985	19,622	14,120	---	---	---	5,502	---	---	---	---	---
1986	23,014	12,147	---	400	---	10,467	---	---	---	---	---
1987	20,000	11,040	---	3,010	---	5,755	195	---	---	---	---
1988	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
CAPE VERDE											
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1986	2,587	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,587	---	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC											
1985	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,940	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CHAD											
1985	14,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,075	---	5,000	---
1986	13,519	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	9,519	---
1987	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	---

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COMOROS											
1985	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	750	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
CONGO											
1985	1,000	812	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	475	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	188	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
DJIBOUTI											
1985	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
1986	2,950	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,950	---
1987	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA											
1985	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
GAMBIA											
1985	4,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,581	---	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
GHANA											
1985	2,180	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,820	---	1,820	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
GUINEA											
1985	2,600	2,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	11,715	1,715	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1987	4,665	4,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
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COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GUINEA-BISSAU											
1985	3,000	2,500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,760	1,760	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
KENYA											
1985	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415	---	---	720	---	---	25,000	---
1986	40,985	14,009	9,472	2,499	---	315	248	---	---	14,442	---
1987	34,012	6,600	2,039	2,500	1,200	250	6,423	---	---	15,000	---
1988	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	17,000	---
LESOTHO											
1985	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	---	3,155	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,660	4,522	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---	---
1987	9,560	5,460	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
LIBERIA											
1985	58,385	5,844	50	3,051	---	2,817	3,623	---	---	43,000	---
1986	41,925	5,633	50	3,640	---	3,448	951	---	---	28,203	---
1987	28,780	4,980	50	3,480	---	3,900	1,370	---	---	15,000	---
1988	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	17,000	---
MADAGASCAR											
1985	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1986	2,844	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,844	---
1987	3,280	2,280	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
MALAWI											
1985	24,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	---	2,500	---	---	15,000	---
1986	24,000	20,900	880	1,920	---	---	300	---	---	---	---
1987	10,779	7,970	1,500	1,309	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
MALI											
1985	28,894	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,458	---	18,000	436
1986	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---	---
1987	7,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,350	---	---	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITANIA											
1985	9,362	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,362	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS											
1985	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
MOZAMBIQUE											
1985	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
NIGER											
1985	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	5,000	---
1986	20,373	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	---	4,373	---
1987	18,500	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	15,000	---	2,000	---
1988	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	---	---
RWANDA											
1985	18,238	5,000	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
SENEGAL											
1985	37,104	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,104	---	15,000	---
1986	46,859	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,375	---	27,484	---
1987	30,808	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,808	---	12,000	---
1988	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	14,000	---

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

CP-88

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES											
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
SIERRA LEONE											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,145	1,145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	---
SOMALIA											
1985	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	---	2,737	1,000	---	---	30,000	---
1986	44,155	9,934	5,610	4,600	---	2,000	---	---	---	22,011	---
1987	34,743	9,128	---	1,100	---	3,000	15	---	---	17,500	4,000
1988	38,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	23,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	5,522	---	---	---	---	550	---	---	---	4,972	---
1987	15,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,700	---
1988	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---	---
SUDAN											
1985	149,260	23,313	540	1,140	---	---	3,007	---	---	114,000	7,260
1986	41,588	29,625	---	---	---	---	1,363	---	---	10,000	600
1987	22,472	19,712	50	70	2,000	---	640	---	---	---	---
1988	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	18,000	---
SWAZILAND											
1985	8,112	1,985	---	2,130	---	3,997	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,756	1,699	35	1,983	---	5,428	600	---	---	11	---
1987	7,000	---	---	2,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
TANZANIA											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---

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

CP-88

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

C O U N T R Y	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOGO											
1985	3,100	1,492	---	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,910	3,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,850	---
1987	2,695	1,384	400	911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
UGANDA											
1985	7,940	5,890	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	13,394	8,482	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,362
1987	5,550	5,350	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
ZAIRE											
1985	34,359	12,720	---	11,210	---	14	---	---	---	10,415	---
1986	45,777	13,000	2,080	5,570	---	100	---	---	---	24,527	500
1987	30,850	11,280	1,060	4,040	---	800	2,370	---	---	10,000	1,300
1988	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---
ZAMBIA											
1985	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1986	19,149	2,149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	---
1987	15,500	3,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,400	---
1988	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
ZIMBABWE											
1985	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	5,000	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM											
1985	22,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,930	---	---	---
1986	21,111	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,433	---	678	---
1987	21,463	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,463	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG											
1985	21,924	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	18,924	---
1986	31,475	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	28,475	---
1987	60,304	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60,304	---
1988	73,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,000	---	---

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

CP-88

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFRICA REGIONAL											
1985	119,492	15,308	3,365	17,310	3,500	13,697	7,758	---	---	---	58,554
1986	144,169	24,175	4,951	15,634	4,000	15,764	8,087	---	---	977	70,581
1987	77,588	33,733	11,454	8,232	9,600	9,372	5,197	---	---	---	---
1988	82,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82,200	---	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	27,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,000	---
1988	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	---	---
TOTAL											
1985	836,290	128,230	15,023	46,596	3,500	35,419	20,133	103,300	---	417,839	66,250
1986	700,091 a/	155,977	26,078	36,796	4,000	49,120	12,218	84,686	---	245,173	76,043 b/
1987	538,984 c/	138,925	18,373	26,652	14,500	33,599	16,210	72,621	---	212,804 c/ d/	5,300 b/
1988	600,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500,000	100,000	---

a/ Total includes $39.946 million of FY 1985 deobligated funds and $4.741 million of FY 1986 deobligated funds for a total of $44.687 million reobligated funds in FY 1986.

b/ Includes $70.581 million for African Famine Supplemental and $5.462 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1986 and $5.3 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1987.

c/ Total for ESF includes $3.115 million in local cost support and excludes $7.247 million in DA local cost support.

d/ The FY 1987 ESF level total includes $50 million for the FY 1987 supplemental request (see supplemental annex for details).

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

633 BOTSWANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
633-0077 RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	80	84	1,710 2,473	1,710	126	---	462	---	500	---	678
633-0221 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	81	87	3,872 3,872	3,060	---	812	16	---	500	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,582 6,345	4,770	126	812	478	---	1,000	---	1,178
GRANTS				5,582 6,345	4,770	126	812	478	---	1,000	---	1,178
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
633-0222 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	81	85	1,267 1,650	1,267	557	---	710	---	---	---	---
633-0229 SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	85	90	9,041 9,041	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
633-0231 BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	82	86	2,817 2,817	2,817	1,341	---	1,014	---	462	---	---
633-0240 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II	G	86	91	4,570 4,570	---	---	383	---	---	383	---	600
633-0241 WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II	G	86	90	4,000 4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,695 22,078	4,084	1,898	383	1,724	---	845	---	2,100
GRANTS				21,695 22,078	4,084	1,898	383	1,724	---	845	---	2,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

633 BOTSWANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
633-0229	G	85	90	9,041	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT				9,041								
633-0240	G	86	91	4,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	600
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II				2,537								
633-0241	G	86	90	20,030	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	500
WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II				20,030								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				33,641	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	2,100
				31,608								
GRANTS				33,641	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	2,100
				31,608								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
633-000A	G	87	87	220	---	---	---	---	220	220	---	---
LOCAL SUPPORT COST-BOTSWANA				220								
633-0069	G	78	82	7,108	7,108	7,036	---	72	---	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				7,108								
633-0074	G	78	81	7,535	7,535	6,770	---	315	---	450	---	---
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION				9,149								
633-0077	G	80	84	4,762	4,762	3,393	---	531	---	400	---	187
RURAL SECTOR GRANT				5,449								
633-0078	G	78	80	3,580	3,580	2,694	---	886	---	---	---	---
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT				4,305								
633-0221	G	81	85	5,303	5,108	2,563	---	1,087	---	750	---	750
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT				5,308								
633-0222	G	81	85	4,726	4,726	3,470	---	522	---	400	---	234
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT				5,643								

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

633 BOTSWANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
633-0228	G	82	82	452	452	283	---	106	---	63	---	---
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				452								
633-0229	G	85	90	7,277	4,527	22	2,000	1,017	750	2,900	---	1,900
SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT				7,277								
633-0231	G	82	86	11,741	9,686	4,416	2,055	2,267	---	2,000	---	2,500
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING				11,741								
633-0238	G	83	83	650	650	340	---	153	---	157	---	---
GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES				650								
633-0240	G	86	91	3,464	---	---	2,184	28	1,280	750	---	600
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II				3,464								
633-0241	G	86	90	6,970	---	---	4,220	---	2,750	1,500	---	500
WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II				6,970								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				63,793	48,134	30,987	10,459	6,984	5,000	9,590	---	6,671
				67,736								
GRANTS				63,793	48,134	30,987	10,459	6,984	5,000	9,590	---	6,671
				67,736								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				124,711	56,988	33,011	11,654	9,186	5,000	11,435	8,000	12,049
				127,767								
GRANTS				124,711	56,988	33,011	11,654	9,186	5,000	11,435	8,000	12,049
				127,767								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

02/04/87

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

686 BURKINA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	86	87	527 527	---	---	527	---	---	300	---	227
686-0226 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	G	78	80	1,170 1,700	1,170	705	---	73	---	392	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,697 2,227	1,170	705	527	73	---	692	---	227
GRANTS				1,697 2,227	1,170	705	527	73	---	692	---	227
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	78	87	3,930 9,457	6,000	5,612	2,230	289	700	1,323	---	1,006
686-0228 RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	79	85	13,480 13,480	13,480	12,357	---	930	---	193	---	---
686-0231 SEGUENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)	G	78	85	5,505 5,505	5,505	4,990	---	515	---	---	---	---
686-0235 FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	79	81	4,658 5,958	4,658	4,072	---	---	---	586	---	---
686-0243 GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	80	83	2,611 2,611	2,611	1,898	---	340	---	373	---	---
686-0245 FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	G	81	81	1,600 1,600	1,600	981	---	213	---	406	---	---
686-0249 SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	G	81	86	2,530 2,530	2,300	2,036	230	264	---	230	---	---

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

686 BURKINA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
686-0251	G	82	86	5,750	4,000	819	1,750	1,028	---	1,400	---	1,200
STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MANAGEME				5,750								
686-0259	G	83	86	160	120	77	40	15	---	68	---	---
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				160								
686-0260	G	86	87	1,341	---	---	1,041	---	300	400	---	350
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT				1,250								
686-0271	G	86	86	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	665	---	335
RURAL DEV. AFRICARE (PVO)				1,000								
686-0934	G	85	85	1,000	1,000	---	---	32	---	350	---	350
SOUTHWEST REG. REFORESTATION PROJECT				1,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				48,565	41,274	32,842	6,291	3,676	1,000	5,994	---	3,241
				50,301								
GRANTS				48,565	41,274	32,842	6,291	3,676	1,000	5,994	---	3,241
				50,301								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
686-0270	*G	88	89	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
AG RESEARCH & TRAINING SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500

GRANTS				3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

655 BURKINA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				53,762 52,528	42,444	33,547	6,818	3,749	1,000	6,686	1,000	3,968
GRANTS				53,762 52,528	42,444	33,547	6,818	3,749	1,000	6,686	1,000	3,968
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 BURUNDI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
695-0101	G	80	87	7,440	6,690	4,342	---	809	750	1,100	---	1,189
BASIC FOOD CROPS				6,690								
695-0105	G	82	82	1,144	1,144	596	---	188	---	290	---	70
BURURI FOREST				1,144								
695-0106	G	83	86	7,790	6,440	132	1,350	495	---	1,500	---	1,600
SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH				7,790								
695-0112	G	83	85	1,087	1,087	624	---	432	---	31	---	---
RURAL ROADS II				1,087								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				17,461	15,361	5,694	1,350	1,924	750	2,921	---	2,859
				16,711								
GRANTS				17,461	15,361	5,694	1,350	1,924	750	2,921	---	2,859
				16,711								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
695-0109	G	83	83	330	330	216	---	---	---	114	---	---
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION				330								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				330	330	216	---	---	---	114	---	---
				330								
GRANTS				330	330	216	---	---	---	114	---	---
				330								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
695-0121	G	87	91	1,010	---	---	---	---	1,010	400	---	610
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				---								

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 BURUNDI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,010 ---	---	---	---	---	1,010	400	---	610
GRANTS				1,010 ---	---	---	---	---	1,010	400	---	610
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
695-0103 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II	G	80	86	9,000 9,000	8,331	5,293	669	1,269	---	1,300	---	1,138
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,000 9,000	8,331	5,293	669	1,269	---	1,300	---	1,138
GRANTS				9,000 9,000	8,331	5,293	669	1,269	---	1,300	---	1,138
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
695-0121 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	4,990 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,990 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	90
GRANTS				4,990 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	90
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				32,791 26,041	24,022	11,203	2,019	3,193	1,760	4,735	2,000	4,697
GRANTS				32,791 26,041	24,022	11,203	2,019	3,193	1,760	4,735	2,000	4,697
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
631-0004 NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK AND AG DEV	G	78	84	5,100 6,200	5,100	4,926	---	151	---	23	---	---
631-0008 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	G	79	87	9,700 8,800	6,800	4,813	2,000	496	900	1,100	---	1,491
631-0012 MANDARA MOUNTAINS WATER RESOURCES	G	79	81	1,808 6,916	1,808	1,743	---	---	---	65	---	---
631-0013 NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	79	84	7,697 7,697	7,697	6,635	---	135	---	927	---	---
631-0022 SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	G	80	83	597 757	597	495	---	6	---	96	---	---
631-0023 NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	G	82	87	9,180 8,040	7,451	2,352	589	1,845	1,140	1,140	---	1,200
631-0023 NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	L	82	87	5,600 5,600	5,600	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
631-0024 NATIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	G	79	82	1,325 1,420	1,325	1,119	---	128	---	78	---	---
631-0031 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	82	88	14,210 14,210	7,810	3,036	2,400	3,104	4,000	3,026	---	3,000
631-0031 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	82	88	26,351 26,351	26,351	---	---	1,077	---	8,491	---	8,291
631-0044 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	80	83	1,600 1,600	1,600	1,225	---	270	---	105	---	---
631-0052 NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	G	85	93	9,105 9,105	2,950	19	2,700	1,270	3,455	1,500	---	2,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
631-0052 NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	L	85	93	3,605 3,605	3,605	---	---	---	---	500	---	600
631-0057 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II	G	86	88	1,790 1,790	---	---	566	---	1,224	555	---	718
631-0058 TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH	G	86	88	3,795 3,795	---	---	3,795	---	---	500	---	900
631-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	85	C	--- ---	365	44	97	331	321	321	---	87
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				101,463 105,836	79,059	26,407	12,147	8,313	11,040	20,427	---	20,487
GRANTS				65,907 70,330	43,503	26,407	12,147	7,736	11,040	9,436	---	9,596
LOANS				35,556 35,556	35,556	---	---	1,077	---	10,991	---	10,891
HEALTH												
631-0051 NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)	G	84	84	820 820	820	82	---	507	---	231	---	---
631-0056 MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)	G	87	89	3,010 ---	---	---	---	---	3,010	1,225	---	1,500
631-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	400	---	---	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,830 820	820	82	400	507	3,010	1,556	---	1,600
GRANTS				3,830 820	820	82	400	507	3,010	1,556	---	1,600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
631-0033	G	84	89	8,093	4,345	567	2,000	974	1,748	2,500	---	3,200
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION				8,093								
631-0033	L	84	89	16,265	4,400	---	8,460	---	3,405	4,700	---	4,700
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION				16,265								
631-0053	G	85	88	552	---	---	---	---	552	415	---	588
DICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING (PVO)				2,766								
631-0510	G	85	C	---	2	2	7	7	50	40	---	10
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,910	8,747	569	10,467	981	5,755	7,655	---	8,498
				27,124								
GRANTS				8,645	4,347	569	2,007	981	2,350	2,955	---	3,798
				10,359								
LOANS				16,265	4,400	---	8,460	---	3,405	4,700	---	4,700
				16,265								
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
631-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	195	95	---	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	---	195	95	---	100

GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	195	95	---	100

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
631-0031	G	32	86	2,460	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,460	500
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION				2,460								
631-0033	G	84	89	3,271	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,014	2,000
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION				3,271								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
631-0052	G	85	93	26,317	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,200	2,200
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II				26,317								
631-0056	G	87	89	5,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)				---								
631-0057	G	86	88	710	---	---	---	---	---	---	710	200
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II				710								
631-0058	G	86	88	2,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,005	---
TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH				2,005								
631-0059	*G	88	91	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500
AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT II				---								
631-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	611	601
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				52,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	8,501
				34,763								
GRANTS				52,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	8,501
				34,763								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				182,956	88,626	27,058	23,014	10,301	20,000	29,733	20,000	39,186
				163,593								
GRANTS				131,135	48,670	27,058	14,554	9,224	16,595	14,042	20,000	23,595
				115,772								
LOANS				51,821	39,956	---	8,460	1,077	3,405	15,691	---	15,591
				51,821								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

655 CAPE VERDE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
655-0013	G	84	86	6,611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT				5,611								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875
				5,611								
GRANTS				6,611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875
				5,611								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
655-0005	G	73	82	525	525	459	---	49	---	17	---	---
SAL DESALINATION/POWER				525								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				525	525	459	---	49	---	17	---	---
				525								
GRANTS				525	525	459	---	49	---	17	---	---
				525								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
655-0005	G	73	26	2,037	1,500	1,500	587	---	---	587	---	---
SAL DESALINATION/POWER				2,037								
655-0011	G	72	84	3,688	3,688	720	---	657	---	1,000	---	1,311
FOOD CROP RESEARCH				3,688								
655-0013	G	84	88	6,611	3,611	116	2,000	1,420	1,000	2,200	---	875
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT				5,611								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

655 CAPE VERDE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,336 11,336	8,799	2,336	2,587	2,077	1,000	3,787	---	2,186
GRANTS				12,336 11,336	8,799	2,336	2,587	2,077	1,000	3,787	---	2,186
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
655-0015 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	G	84	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
GRANTS				1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				20,522 17,522	9,324	2,795	2,587	2,126	1,000	3,804	1,000	3,161
GRANTS				20,522 17,522	9,324	2,795	2,587	2,126	1,000	3,804	1,000	3,161
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

675 CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
675-0015	G	82	82	1,000	1,000	548	---	202	---	150	---	100
CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT				1,000								
675-0016	G	84	88	3,700	3,200	513	500	467	---	900	---	730
RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				3,700								
675-0017	G	86	90	2,440	---	---	1,440	---	1,000	800	---	500
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO				2,440								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,140	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	---	1,330
				7,140								
GRANTS				7,140	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	---	1,330
				7,140								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
675-0017	G	86	90	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO				1,060								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
				1,060								
GRANTS				5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
				1,060								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				12,140	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	2,000	1,830
				8,200								
GRANTS				12,140	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	2,000	1,830
				8,200								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

677 CHAD

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
677-0050	G	85	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750

GRANTS				10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
677-0022	G	76	79	968	968	829	---	43	---	96	---	---
RURAL SANITARY WATER				1,669								
677-0041	G	83	84	5,500	5,500	2,758	---	1,609	---	1,000	---	133
RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I				5,500								
677-0050	G	85	90	5,000	5,000	---	---	591	---	1,000	---	4,000
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE				5,000								
677-0051	G	85	89	11,725	3,725	---	4,000	100	4,000	4,000	---	5,500
PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES				12,725								
677-0934	G	85	85	350	350	10	---	76	---	200	---	64
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY				350								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,543	15,543	3,597	4,000	2,419	4,000	6,296	---	9,697
				25,244								
GRANTS				23,543	15,543	3,597	4,000	2,419	4,000	6,296	---	9,697
				25,244								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
677-0050	G	85	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,750
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE				9,931								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

677 CHAD

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,000 9,981	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,750
GRANTS				10,000 9,981	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
677-000A LOCAL SUPPORT COST-CHAD	G	87	87	250 250	---	---	---	---	250	250	---	---
677-0047 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES	G	84	84	3,000 3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	90	12,519 12,519	5,000	---	2,519	173	4,750	4,000	---	6,000
677-0052 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II	G	86	86	7,000 7,000	---	---	7,000	---	---	5,000	---	2,000
677-0055 SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES III	*G	88	88	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,769 22,769	8,000	2,000	9,519	1,173	5,000	9,250	5,000	13,000
GRANTS				27,769 22,769	8,000	2,000	9,519	1,173	5,000	9,250	5,000	13,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				71,312 57,994	23,543	5,597	13,519	3,592	9,000	15,546	10,000	30,197
GRANTS				71,312 57,994	23,543	5,597	13,519	3,592	9,000	15,546	10,000	30,197
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

602 COMOROS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
602-0001 CARE (PVO)	G	84	89	2,530 2,530	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	---	360
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,530 2,530	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	---	360
GRANTS				2,530 2,530	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	---	360
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
602-0001 CARE (PVO)	G	84	89	970 970	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				970 970	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
GRANTS				970 970	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				3,500 3,500	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	700	960
GRANTS				3,500 3,500	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	700	960
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initiel obligation date efter December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on e planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

679 CONGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
679-0001 SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. I (PVO)	G	81	86	3,475 3,475	3,000	2,853	475	362	---	260	---	---
679-0002 SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. II (PVO)	G	83	87	3,000 3,000	2,812	1,090	---	939	188	700	---	83
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,475 6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	188	960	---	83
GRANTS				6,475 6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	188	960	---	83
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
679-0006 NUTRITION EDUCATION II (PVO)	G	85	85	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
679-0007 MANPOWER TRAINING	G	87	91	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	312	100	---	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	312	100	---	350
GRANTS				2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	312	100	---	350
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
CLevel of effort activity
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

679 CONGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
679-0007 MANPOWER TRAINING	G	87	91	1,688 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,688 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	350
GRANTS				1,688 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	350
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				10,163 6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	500	1,061	500	783
GRANTS				10,163 6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	500	1,061	500	783
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

603 DJIBOUTI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
603-0004	G	87	87	50	---	---	---	---	50	50	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-DJIBOUTI				50								
603-0013	G	81	86	4,400	4,000	2,811	400	775	---	814	---	---
ENERGY INITIATIVES				4,400								
603-0015	G	84	86	3,298	2,400	733	898	1,275	---	689	---	601
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II				3,298								
603-0017	G	84	85	1,900	1,900	555	---	674	---	370	---	301
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-I (PVO)				1,900								
603-0020	G	84	87	5,500	2,000	---	1,652	604	1,850	2,200	---	948
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				5,500								
603-0022	*G	88	89	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	500
PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,328	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
GRANTS				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,328	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,328	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
GRANTS				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,328	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

653 EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
653-0001 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	81	82	2,000 2,000	2,000	1,684	---	275	---	41	---	---
653-0002 COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	83	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	812	---	513	---	1,103	---	572
653-0003 COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT II (PVO)	G	86	90	1,500 1,500	---	---	1,000	---	500	200	---	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,500 6,500	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	---	1,272
GRANTS				6,500 6,500	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	---	1,272
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
653-0003 COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT II (PVO)	G	86	90	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
GRANTS				1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				8,000 8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	500	1,272
GRANTS				8,000 8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	500	1,272
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 GAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	85	90	8,120 6,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
635-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C	G	83	83	40 40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,160 8,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,040
GRANTS				8,160 8,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,040
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
635-0202 SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	78	83	2,747 2,747	2,747	2,185	---	310	---	226	---	26
635-0203 MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	79	84	9,000 9,000	9,000	7,038	---	943	---	1,019	---	---
635-0205 GAMBIA FORESTRY	G	79	79	1,575 1,575	1,575	1,354	---	139	---	82	---	---
635-0206 RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	79	83	6,344 6,344	6,344	4,013	---	2,061	---	270	---	---
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	85	90	9,880 9,880	3,960	---	3,960	850	1,960	3,100	---	1,682
635-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P	G	83	83	200 200	120	59	40	33	40	50	---	20

Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 GAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
635-0225	G	84	85	2,000	2,000	15	---	459	---	704	---	272
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS				2,000								
635-0934	G	85	85	581	581	50	---	250	---	251	---	30
OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (PVO)				581								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,327	26,327	14,714	4,000	5,045	2,000	5,702	---	2,030
				32,327								
GRANTS				32,327	26,327	14,714	4,000	5,045	2,000	5,702	---	2,030
				32,327								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
635-0219	G	85	90	8,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,960	1,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION				8,120								
635-0221	G	83	88	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	40
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC				40								
635-0227	*G	88	89	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSES II				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,540
				8,160								
GRANTS				10,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,540
				8,160								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 GAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		50,647 48,647	26,327	14,714	4,000	5,045	2,000	5,702	3,000	4,610
		GRANTS		50,647 48,647	26,327	14,714	4,000	5,045	2,000	5,702	3,000	4,610
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

641 GHANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LDP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
641-0184 DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH	G	79	82	1,656 1,656	1,656	1,263	---	155	---	218	---	---
641-0102 MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	80	88	5,450 5,640	5,450	3,334	---	435	---	1,429	---	252
641-0102 MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	L	80	88	4,000 7,000	4,000	1,869	---	147	---	1,000	---	984
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,106 14,296	11,106	6,486	---	737	---	2,647	---	1,236
GRANTS				7,106 7,296	7,106	4,617	---	590	---	1,647	---	252
LOANS				4,000 7,000	4,000	1,869	---	147	---	1,000	---	984
POPULATION PLANNING												
641-0109 CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	G	85	87	7,000 7,000	2,180	---	3,000	113	1,820	2,500	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,000 7,000	2,180	---	3,000	113	1,820	2,500	---	2,500
GRANTS				7,000 7,000	2,180	---	3,000	113	1,820	2,500	---	2,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
641-0106 OPPORT INDUST CENTER INTL/GHANA (PVO)	G	82	82	1,368 1,368	1,368	971	---	354	---	43	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

641 GHANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,368 1,368	1,368	971	---	354	---	43	---	---
GRANTS				1,368 1,368	1,368	971	---	354	---	43	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
641-0102 MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	30	88	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
GRANTS				2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				21,474 22,664	14,654	7,457	3,000	1,204	1,820	5,190	2,000	4,736
GRANTS				17,474 15,664	10,654	5,588	3,000	1,057	1,820	4,190	2,000	3,752
LOANS				4,000 7,000	4,000	1,869	---	147	---	1,000	---	984

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

675 GUINEA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
675-0201	G	76	82	14,400	14,400	14,282	---	13	---	105	---	---
AG PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING				14,400								
675-0204	G	83	85	3,800	3,800	633	---	2,046	---	1,121	---	---
SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION				3,800								
675-0208	G	83	86	650	500	391	150	259	---	50	---	---
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PVO)				650								
675-0212	G	84	85	1,800	1,800	361	---	598	---	841	---	---
AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION				1,800								
675-0213	G	87	91	3,730	---	---	---	---	3,730	200	---	1,500
AGRIBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION				---								
675-0218	G	86	87	2,500	---	---	1,565	---	935	200	---	500
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM-TA				2,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,880	20,500	15,667	1,715	2,916	4,665	2,517	---	2,000
				23,150								
GRANTS				26,880	20,500	15,667	1,715	2,916	4,665	2,517	---	2,000
				23,150								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
675-0213	G	87	91	10,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,500
AGRIBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,500

GRANTS				10,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,500

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

675 GUINEA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
675-0217	G	86	86	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
PROMOTION OF PRIVATE MARKETING-AEPRP				10,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				10,000								
GRANTS				10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				10,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				47,645	20,500	15,667	11,715	2,916	4,665	4,517	6,500	5,500
				33,150								
GRANTS				47,645	20,500	15,667	11,715	2,916	4,665	4,517	6,500	5,500
				33,150								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

657 GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
657-0002	G	77	80	1,842	1,842	1,714	---	76	---	89	---	---
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT				1,850								
657-0007	G	78	83	1,839	1,839	1,230	---	224	---	385	---	---
FOOD CROP PROTECTION II				1,839								
657-0009	G	80	86	4,617	4,500	2,541	117	643	---	900	---	528
RICE PRODUCTION				4,617								
657-0010	G	83	87	5,540	3,720	212	1,633	855	187	1,500	---	1,500
SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION				5,500								
657-0012	G	85	86	1,250	1,000	---	250	130	---	420	---	700
FOOD CROP PROTECTION III				1,250								
657-0013	G	87	90	1,573	---	---	---	---	1,573	100	---	700
AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,661	12,901	5,697	2,000	1,933	1,760	3,394	---	3,428
				15,036								
GRANTS				16,661	12,901	5,697	2,000	1,933	1,760	3,394	---	3,428
				15,036								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
657-0011	G	84	85	1,500	1,500	10	---	103	---	800	---	587
TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING				1,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	1,500	10	---	103	---	800	---	587
				1,500								
GRANTS				1,500	1,500	10	---	103	---	800	---	587
				1,500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

657 GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
657-0013 AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G	87	90	2,437 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,437 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
GRANTS				2,437 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL TOTAL				20,598 16,556	14,401	5,707	2,000	2,036	1,760	4,194	2,000	4,715
GRANTS				20,598 16,556	14,401	5,707	2,000	2,036	1,760	4,194	2,000	4,715
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
615-0169 AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	G	78	83	26,200 26,200	26,200	24,915	---	697	---	588	---	---
615-0169 AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	L	78	83	23,600 23,600	23,600	21,716	---	1,016	---	868	---	---
615-0172 ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)	G	79	83	10,900 10,900	10,900	7,266	---	1,916	---	1,400	---	318
615-0180 DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	79	86	4,233 4,233	4,099	3,897	134	128	---	208	---	---
615-0189 RURAL PLANNING II	G	80	83	3,575 3,575	3,575	2,661	---	881	---	33	---	---
615-0190 ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE	L	81	81	7,800 7,800	7,800	2,292	---	937	---	500	---	1,000
615-0220 RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G	83	88	11,100 11,100	11,000	1,084	100	2,667	---	2,200	---	1,300
615-0220 RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	L	83	88	24,000 24,000	24,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	4,800
615-0221 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	G	85	86	3,000 3,000	1,000	---	2,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,000
615-0229 NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G	86	89	7,422 7,422	---	---	7,422	---	---	5,710	---	2,000
615-0230 AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN	L	84	86	14,724 14,725	13,000	5,653	1,724	7,248	---	1,823	---	---
615-0234 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	1,100 ---	---	---	---	---	1,100	---	---	200
615-0236 KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	85	89	2,300 2,300	1,200	---	100	---	1,000	1,150	---	600

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-0238	G	87	91	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	3,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0239	G	86	86	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	600	---	350
INSTITUTE DEV. FOR AGRI. TRAINING				2,000								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	717	219	529	630	500	897	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				145,954	137,091	69,703	14,009	16,120	6,600	22,477	---	14,568
				140,655								
GRANTS				75,830	58,691	40,042	12,285	6,919	6,600	16,286	---	8,768
				70,730								
LOANS				70,124	68,400	29,661	1,724	9,201	---	6,191	---	5,800
				70,125								
POPULATION PLANNING												
615-0193	G	82	82	2,400	2,400	1,122	---	1,207	---	71	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING II				2,400								
615-0223	G	83	86	6,500	4,500	1,591	2,000	---	---	1,400	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING				6,500								
615-0232	G	85	91	11,400	4,000	---	7,400	86	---	2,850	---	1,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT				11,400								
615-0234	G	87	89	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0236	G	85	89	1,919	---	---	72	---	1,919	351	---	350
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING				1,919								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	120	151	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,219 22,219	10,900	2,713	9,472	1,293	2,039	4,823	---	3,850
GRANTS				24,219 22,219	10,900	2,713	9,472	1,293	2,039	4,823	---	3,850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
615-0167 HEALTH PLANNING AND INFORMATION	G	79	84	2,550 2,550	2,550	2,361	---	188	---	1	---	---
615-0216 FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	83	83	310 310	310	---	---	23	---	287	---	---
615-0219 KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)	G	83	83	500 500	500	255	---	165	---	80	---	---
615-0232 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	85	91	4,123 4,123	250	---	2,479	---	1,394	500	---	1,500
615-0234 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	941	---	---	500
615-0236 KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	85	89	3,000 3,000	2,000	66	---	199	---	400	---	800
615-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	85	C	--- ---	65	7	20	33	165	210	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,483 10,483	5,675	2,689	2,499	608	2,500	1,478	---	2,900
GRANTS				12,483 10,483	5,675	2,689	2,499	608	2,500	1,478	---	2,900
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-0241 CORAT/COMMUNITY BASED CHILD SURVIVAL	G	87	87	1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	---	500
GRANTS				1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	---	500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
615-0236 KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	85	87	500 500	---	---	250	---	250	150	---	115
615-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	65	31	---	34	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				500 500	---	---	315	31	250	184	---	115
GRANTS				500 500	---	---	315	31	250	184	---	115
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
615-0205 RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	80	81	4,800 4,800	4,800	3,760	---	772	---	268	---	---
615-0212 SMALL TOWNS HG-TA	G	81	85	586 586	---	---	---	---	---	31	---	---
615-0225 PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE	G	84	85	900 1,120	900	110	---	260	---	295	---	235
615-0226 MASENO SO. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	82	82	500 500	500	261	---	68	---	171	---	---
615-0234 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	1,040 ---	---	---	---	---	1,040	---	---	450

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-0236	G	85	87	500	220	---	57	24	223	190	---	100
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING				500								
615-0238	G	87	91	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	4,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	99	19	191	174	160	257	---	90
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,326	6,519	4,150	248	1,298	6,423	2,212	---	4,875
				7,506								
GRANTS				13,326	6,519	4,150	248	1,298	6,423	2,212	---	4,875
				7,506								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
615-0220	G	83	85	900	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	900
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPPISE				900								
615-0229	G	86	89	9,078	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,195
NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH				9,078								
615-0232	G	85	91	27,477	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,900	2,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT				27,477								
615-0234	G	87	89	4,960	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,991	1,350
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0236	G	85	88	3,709	---	---	---	---	---	---	672	700
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING				3,709								
615-0238	G	87	91	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,835	1,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	702	702
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				62,124 41,164	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	8,847
GRANTS				62,124 41,164	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	8,847
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
615-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-KENYA	G	87	87	505 505	---	---	---	---	505	505	---	---
615-0213 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT	G	83	85	76,000 76,000	76,000	23,876	---	6,377	---	24,036	---	16,711
615-0240 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II	G	86	91	74,000 74,000	---	---	14,442	1,350	14,495	5,800	17,000	13,005
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				150,505 150,505	76,000	28,876	14,442	7,727	15,000	30,341	17,000	29,716
GRANTS				150,505 150,505	76,000	28,876	14,442	7,727	15,000	30,341	17,000	29,716
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				410,311 373,232	226,185	108,131	40,985	27,077	34,012	61,815	35,000	65,371
GRANTS				340,187 303,107	157,785	78,470	39,261	17,876	34,012	55,624	35,000	59,571
LOANS				70,124 70,125	68,400	29,661	1,724	9,201	---	6,191	---	5,800

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

632 LESOTHO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
632-0065	G	73	85	10,199	10,199	8,144	---	1,389	---	166	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH				11,194								
632-0214	G	80	84	992	992	857	---	115	---	20	---	---
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				992								
632-0215	G	80	85	12,000	12,000	7,445	---	975	---	3,580	---	---
LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT				12,000								
632-0218	G	80	87	6,200	5,597	3,223	263	586	340	640	---	420
AGRICULTURE PLANNING				6,200								
632-0221	G	85	91	10,742	1,363	---	4,259	1,196	5,120	4,420	---	2,873
AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT				10,742								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,133	30,151	19,669	4,522	4,761	5,460	8,826	---	3,293
				41,128								
GRANTS				40,133	30,151	19,669	4,522	4,761	5,460	8,826	---	3,293
				41,128								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
632-0038	G	79	85	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,512	---	1,773	---	609
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION				12,142								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,512	---	1,773	---	609
				12,142								
GRANTS				12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,512	---	1,773	---	609
				12,142								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

632 LESOTHO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
632-0061 INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G	77	83	3,381 3,331	3,381	3,098	---	244	---	39	---	---
632-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	78	84	9,203 9,970	8,203	7,197	---	473	---	533	---	---
632-0080 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G	77	85	4,621 5,871	4,621	2,850	---	550	---	1,221	---	---
632-0222 BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	84	90	15,338 15,338	6,000	377	5,138	2,576	4,200	4,960	---	2,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				31,543 34,560	22,205	13,522	5,138	3,843	4,200	6,753	---	2,200
GRANTS				31,543 34,560	22,205	13,522	5,138	3,843	4,200	6,753	---	2,200
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
632-0221 AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G	85	91	15,358 15,358	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,900	2,000
632-0222 BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	84	90	10,412 10,412	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,100	2,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,770 25,770	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	4,100
GRANTS				25,770 25,770	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	4,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

632 LESOTHO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
632-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	78	84	1,767 1,767	1,767	1,686	---	21	---	60	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,767 1,767	1,767	1,686	---	21	---	60	---	---
GRANTS				1,767 1,767	1,767	1,686	---	21	---	60	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL TOTAL				111,355 115,367	66,265	43,125	9,660	10,137	9,660	17,412	10,000	10,202
GRANTS				111,355 115,367	66,265	43,125	9,660	10,137	9,660	17,412	10,000	10,202
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	80	88	5,500 5,500	5,000	3,661	500	1,003	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	L	80	88	6,700 6,700	6,700	1,711	---	3,637	---	1,000	---	352
669-0135 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	80	82	4,487 4,437	4,487	4,289	---	---	---	198	---	---
669-0137 AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	77	84	3,250 3,250	3,250	2,603	---	417	---	230	---	---
669-0153 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)	G	77	85	5,879 5,880	5,879	5,680	---	---	---	199	---	---
669-0163 NIMBA CO RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	80	85	4,263 4,263	4,263	3,514	---	649	---	100	---	---
669-0185 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	85	89	3,267 3,267	1,200	75	1,100	527	967	1,000	---	1,000
669-0188 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	84	92	7,246 7,246	4,807	150	1,009	1,032	1,430	1,400	---	1,600
669-0200 RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	87	4,300 4,300	1,000	---	2,767	491	533	2,000	---	1,276
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	800 ---	---	---	---	---	800	200	---	500
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	201	26	257	100	250	300	---	282

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				46,692 44,393	36,787	21,709	5,633	7,856	4,980	7,627	---	6,010
GRANTS				39,992 38,193	30,087	19,998	5,633	4,219	4,980	6,627	---	5,658
LOANS				6,700 6,700	6,700	1,711	---	3,637	---	1,000	---	352
POPULATION PLANNING												
669-0165 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	83	83	300 300	300	---	---	100	---	200	---	---
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	50	---	50	50	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				300 300	300	---	50	100	50	250	---	50
GRANTS				300 300	300	---	50	100	50	250	---	50
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
669-0165 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	83	87	14,700 14,700	7,863	1,570	3,610	2,327	3,227	5,000	---	3,500
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	200 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	30	---	53	30	---	23
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,900 14,700	7,863	1,570	3,640	2,327	3,480	5,130	---	3,623
GRANTS				14,900 14,700	7,863	1,570	3,640	2,327	3,480	5,130	---	3,623
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
669-0166	G	85	90	5,550	2,000	---	2,350	418	1,200	750	---	2,000
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING II				5,550								
669-0134	G	82	87	7,089	4,889	3,414	1,000	632	1,200	1,246	---	954
ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG				7,089								
669-0206	G	87	91	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.				---								
669-0211	G	87	88	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	800
PVO AND NGO SUPPORT				---								
669-0510	G	85	C	---	222	163	98	59	300	200	---	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,839	7,111	3,577	3,448	1,109	3,900	2,596	---	3,854
				12,639								
GRANTS				13,839	7,111	3,577	3,448	1,109	3,900	2,596	---	3,854
				12,639								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
669-0132	G	78	86	8,683	8,283	6,104	400	822	---	1,000	---	757
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT				8,683								
669-0146	G	78	81	1,348	1,348	1,273	---	---	---	75	---	---
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I				1,348								
669-0201	G	84	86	2,767	2,516	1,250	251	517	---	750	---	250
SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)				2,915								
669-0211	G	87	89	1,020	---	---	---	---	1,020	200	---	820
PVO AND NGO SUPPORT				---								

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	125	18	300	70	350	500	---	187
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,318 12,946	12,272	8,645	951	1,409	1,370	2,525	---	2,014
GRANTS				13,318 12,946	12,272	8,645	951	1,409	1,370	2,525	---	2,014
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	80	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
669-0166 IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING II	G	85	90	9,000 9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
669-0185 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	85	89	2,133 2,133	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---
669-0188 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	84	92	12,744 12,744	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,580	---
669-0206 MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	87	91	800 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	3,230 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	1,080
669-0212 AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATIO	*G	88	92	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,220	500
669-0213 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SUPPORT	*G	88	92	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,450	1,300
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	230

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				50,957 23,877	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	4,810
GRANTS				50,957 23,877	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	4,810
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
669-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	87	87	415 415	---	---	---	---	415	415	---	---
669-0167 LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE II	G	79	80	5,000 5,000	5,000	3,749	---	1,130	---	121	---	---
669-0205 PROGRAM GRANT VIII	G	86	86	28,203 28,203	---	---	28,203	18,000	---	10,203	---	---
669-0207 PROGRAM GRANT IX	G	87	87	14,535 ---	---	---	---	---	14,535	14,585	---	---
669-0210 PROGRAM GRANT X	*G	88	88	17,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	17,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				65,203 33,618	5,000	3,749	28,203	19,130	15,000	25,324	17,000	17,000
GRANTS				65,203 33,618	5,000	3,749	28,203	19,130	15,000	25,324	17,000	17,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				205,709 142,973	69,333	39,250	41,925	31,931	28,780	43,452	30,000	37,361
GRANTS				199,009 136,273	62,633	37,539	41,925	23,294	28,780	42,452	30,000	37,009
LOANS				6,700 6,700	6,700	1,711	---	3,637	---	1,000	---	352

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

687 MADAGASCAR

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	85	88	4,280 2,000	2,000	46	---	896	2,280	1,800	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,280 2,000	2,000	46	---	896	2,280	1,800	---	1,000
GRANTS				4,280 2,000	2,000	46	---	896	2,280	1,800	---	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	88	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
687-0102 AGRI. LIBERALIZATION & PROD. SUPPORT	*G	88	88	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
GRANTS				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
687-0004 LOCAL COST SUPPORT-MADAGASCAR	G	87	87	25 25	---	---	---	---	25	25	---	---
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	85	87	6,819 5,870	3,000	---	2,844	1,052	975	774	---	800

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

687 MADAGASCAR

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,844 5,895	3,000	---	2,844	1,052	1,000	799	---	800
		GRANTS		6,844 5,895	3,000	---	2,844	1,052	1,000	799	---	800
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL		TOTAL		15,124 7,895	5,000	46	2,844	1,948	3,280	2,599	4,000	3,800
		GRANTS		15,124 7,895	5,000	46	2,844	1,948	3,280	2,599	4,000	3,800
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
612-0202 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	79	82	9,000 9,000	9,000	8,013	---	535	---	452	---	---
612-0205 MALAWI UNION OF SAVINGS COOP DEV (PVO)	G	80	81	760 760	760	667	---	92	---	1	---	---
612-0214 RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	84	86	5,100 5,100	5,100	310	---	1,001	---	1,655	---	1,189
612-0215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	85	88	12,500 12,500	1,645	---	6,100	18	4,755	3,110	---	2,000
612-0219 MANAGEMENT ASSIST. TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO	G	83	83	2,828 2,828	2,828	829	---	563	---	683	---	753
612-0220 RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)	G	83	84	1,250 1,250	1,250	343	---	325	---	300	---	281
612-0227 PARASTATAL RESTRUCTURING	G	86	87	15,500 15,500	---	---	14,800	---	700	5,000	---	10,200
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	91	2,515 ---	---	---	---	---	2,515	---	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				49,453 46,938	20,583	10,162	20,900	2,534	7,970	11,201	---	14,523
GRANTS				49,453 46,938	20,583	10,162	20,900	2,534	7,970	11,201	---	14,523
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
612-0211 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	84	87	4,730 3,280	2,400	4	880	844	1,500	1,400	---	900

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,780 3,280	2,400	4	880	844	1,500	1,400	---	900
GRANTS				4,780 3,280	2,400	4	880	844	1,500	1,400	---	900
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
612-0207 RURAL WATER	G	80	88	6,000 6,000	6,000	3,950	---	1,510	---	300	---	240
612-0211 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	84	89	4,920 4,920	3,000	120	1,920	880	---	1,200	---	1,000
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	90	1,309 ---	---	---	---	---	1,309	---	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,229 10,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,390	1,309	1,500	---	1,340
GRANTS				12,229 10,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,390	1,309	1,500	---	1,340
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
612-0201 MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	G	80	88	8,314 8,314	8,314	2,515	---	2,470	---	2,800	---	230
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	90	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,814 8,314	8,314	2,515	---	2,470	---	2,800	---	430
GRANTS				9,814 8,314	8,314	2,515	---	2,470	---	2,800	---	430
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
612-0218 COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION	G	84	86	5,000 5,000	4,700	156	300	385	---	2,750	---	1,580
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000 5,000	4,700	156	300	385	---	2,750	---	1,580
GRANTS				5,000 5,000	4,700	156	300	385	---	2,750	---	1,580
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
612-0214 RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	84	88	500 500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250
612-0215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	85	88	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	550
612-0226 MULTIPLE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN HEALTH (P	*G	88	91	11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	200
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	91	9,176 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	600

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				22,176 2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	1,600
GRANTS				22,176 2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	1,600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
612-0225 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	85	85	15,000 15,000	15,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,600	---	5,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				15,000 15,000	15,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,600	---	5,800
GRANTS				15,000 15,000	15,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,600	---	5,800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				118,452 91,452	59,997	16,907	24,000	12,623	10,779	24,251	10,000	26,173
GRANTS				118,452 91,452	59,997	16,907	24,000	12,623	10,779	24,251	10,000	26,173
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 MALI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
685-0234	G	83	89	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)				80								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
				80								
GRANTS				80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
				80								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
685-0207	G	77	85	4,930	4,930	2,729	---	1,421	---	780	---	---
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING				4,930								
685-0210	G	76	87	19,995	16,913	14,342	1,482	2,007	1,600	2,245	---	1,401
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE				18,395								
685-0217	G	78	83	4,517	4,517	4,199	---	240	---	78	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY				4,517								
685-0218	G	82	88	16,220	15,665	7,021	2,555	3,110	---	3,536	---	3,000
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II				16,220								
685-0221	G	81	84	4,566	4,566	1,797	---	928	---	938	---	903
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING				4,566								
685-0225	G	80	80	500	500	303	---	69	---	68	---	60
TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN				500								
685-0226	G	81	87	7,750	3,750	3,099	2,000	635	2,000	850	---	1,400
SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II				7,750								
685-0227	G	86	91	2,900	---	---	1,200	---	1,650	860	---	800
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES				2,900								
685- 0241	G	87	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 MALI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
683-0232	G	85	92	8,233	6,560	---	1,723	243	---	2,500	---	2,000
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D				8,233								
683-0234	G	83	89	200	120	79	40	42	---	30	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)				200								
683-0237	G	85	87	708	358	358	---	---	350	300	---	50
VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)				853								
683-0934	G	84	84	500	500	69	---	431	---	---	---	---
ACTIVITIES PAYSANNES (PVO)				500								
683-0937	G	85	87	910	160	9	---	62	750	266	---	250
VILLAGE REFORESTATION				160								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				74,979	58,539	34,005	9,000	9,188	7,350	12,651	---	10,394
				71,779								
GRANTS				74,979	58,539	34,005	9,000	9,188	7,350	12,651	---	10,394
				71,779								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
683-0216	G	82	88	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II				---								
683-0227	G	86	91	4,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,710	---
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES				1,000								
683-0232	G	85	92	11,210	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750	---
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D				11,210								
683-0233	*G	85	91	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	200
OPERATION HAUTE VALLE II				---								
683-0234	G	83	89	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	21
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)				80								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

688 MALI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,390 12,290	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	221
GRANTS				27,390 12,290	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	221
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
688-0240 MALI ECON POL REFORM PROG	G	85	85	18,000 18,000	18,000	---	---	2,644	---	7,426	---	7,887
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,000 18,000	18,000	---	---	2,644	---	7,426	---	7,887
GRANTS				18,000 18,000	18,000	---	---	2,644	---	7,426	---	7,887
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				120,449 102,149	76,539	34,005	9,000	11,832	7,350	20,077	8,000	18,532
GRANTS				120,449 102,149	76,539	34,005	9,000	11,832	7,350	20,077	8,000	18,532
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

682 MAURITANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
682-0232	G	83	89	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P				80								
C												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
				80								
GRANTS				80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
				80								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
682-0205	G	73	81	2,736	2,736	2,711	---	75	---	---	---	---
RENEWABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				4,678								
682-0214	G	82	85	11,291	11,291	4,440	---	2,172	---	2,500	---	2,179
RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT				11,291								
682-0230	G	83	83	5,000	5,000	1,095	---	704	---	1,100	---	2,101
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES				5,000								
682-0231	G	83	83	106	106	---	---	2	---	60	---	44
SECTION 206, PROGRAM SUPPORT				106								
682-0232	G	83	89	200	120	87	40	47	40	45	---	21
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P				200								
C												
682-0233	G	84	87	6,591	3,731	127	1,100	475	1,760	1,100	---	1,000
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				6,000								
682-0934	G	85	87	700	500	---	---	422	200	180	---	98
DIRCL PLAIN OPERATIONS				500								
RESEARCH												
682-0957	G	84	86	3,820	1,960	16	1,860	595	---	650	---	650
DMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II				3,820								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

652 MAURITANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				30,494 31,595	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	---	6,093
GRANTS				30,494 31,595	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	---	6,093
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
682-0232 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C	G	83	89	80 80	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	24
682-0237 MAURITANIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	*G	88	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,960	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,080 80	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,024
GRANTS				5,080 80	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,024
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				35,654 31,755	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	3,000	7,141
GRANTS				35,654 31,755	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	3,000	7,141
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

642 MAURITIUS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
642-0002	G	79	80	250	250	58	---	104	---	88	---	---
HOUSING TA GRANT				250								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				250	250	58	---	104	---	88	---	---
				250								
GRANTS				250	250	58	---	104	---	88	---	---
				250								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
642-0010	*G	88	88	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000

GRANTS				1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
642-0006	G	85	85	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV				2,000								
642-0007	G	86	86	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V				1,914								
642-0008	G	85	85	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	---	---
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM				5,000								
642-0009	G	87	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 MAURITIUS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,914 8,914	7,000	---	1,914	4,000	1,000	5,914	---	---
	GRANTS			9,914 8,914	7,000	---	1,914	4,000	1,000	5,914	---	---
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			11,664 9,164	7,250	58	1,914	4,104	1,000	6,002	1,500	1,000
	GRANTS			11,664 9,164	7,250	58	1,914	4,104	1,000	6,002	1,500	1,000
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

656 MOZAMBIQUE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
656-0201	G	84	90	40,000	1,000	2	---	141	---	230	---	450
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION				1,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,000	1,000	2	---	141	---	230	---	450
				1,000								
GRANTS				40,000	1,000	2	---	141	---	230	---	450
				1,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
656-0201	G	84	90	39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	200
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	200

GRANTS				39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	200

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
656-000A	G	87	87	165	---	---	---	---	165	165	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-MOZAMBIQUE				165								
656-0201	G	84	90	39,405	20,000	4,902	9,570	7,034	9,835	9,500	---	17,969
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION				37,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				39,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	7,034	10,000	9,665	---	17,969
				37,165								
GRANTS				39,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	7,034	10,000	9,665	---	17,969
				37,165								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

656 MOZAMBIQUE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		118,570 38,165	21,000	4,904	9,570	7,175	10,000	9,895	10,000	18,619
		GRANTS		118,570 38,165	21,000	4,904	9,570	7,175	10,000	9,895	10,000	18,619
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 NIGER

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
683-0249	G	83	89	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				50								
683-0256	G	87	90	12,511	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500
APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,561	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,530
				50								
GRANTS				12,561	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,530
				50								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
683-0208	G	78	86	2,000	2,000	1,865	---	4	---	131	---	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT				2,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000	2,000	1,865	---	4	---	131	---	---
				2,000								
GRANTS				2,000	2,000	1,865	---	4	---	131	---	---
				2,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
683-0254	G	86	90	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	500
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	500

GRANTS				1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	500

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 NIGER

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
683-0203	G	78	86	14,329	13,429	8,453	900	1,573	---	2,600	---	1,098
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT				16,379								
683-0225	G	82	85	11,660	11,660	3,757	---	2,061	---	2,400	---	1,500
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH				11,660								
683-0226	G	79	82	5,030	5,030	3,321	---	278	---	1,431	---	---
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				5,030								
683-0229	G	81	82	2,000	2,000	985	---	361	---	375	---	150
EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING				2,000								
683-0230	G	80	86	4,039	3,839	2,469	250	399	---	775	---	319
FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING				4,223								
683-0234	G	82	87	19,900	14,613	3,892	3,176	4,611	2,111	4,750	---	3,900
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT				19,900								
683-0237	G	81	81	1,145	1,145	756	---	135	---	254	---	---
LITERACY TRAINING				1,145								
683-0240	G	81	87	14,897	13,582	7,585	---	2,212	1,315	2,400	---	2,335
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II				14,897								
683-0242	G	83	85	13,394	13,394	4,520	---	2,961	---	1,500	---	1,744
INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION				17,500								
683-0245	G	83	83	750	750	467	---	206	---	77	---	---
RURAL IRRIGATED AGRI DEV II (PVO)				750								
683-0246	G	84	87	13,127	3,000	27	8,127	504	2,000	6,000	---	3,899
RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT				17,627								
683-0249	G	83	86	260	120	43	40	57	100	72	---	50
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P O				260								
683-0254	G	86	90	7,007	---	---	3,507	---	3,500	2,000	---	3,510
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				7,007								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 NIGER

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
683-0256	G	87	90	5,974	---	---	---	---	5,974	500	---	2,500
APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				---								
683-0937	G	84	84	348	348	92	---	155	---	101	---	---
MATERNAL LANGUAGES TEXTS				348								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				113,910	82,910	36,367	16,000	15,513	15,000	25,235	---	21,005
				118,726								
GRANTS				113,910	82,910	36,367	16,000	15,513	15,000	25,235	---	21,005
				118,726								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
683-0249	G	83	83	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P				50								
C												
683-0254	G	85	90	7,993	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,950	3,510
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				7,993								
683-0256	G	87	90	12,511	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,476	2,500
APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				---								
683-0257	*G	88	91	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	4,750
AGRI. SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
GRANT II												
683-0258	*G	88	91	6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,524	1,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				62,154	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	11,790
				8,043								
GRANTS				62,154	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	11,790
				8,043								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
683-000A	G	87	87	---	---	---	---	---	95	95	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-NIGER				---								

*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, 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 aplanned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 NIGER

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
683-0247	G	83	87	26,373	15,000	10,000	4,373	5,000	1,905	4,785	---	---
RURAL DEV. SECTOR GRANT-ESF				17,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,373	15,000	10,000	4,373	5,000	2,000	4,880	---	---
				17,000								
GRANTS				26,373	15,000	10,000	4,373	5,000	2,000	4,880	---	---
				17,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				218,498	99,910	48,232	20,373	20,517	18,500	30,246	16,000	35,825
				145,819								
GRANTS				213,498	99,910	48,232	20,373	20,517	18,500	30,246	16,000	35,825
				145,819								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

696 RWANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
696-0107 LOCAL CROP STORAGE	G		79	80	2,573 2,573	2,573	2,053	---	235	---	235	---	---
696-0109 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G		79	83	5,126 5,126	5,126	3,927	---	718	---	481	---	---
696-0110 FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G		84	88	10,600 10,600	4,700	418	3,000	1,935	2,900	2,375	---	2,300
696-0112 FISH CULTURE	G		81	82	2,450 2,470	2,450	985	---	592	---	500	---	373
696-0115 RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS	G		81	83	3,706 3,706	3,706	2,451	---	449	---	530	---	276
696-0116 FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II	G		81	83	2,900 2,900	2,900	1,400	---	447	---	500	---	400
696-0119 COOPERATIVE TRAINING CENTER (PVO)	G		81	83	897 897	897	648	---	248	---	1	---	---
696-0121 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G		84	87	4,000 4,064	1,000	310	1,500	259	1,500	850	---	950
696-0122 COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)	G		85	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	---	---	176	---	500	---	500
696-0123 CROPPING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G		83	83	515 515	515	402	---	55	---	58	---	---
696-0127 AG SURVEYS AND POLICY ANALYSIS	G		86	90	3,100 3,100	---	---	1,500	---	1,600	1,500	---	1,600

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

696 RWANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				37,367 37,451	25,367	12,594	6,000	5,164	6,000	7,530	---	6,399
GRANTS				37,367 37,451	25,367	12,594	6,000	5,164	6,000	7,530	---	6,399
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
696-0113 MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING	G	81	84	6,250 6,250	6,250	2,659	---	1,712	---	1,000	---	230
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,250 6,250	6,250	2,659	---	1,712	---	1,000	---	230
GRANTS				6,250 6,250	6,250	2,659	---	1,712	---	1,000	---	230
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
696-0110 FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	84	85	2,700 2,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,700	---
696-0127 AG SURVEYS AND POLICY ANALYSIS	G	86	89	3,900 3,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	600
696-0128 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH CARE (MCH/FP)	*G	86	93	7,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,600 6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
GRANTS				13,600 6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 RWANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
695-0126 POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG. & EMPLO	G	85	85	12,000 12,000	12,000	---	---	3,575	---	3,600	---	4,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,000 12,000	12,000	---	---	3,575	---	3,600	---	4,100
GRANTS				12,000 12,000	12,000	---	---	3,575	---	3,600	---	4,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				69,217 62,301	43,617	15,253	6,000	10,451	6,000	12,130	6,000	11,529
GRANTS				69,217 62,301	43,617	15,253	6,000	10,451	6,000	12,130	6,000	11,529
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

655 SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
655-0002	G		86	88	900	---	---	600	---	300	100	---	250
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING					900								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					900	---	---	600	---	300	100	---	250
					900								
GRANTS					900	---	---	600	---	300	100	---	250
					900								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA													
655-0002	G		86	88	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---

GRANTS					300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---

LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					1,200	---	---	600	---	300	100	300	250
					900								
GRANTS					1,200	---	---	600	---	300	100	300	250
					900								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
685-0208	G		77	84	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS													
685-0269	G		87	90	11,000 11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT													
685-0270	G		83	85	50 50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C													
685-0281	G		85	88	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES													
685-0957	G		84	88	1,552 1,552	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	900
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II													
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,102 14,102	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6,730
GRANTS					14,102 14,102	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6,730
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
685-0510	G		85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
GRANTS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
685-0202 RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT I	G	75	83	2,316 2,316	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
685-0205 CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	78	84	21,346 21,346	21,346	19,033	---	2,058	---	255	---	---
685-0208 SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	77	84	3,639 3,639	3,639	3,342	---	292	---	5	---	---
685-0217 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	79	84	2,248 2,248	2,248	2,083	---	151	---	9	---	---
685-0218 SAED TRAINING	G	78	82	4,530 4,530	4,530	3,629	---	176	---	725	---	---
685-0222 YOUTH JOB DEV-YMCA/ORGN REHAB TRNG(PVO)	G	79	84	3,235 3,235	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
685-0223 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	81	85	5,350 5,350	5,350	3,239	---	1,353	---	758	---	---
685-0235 SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	G	80	83	7,700 7,700	7,700	5,421	---	260	---	1,500	---	519
685-0242 RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	84	87	10,125 9,225	9,225	1,099	---	1,293	900	1,500	---	2,500
685-0248 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES II	G	85	92	20,600 20,000	9,450	---	10,550	1,679	600	2,500	---	3,000
685-0249 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	83	83	5,000 5,000	5,000	4,723	---	243	---	34	---	---
685-0250 MILLET PROCESSING	G	81	86	950 950	900	616	50	334	---	---	---	---
685-0256 RURAL MANAGEMENT (ENEA)	G	82	84	3,365 3,365	3,365	1,231	---	843	---	1,200	---	91
685-0260 COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	84	84	9,000 9,000	9,000	134	---	1,055	---	2,500	---	2,500

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
685-0269	G	87	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	3,500	---	4,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT				10,000								
685-0270	G	83	88	200	120	98	40	59	40	43	---	---
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				200								
685-0280	G	85	87	8,500	5,000	---	3,000	419	500	2,000	---	2,500
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT				8,500								
685-0281	G	85	88	4,703	2,200	---	235	194	2,268	2,500	---	2,000
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES				4,703								
685-0285	G	86	87	10,000	---	---	5,500	---	4,500	1,000	---	2,000
REFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION				10,000								
685-0957	G	84	88	2,043	2,043	---	---	59	---	1,000	---	1,300
DMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II				2,043								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				134,850	91,116	44,653	19,375	10,468	18,808	21,034	---	20,910
				133,350								
GRANTS				134,850	91,116	44,653	19,375	10,468	18,808	21,034	---	20,910
				133,350								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
685-0269	G	87	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT				10,000								
685-0270	G	83	88	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	40
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				50								
685-0281	G	85	88	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,300
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES				1,500								
685-0295	*G	88	91	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,100
SOUTHERN ZONE WATER MANAGEMENT				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
685-0310	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
685-0957	G	84	88	950 950	---	---	---	---	---	---	950	500
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,500 12,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	6,540
GRANTS				32,500 12,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	6,540
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
685-000A	G	87	87	425 425	---	---	---	---	425	425	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-SENEGAL												
685-0288	G	86	86	12,484 12,484	---	---	12,484	11,484	---	1,000	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV												
685-0289	G	87	87	11,575 11,575	---	---	---	---	11,575	11,575	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V												
685-0290	*G	88	88	14,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,000	14,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VI												
685-0291	G	86	86	15,000 15,000	---	---	15,000	5,000	---	5,000	---	5,000
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				53,484 39,484	---	---	27,484	16,484	12,000	18,000	14,000	19,000
GRANTS				53,484 39,484	---	---	27,484	16,484	12,000	18,000	14,000	19,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		234,936 199,436	91,116	44,653	46,859	26,952	30,808	39,035	32,000	53,280
		GRANTS		234,936 199,436	91,116	44,653	46,859	26,952	30,808	39,035	32,000	53,280
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

662 SEYCHELLES

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
662-0002 FOOD CROP RESEARCH	G	79	81	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
662-0005 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	85	85	2,000 2,000	2,000	603	---	302	---	595	---	---
662-0007 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	86	86	1,914 1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	1,314	---	600
662-0008 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	G	87	87	2,000 2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	600	---	1,400
662-0009 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	*G	88	88	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	302	2,000	2,509	3,000	3,000
GRANTS				5,914 3,914	2,000	603	1,914	302	2,000	2,509	3,000	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				3,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	802	2,000	2,510	3,000	3,000
GRANTS				3,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	802	2,000	2,510	3,000	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

636 SIERRA LEONE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
636-0102	G	78	84	9,063	9,063	6,245	---	1,046	---	1,772	---	---
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION				9,063								
636-0170	G	87	92	1,145	---	---	---	---	1,145	500	---	645
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,208	9,063	6,245	---	1,046	1,145	2,272	---	645
				9,063								
GRANTS				10,208	9,063	6,245	---	1,046	1,145	2,272	---	645
				9,063								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
636-0169	G	82	82	679	679	601	---	76	---	2	---	---
DICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING II (PVO)				679								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				679	679	601	---	76	---	2	---	---
				679								
GRANTS				679	679	601	---	76	---	2	---	---
				679								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
636-0170	G	87	92	6,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,000
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,000

GRANTS				6,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,000

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

636 SIERRA LEONE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		17,142 9,742	9,742	6,846	---	1,122	1,145	2,274	1,300	1,645
		GRANTS		17,142 9,742	9,742	6,846	---	1,122	1,145	2,274	1,300	1,645
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
649-0104 COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	79	84	11,944 12,244	11,944	7,737	---	2,160	---	2,047	---	---
649-0106 CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT	G	79	85	14,444 14,944	14,444	6,500	---	2,524	---	2,200	---	2,000
649-0107 LIVESTOCK MARKETING & HEALTH	G	84	87	17,000 17,500	10,300	55	3,500	590	3,200	3,500	---	3,000
649-0112 AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS	G	79	82	5,435 5,635	2,435	6,064	---	1,775	---	596	---	---
649-0113 BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT	G	80	85	10,671 11,171	10,671	5,102	---	2,223	---	2,500	---	841
649-0129 SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT	G	87	92	2,512 ---	---	---	---	---	2,512	500	---	300
649-0134 JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES	G	83	86	3,550 3,550	3,000	1,063	550	2,780	---	2,300	---	2,407
649-0135 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	86	4,350 6,350	900	---	5,434	---	3,016	1,500	---	2,500
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	300	34	450	41	400	400	---	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				82,906 81,394	64,994	26,555	9,934	12,093	9,128	15,543	---	11,448
GRANTS				82,906 81,394	64,994	26,555	9,934	12,098	9,128	15,543	---	11,448
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
649-0131 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	84	86	10,100 10,100	4,490	297	5,610	1,559	---	3,500	---	3,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,100 10,100	4,490	297	5,610	1,559	---	3,500	---	3,000
GRANTS				10,100 10,100	4,490	297	5,610	1,559	---	3,500	---	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
649-0102 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	79	83	8,876 15,200	8,876	8,410	---	322	---	144	---	---
649-0104 COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	79	83	6,556 6,556	6,556	6,291	---	179	---	86	---	---
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	7,600 8,700	2,000	---	4,600	---	1,000	1,000	---	2,000
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	200	125	---	61	100	100	---	14
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,032 28,456	17,632	14,826	4,600	562	1,100	1,330	---	2,014
GRANTS				23,032 28,456	17,632	14,826	4,600	562	1,100	1,330	---	2,014
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
649-0119 MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.	G	85	91	7,700 7,700	2,700	---	2,000	512	3,000	1,500	---	3,000
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	36	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,700 7,700	2,700	---	2,000	512	3,000	1,536	---	3,000
GRANTS				7,700 7,700	2,700	---	2,000	512	3,000	1,536	---	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	1,000 3,150	1,000	---	---	37	---	400	---	400
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	15	15	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,000 3,150	1,000	---	---	37	15	415	---	400
GRANTS				1,000 3,150	1,000	---	---	37	15	415	---	400
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
649-0119 MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.	G	85	91	10,800 10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
649-0129 SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT	G	87	92	12,488 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,250	200
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	250 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	---
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,538 10,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	1,700
GRANTS				23,538 10,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	1,700
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
649-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I	G	82	82	18,500 18,500	18,500	17,965	---	462	---	73	---	---
649-K603 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	83	83	16,000 16,000	16,000	13,435	---	2,023	---	537	---	---
649-K604 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	85	85	27,000 27,000	27,000	---	---	23,934	---	3,066	---	---
649-K605 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	86	86	21,011 21,011	---	---	21,011	---	---	21,011	---	---
649-K606 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	87	87	15,500 ---	---	---	---	---	15,500	---	---	15,500
649-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-SOMALIA	G	87	87	455 455	---	---	---	---	455	455	---	---
649-0114 KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION	G	82	85	36,000 42,000	36,000	2,632	---	12,905	---	10,465	---	9,998
649-0132 POLICY INITIATIVE & PRIVATIZATION STUDIE	G	83	89	7,000 7,000	2,500	512	1,000	1,175	1,545	750	1,000	1,500
649-0143 PRIVATE/PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	*G	86	88	22,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	7,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				163,466 131,966	100,000	34,544	22,011	40,504	17,500	36,357	23,000	33,998
	GRANTS			163,466 131,966	100,000	34,544	22,011	40,504	17,500	36,357	23,000	33,998
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			311,742 273,566	190,816	76,222	44,155	55,272	30,743	58,681	38,000	55,560
	GRANTS			311,742 273,566	190,816	76,222	44,155	55,272	30,743	58,681	38,000	55,560
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	--THROUGH FY85-- OBLIGATIONS	--THROUGH FY85-- EXPENDITURES	--ACTUAL FY86-- OBLIGATIONS	--ACTUAL FY86-- EXPENDITURES	--ESTIMATED FY87-- OBLIGATIONS	--ESTIMATED FY87-- EXPENDITURES	--PROPOSED FY88-- OBLIGATIONS	--PROPOSED FY88-- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
647-0302 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS	G	86	89	550 840	--	--	550	--	--	225	--	325
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				550 840	--	--	550	--	--	225	--	325
GRANTS				--	--	--	550	--	--	225	--	325
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
674-0213 TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	96	65,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	3,000
674-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING	G	83	88	3,593 2,343	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,400
674-0230 SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROG	G	85	89	5,640 5,640	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	1,500
674-0301 COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	G	86	89	5,240 1,240	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	2,000
674-0302 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS	G	86	89	6,660 2,660	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	1,500
674-0303 BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	40,000 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	500
674-0304 SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	87	C	-- --	--	--	--	--	--	--	275	275
674-0305 HUMAN RIGHTS	G	87	C	-- --	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,500
674-0308 SECONDARY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	88	1,725 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,725	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				127,858 11,883	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	12,075
GRANTS				127,858 11,883	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	12,075
LOANS									--	--	--	--

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C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans) **CP 88**

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	--THROUGH FY85-- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	--ACTUAL FY86-- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	--ESTIMATED FY87-- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	**--PROPOSED FY88-- OBLIGATIONS**	**EXPENDITURES**
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
674-0213	G	82	96	--	--	--	--	--	1,575	1,000	--	**575**
TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS				1,575								
674-0223	G	83	88	2,500	--	--	1,500	--	1,000	500	--	**500**
LABOR UNION TRAINING				1,500								
674-0230	G	85	89	--	--	--	500	--	1,000	200	--	**200**
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROG				1,500								
674-0301												
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	G	86	89	4,760	--	--	2,260	--	2,500	500	--	**1,500**
				4,760								
674-0302												
EDUCATION SUPPORT FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS	G	86	89	2,500	--	--	--	--	2,500	200	--	**200**
				2,500								
674-0303												
BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	40,000	--	--	--	--	3,000	200	--	**200**
				--								
674-0304	G	87	C	--	--	--	--	--	275	100	--	**100**
SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT				--								
674-0305	G	87	C	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	300	--	**500**
HUMAN RIGHTS				--								
674-0306												
BUILDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	G	86	88	712	--	--	212	--	500	112	--	**100**
				400								
674-0307												
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS	G	86	88	1,000	--	--	500	--	500	500	--	--
				500								
674-0308												
SECONDARY SCHOOL				1,350	--	--	--	--	1,350	500	--	**400**
SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	88	--								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT**				52,822	--	--	4,972	--	15,700	4,112	--	4,275
				12,735								
GRANTS				52,822	--	--	4,972	--	15,700	4,112	--	4,275
				12,735								
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY **				181,230			5,522		15,700	4,337	25,000	16,675
				25,458								
GRANTS				181,230			5,522		15,700	4,337	25,000	16,675
				25,458								
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

** Equals total funded from South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans) Program

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

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans) CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	--THROUGH FY85-- OBLIGATIONS	--THROUGH FY85-- EXPENDITURES	--ACTUAL FY86-- OBLIGATIONS	--ACTUAL FY86-- EXPENDITURES	--ESTIMATED FY87-- OBLIGATIONS	--ESTIMATED FY87-- EXPENDITURES	--PROPOSED FY88-- OBLIGATIONS	--PROPOSED FY88-- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
674-0213												
TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	89	(15,050) (15,050)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,000)	(2,079)	--	(1,000)	--	(1,000)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				(15,050) (15,050)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,000	(2,079)	--	(1,000)	--	(1,000)
GRANTS				(15,050) (15,050)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,000)	(2,079)	--	(1,000)	--	(1,000)
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
674-0213												
TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	89	(11,831) (7,831)	(4,831)	(2,790)	(3,000)	(1,359)	(4,000)	(2,000)	--	(1,000)
674-0220												
ENTREPRENUERIAL TRAINING	G	83	85	(3,000) (3,000)	(3,000)	(373)	--	(1,034)	--	(1,000)	--	--
674-0222	G	83	86	(89) (89)	--	--	(89)	(28)	--	(31)	--	(30)
UNIVERSITY PREPARATION												
674-0223	G	83	87	(2,693) (3,843)	(1,893)	(828)	--	(1,065)	(800)	(500)	--	(500)
LABOR UNION TRAINING												
674-0230	G	85	89	(10,860) (10,860)	(860)	--	(6,000)	(6)	(4,000)	(1,360)	--	(1,360)
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES												
674-0235	G	85	90	(104) (104)	--	--	(104)	--	--	(52)	--	(52)
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
674-0308	G	87	91	(500) --	--	--	--	--	(500)	--	--	(200)
SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIP												
674-9801	G	79	C	-- --	(1,524)	(547)	(1,600)	(798)	--	(500)	--	(500)
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND (S.A.)												
674-9901												
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	80	C	-- --	(989)	(704)	(285)	(126)	--	(200)	--	(200)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				(29,077) (25,727)	(13,097)	(5,242)	(11,078)	(4,416)	(9,300)	(5,643)	--	(3,842)
GRANTS				(29,077) (25,727)	(13,097)	(5,242)	(11,078)	(4,416)	(9,300)	(5,643)	--	(3,842)
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
650-0012	G	79	88	5,100	2,000	1,413	---	115	3,100	1,472	---	1,000
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING				5,100								
650-0018	G	78	83	12,032	12,032	11,324	---	192	---	516	---	---
BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG DEVELOPMENT				12,032								
650-0020	G	78	82	25,383	25,383	13,854	---	4,843	---	2,000	---	2,000
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				26,000								
650-0021	G	79	82	6,420	6,420	6,246	---	100	---	74	---	---
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				6,640								
650-0031	G	80	82	3,547	3,547	3,208	---	---	---	339	---	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I				3,628								
650-0041	G	81	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY				1,000								
650-0043	G	83	86	10,737	10,737	2,924	---	389	---	2,000	---	2,000
SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB.				19,700								
650-0046	G	82	83	4,820	4,820	1,392	---	---	---	1,400	---	2,028
SOUTHERN REGION AGRI. DEV. I				10,100								
650-0047	G	81	87	13,730	7,300	2,919	---	1,250	6,430	1,000	---	2,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS				13,730								
650-0054	G	85	88	11,452	2,000	---	6,000	402	3,452	1,000	---	1,000
KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)				11,452								
650-0064	G	87	87	500	---	---	---	---	500	300	---	200
EASTERN REFORESTATION CARE (OPG)				---								
650-0069	G	84	86	60,000	36,544	19	23,456	170	---	5,000	---	10,000
W. SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD				60,000								
650-0081	G	87	89	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	250	---	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SEED				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-0082	G	87	92	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	100	---	1,000
REFORESTATION AND ANTIDESERTIFICATION				---								
650-0510	G	85	C	---	450	51	169	206	730	491	---	200
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				165,221	111,233	43,350	29,625	7,667	19,712	16,442	---	22,928
				169,382								
GRANTS				165,221	111,233	43,350	29,625	7,667	19,712	16,442	---	22,928
				169,382								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
650-0030	G	80	85	1,881	1,881	578	---	86	---	500	---	500
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT				1,881								
650-0063	G	82	85	1,796	1,796	248	---	121	---	400	---	900
MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)				1,796								
650-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	50	50	---	50
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,677	3,677	826	---	207	50	950	---	1,450
				3,677								
GRANTS				3,677	3,677	826	---	207	50	950	---	1,450
				3,677								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
650-0011	G	78	80	5,863	5,863	5,716	---	2	---	145	---	---
NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE				5,863								
650-0030	G	80	85	16,182	16,182	5,468	---	1,395	---	2,000	---	2,000
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT				16,182								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-0073	G	85	85	2,122	2,122	990	---	121	---	506	---	500
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION				2,122								
650-0510	G	85	C	---	58	---	---	---	70	128	---	50
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,167	24,225	12,174	---	1,518	70	2,779	---	2,550
				24,167								
GRANTS				24,167	24,225	12,174	---	1,518	70	2,779	---	2,550
				24,167								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
650-0084	G	87	92	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	---	600
CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	---	600

GRANTS				2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	---	600

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
650-0012	G	79	88	1,200	1,200	261	---	126	---	500	---	313
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING				1,200								
650-0036	G	80	80	10,000	10,000	9,283	---	277	---	440	---	---
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD				10,000								
650-0041	G	81	88	3,900	3,500	2,230	300	786	100	784	---	700
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY				3,900								
650-0059	G	82	87	6,955	5,455	3,287	1,000	1,624	500	1,000	---	544
ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT				6,450								
650-0510	G	85	C	---	207	38	63	160	40	112	---	10
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				22,055 23,550	20,362	15,099	1,363	2,973	640	2,836	---	1,567
GRANTS				22,055 23,550	20,362	15,099	1,363	2,973	640	2,836	---	1,567
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
650-0012 REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	79	88	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
650-0041 RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	81	86	700 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
650-0054 KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)	G	85	88	5,410 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,410	1,000
650-0081 PRIVATE SECTOR SEED	G	87	89	6,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,000
650-0083 REMOTE SENSING	*G	88	86	2,800 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	500
650-0084 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT	G	87	92	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
650-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	590	210
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,410 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	4,810
GRANTS				25,410 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	4,810
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
650-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	81	81	50,000 50,000	50,000	49,894	---	48	---	58	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-K603	G	82	82	100,000	100,000	97,941	---	84	---	1,975	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III				100,000								
650-K604	G	83	83	60,250	60,250	44,444	---	5,620	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV				60,250								
650-K606	G	84	84	102,000	102,000	43,599	---	39,227	---	19,174	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V				102,000								
650-K608	G	85	85	111,000	111,000	---	---	39,351	---	30,000	---	30,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI				111,000								
650-K609	G	86	86	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII				10,000								
650-K611	*G	88	88	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	18,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IX				---								
650-0071	G	83	85	5,000	5,000	938	---	292	---	1,000	---	1,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION				5,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				456,250	428,250	236,816	10,000	84,622	---	57,207	18,000	54,000
				438,250								
GRANTS				456,250	428,250	236,816	10,000	84,622	---	57,207	18,000	54,000
				438,250								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				698,780	587,747	308,265	40,988	96,987	22,472	80,414	36,000	87,905
				659,026								
GRANTS				698,780	587,747	308,265	40,988	96,987	22,472	80,414	36,000	87,905
				659,026								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
645-0068	G	78	82	3,337	3,387	3,185	---	---	---	202	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT				3,387								
645-0068	L	78	82	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	---	---	563	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT				4,031								
645-0212	G	81	85	10,882	10,882	4,561	---	2,998	---	1,800	---	1,400
CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG				12,900								
645-0213	G	80	85	483	483	321	---	162	---	---	---	---
SWINE PRODUCTION AND COOP DEV (PVO)				483								
645-0218	G	84	89	1,699	---	---	1,699	---	---	450	---	400
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				1,699								
645-0224	G	84	84	1,250	1,250	245	---	550	---	455	---	---
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION				1,250								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,732	20,033	11,780	1,699	3,710	---	3,470	---	1,800
				23,750								
GRANTS				17,701	16,002	8,312	1,699	3,710	---	2,907	---	1,800
				19,719								
LOANS				4,031	4,031	3,468	---	---	---	563	---	---
				4,031								
POPULATION PLANNING												
645-0220	G	85	89	35	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE				35								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				35	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---
				35								
GRANTS				35	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---
				35								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HEALTH												
645-0062	G	77	81	2,199	2,199	2,113	---	---	---	86	---	---
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING				2,199								
645-0087	G	79	87	5,297	3,297	2,698	1,000	---	1,000	755	---	851
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL				4,297								
645-0215	G	81	85	1,126	1,126	992	---	8	---	126	---	---
HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (PVO)				1,126								
645-0220	G	85	89	3,000	2,000	---	983	---	1,000	1,532	---	149
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE				3,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,622	8,622	5,803	1,983	8	2,000	2,499	---	1,000
				10,622								
GRANTS				11,622	8,622	5,803	1,983	8	2,000	2,499	---	1,000
				10,622								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
645-0069	G	78	84	6,747	6,747	5,640	---	375	---	232	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING				7,637								
645-0214	G	83	87	5,595	2,795	735	1,200	336	1,600	1,800	---	2,000
TEACHER TRAINING				5,595								
645-0218	G	84	89	12,313	5,085	798	3,828	1,646	3,400	4,000	---	4,000
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				12,313								
645-0227	G	86	86	400	---	---	400	---	---	125	---	140
TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS				400								

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,055 25,945	14,627	7,173	5,428	2,857	5,000	6,157	---	6,140
GRANTS				25,055 25,945	14,627	7,173	5,428	2,857	5,000	6,157	---	6,140
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
645-0222 SMALL ENTERPRISE SUPPORT (PVO)	G	86	86	250 250	---	---	250	114	---	70	---	50
645-0227 TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS	G	86	86	350 350	---	---	350	---	---	125	---	140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				600 600	---	---	600	114	---	195	---	190
GRANTS				600 600	---	---	600	114	---	195	---	190
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
645-0218 SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	84	89	5,607 5,607	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
645-0220 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	85	89	2,665 2,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
645-0228 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	*G	88	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	355
645-0229 COMMERCIAL AG PROD. AND MARKETING	*G	88	91	7,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	500

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,772 8,272	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	2,055
GRANTS				16,772 8,272	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	2,055
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
645-0218 SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	84	89	11 11	---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11 11	---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---
GRANTS				11 11	---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
645-0068 RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	78	82	4,900 7,066	4,900	4,516	---	---	---	384	---	---
645-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	78	84	1,655 1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,555 8,721	6,555	6,017	---	154	---	384	---	---
GRANTS				1,655 1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---	---	---
LOANS				4,900 7,066	4,900	4,516	---	---	---	384	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		82,382 77,956	49,837	30,773	9,756	6,843	7,000	12,751	6,500	11,185
		GRANTS		73,451 66,859	40,906	22,789	9,756	6,843	7,000	11,804	6,500	11,185
		LOANS		8,931 11,097	8,931	7,984	---	---	---	947	---	---

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

621 TANZANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
621-0135 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	G	76	78	2,356 2,356	2,356	2,273	---	7	---	---	---	---
621-0155 RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME	G	80	82	10,175 10,175	10,175	8,393	---	1,069	---	---	---	---
621-0156 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	82	82	3,000 3,000	3,000	1,442	---	787	---	214	---	557
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				15,531 15,531	15,531	12,608	---	1,863	---	214	---	557
GRANTS				15,531 15,531	15,531	12,608	---	1,863	---	214	---	557
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
621-0150 SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	G	79	80	5,249 5,249	5,249	4,655	---	155	---	439	---	---
621-0154 CONT ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO)	G	80	80	2,206 2,206	2,206	1,734	---	417	---	55	---	---
621-0163 ZANZIBAR MALARIA	L	81	81	7,460 7,460	7,460	2,120	---	931	---	1,091	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,915 14,915	14,915	8,509	---	1,503	---	1,585	---	1,000
GRANTS				7,455 7,455	7,455	6,389	---	572	---	494	---	---
LOANS				7,460 7,460	7,460	2,120	---	931	---	1,091	---	1,000

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

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CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

621 TANZANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
621-0149 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I	G	79	80	6,000 6,000	6,000	5,243	---	87	---	670	---	---
621-0161 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	G	81	84	5,455 5,455	5,455	3,262	---	1,664	---	200	---	239
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,455 11,455	11,455	8,505	---	1,751	---	870	---	239
GRANTS				11,455 11,455	11,455	8,505	---	1,751	---	870	---	239
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
621-0180 AGRI. SECTOR REHABILITATION	*G	86	88	4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
GRANTS				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				45,901 41,901	41,901	29,622	---	5,117	---	2,669	4,000	2,796
GRANTS				38,441 34,441	34,441	27,502	---	4,186	---	1,578	4,000	1,796
LOANS				7,460 7,460	7,460	2,120	---	931	---	1,091	---	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

693 TOGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
693-0217	G	81	81	1,000	1,000	706	---	---	---	294	---	---
DICI- DAVIE COMMUNITY FARM PHASE I (PVO)				1,000								
693-0218	G	83	88	4,990	3,230	1,323	844	715	551	850	---	756
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)				4,990								
693-0224	G	83	86	2,150	1,434	494	716	335	---	250	---	200
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				2,150								
693-0226	G	84	87	3,500	1,167	550	1,500	449	833	650	---	400
SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV. (PVO)				3,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,640	6,831	3,073	3,060	1,499	1,384	2,044	---	1,356
				11,640								
GRANTS				11,640	6,831	3,073	3,060	1,499	1,384	2,044	---	1,356
				11,640								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
693-0225	G	87	91	400	---	---	---	---	400	200	---	200
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				400	---	---	---	---	400	200	---	200

GRANTS				400	---	---	---	---	400	200	---	200

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
693-0210	G	80	85	11,739	11,739	7,773	---	2,025	---	1,500	---	441
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION				11,739								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

693 TOGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
693-0212	G	77	78	1,078	1,078	801	---	23	---	254	---	---
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH CENTER				1,078								
693-0228	G	87	91	911	---	---	---	---	911	750	---	150
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,728	12,817	8,574	---	2,048	911	2,504	---	591
				12,817								
GRANTS				13,728	12,817	8,574	---	2,048	911	2,504	---	591
				12,817								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
693-0218	G	83	88	240	---	---	---	---	---	---	240	40
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)				240								
693-0227	*G	83	95	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	860	860
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STRENGTHENING				---								
693-0228	G	87	94	7,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,100
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				19,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
				240								
GRANTS				19,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
				240								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
693-0229	G	86	86	7,850	---	---	7,850	---	---	4,250	---	3,000
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM				7,850								

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.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

693 TOGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,850 7,850	---	---	7,850	---	---	4,250	---	3,000
		GRANTS		7,850 7,850	---	---	7,850	---	---	4,250	---	3,000
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		53,558 32,547	19,648	11,647	10,910	3,547	2,695	8,998	3,000	7,147
		GRANTS		53,558 32,547	19,648	11,647	10,910	3,547	2,695	8,998	3,000	7,147
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

617 UGANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
617-0102 FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	81	86	11,999 11,999	8,999	5,990	3,000	1,332	---	4,300	---	377
617-0103 MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	83	85	9,900 13,100	9,900	1,000	---	1,557	---	6,800	---	543
617-0104 REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES	G	84	89	11,350 11,350	6,000	13	---	91	5,350	2,000	---	6,000
617-0108 RURAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	86	86	5,482 5,482	---	---	5,482	---	---	3,100	---	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				38,731 41,931	24,899	7,003	8,482	2,980	5,350	16,200	---	8,620
GRANTS				38,731 41,931	24,899	7,003	8,482	2,980	5,350	16,200	---	8,620
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
617-0107 ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)	G	84	86	3,600 3,600	3,050	98	550	615	---	1,800	---	1,087
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,600 3,600	3,050	98	550	615	---	1,800	---	1,087
GRANTS				3,600 3,600	3,050	98	550	615	---	1,800	---	1,087
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
617-0110 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT	G	87	88	1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

617 UGANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
GRANTS				1,200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
617-0104 REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES	G	84	89	6,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	2,000
617-0110 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT	G	87	88	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,500
GRANTS				8,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,500
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				51,531	27,949	7,101	9,032	3,595	5,550	18,100	7,000	12,307
GRANTS				51,531	27,949	7,101	9,032	3,595	5,550	18,100	7,000	12,307
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
660-0026 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L	79	79	5,000 5,000	5,000	3,196	---	155	---	650	---	999
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	81	85	300 300	300	60	---	49	---	80	---	111
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	81	85	4,000 4,405	4,000	771	---	520	---	1,000	---	1,714
660-0059 NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	76	85	14,525 15,125	14,525	12,303	---	1,877	---	345	---	---
660-0059 NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	76	85	3,500 3,500	3,500	3,439	---	---	---	61	---	---
660-0070 AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	77	85	4,990 4,990	4,990	3,172	---	1,315	---	503	---	---
660-0077 CASSAVA OUTREACH	G	75	82	2,902 3,027	2,902	2,679	---	124	---	99	---	---
660-0079 AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G	82	85	4,300 4,300	4,300	1,245	---	832	---	1,039	---	1,184
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	76	83	1,136 1,136	1,136	396	---	116	---	275	---	399
660-0091 APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	83	88	12,802 10,000	6,502	359	2,300	2,013	4,000	2,000	---	2,000
660-0098 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	84	85	5,000 8,000	3,800	133	4,200	800	---	2,000	---	2,000
660-0102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G	85	92	8,300 8,300	3,300	9	3,000	298	2,000	1,976	---	1,683
660-0104 APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY (OPG/PVO)	G	84	84	134 134	134	50	---	25	---	59	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

660 ZAIRE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0105	G		86	91	600	---	---	600	---	---	600	---	---
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.					600								
660-0113	G		85	85	793	793	200	---	465	---	128	---	---
PVO MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					794								
660-0119	G		86	89	4,500	---	---	2,600	---	1,900	960	---	1,464
AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING					4,500								
660-0120	G		87	90	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT					---								
660-0510	G		85	C	---	71	14	300	233	380	200	---	304
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					78,632	55,303	28,026	13,000	8,822	11,280	11,975	---	13,858
					74,161								
GRANTS					66,332	42,803	20,620	13,000	8,147	11,280	10,264	---	11,145
					61,256								
LOANS					12,500	12,500	7,406	---	675	---	1,711	---	2,713
					12,905								
POPULATION PLANNING													
660-0094	G		82	87	4,940	3,940	1,375	---	717	1,000	800	---	1,048
FAMILY PLANNING					3,940								
660-0101	G		84	86	2,080	---	---	2,080	---	---	725	---	610
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH					2,080								
660-0510	G		85	C	---	---	---	---	---	60	30	---	30
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	717	1,060	1,555	---	1,688
					6,020								
GRANTS					7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	717	1,060	1,555	---	1,688
					6,020								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

660 ZAIRE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0086	G	81	85	4,975	4,975	3,362	---	1,325	---	288	---	---
BASIC RURAL HEALTH				4,975								
660-0093	G	81	81	389	389	323	---	66	---	---	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				389								
660-0101	G	84	86	6,235	4,000	---	2,235	649	---	1,000	---	1,000
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH				6,235								
660-0107	G	85	89	10,750	4,250	---	2,500	484	4,000	3,500	---	3,000
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II				10,750								
660-0114	G	85	85	2,500	2,500	200	---	955	---	550	---	550
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH				2,500								
660-0116	G	85	85	2,250	2,250	180	---	---	---	220	---	482
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY				2,250								
660-0122	G	86	86	750	---	---	750	---	---	400	---	350
KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (OPG)				750								
660-0510	G	85	C	---	100	64	85	87	40	74	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,849	18,464	4,129	5,570	3,566	4,040	6,032	---	5,382
				27,849								
GRANTS				27,849	18,464	4,129	5,570	3,566	4,040	6,032	---	5,382
				27,849								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
660-0068	G	80	87	3,344	2,544	1,123	---	290	800	1,131	---	800
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING				2,544								
660-0510	G	85	C	---	14	11	100	28	---	75	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE				---								

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

660 ZAIRE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,344 2,544	2,558	1,134	100	318	800	1,206	---	800
GRANTS				3,344 2,544	2,558	1,134	100	318	800	1,206	---	800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
660-0120 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	G	87	90	2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	2,100	---	---	1,000
660-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	270	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	2,370	100	---	1,100
GRANTS				2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	2,370	100	---	1,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	78	88	1,002 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,002	---
660-0091 APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	83	86	2,198 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,198	---
660-0102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G	85	92	6,700 6,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
660-0105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	86	91	13,965 13,965	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
660-0107 BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	G	85	89	9,000 9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
660-0119 AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING	G	86	89	10,000 10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

660 ZAIRE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* /	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0120 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT		G	87	90	12,900 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,900	---
660-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE		G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					55,765 39,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	400
GRANTS					55,765 39,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	400
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
660-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-ZAIRE		G	87	87	135 135	---	---	---	---	185	185	---	---
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT		L	81	85	405 405	405	---	---	346	---	59	---	---
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION		G	78	88	464 464	464	400	---	15	---	49	---	---
660-0097 ECONOMIC SUPPORT-(PVO)		G	83	83	5,000 5,000	5,000	2,516	---	1,468	---	1,016	---	---
660-0100 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT		G	84	84	10,000 10,000	10,000	204	---	5,224	---	2,200	---	2,372
660-0103 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II		G	85	87	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	651	---	3,850	---	2,800
660-0105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.		G	86	90	19,342 19,342	---	---	9,527	---	9,815	3,000	---	3,000
660-0121 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT-AEPRP		G	86	86	15,000 15,000	---	---	15,000	---	---	5,500	---	9,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

603 ZAIRE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				60,396 60,396	25,369	3,120	24,527	7,704	10,000	15,859	---	17,672
	GRANTS			59,991 59,991	25,464	3,120	24,527	7,358	10,000	15,800	---	17,672
	LOANS			405 405	405	---	---	346	---	59	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			235,306 210,635	106,134	37,784	45,277	21,127	29,550	36,727	33,000	40,900
	GRANTS			222,401 197,325	93,229	30,378	45,277	20,106	29,550	34,957	33,000	38,187
	LOANS			12,905 13,310	12,905	7,406	---	1,021	---	1,770	---	2,713

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

611 ZAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
611-0075	G	86	86	2,149	---	---	2,149	---	---	2,149	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTIO N DEV				2,970								
611-0207	G	87	91	3,100	---	---	---	---	3,100	500	---	1,000
AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,249	---	---	2,149	---	3,100	2,649	---	1,000
				2,970								
GRANTS				5,249	---	---	2,149	---	3,100	2,649	---	1,000
				2,970								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
611-0206	G	84	89	6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.				6,138								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
				6,138								
GRANTS				6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
				6,138								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
611-0757	G	86	93	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
ZAMBIA AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

611 ZAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
GRANTS				11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
611-0206 HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.	G	84	89	6,138 6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	700
611-0207 AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II	G	87	91	6,013 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,000
611-0757 ZAMBIA AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	86	88	11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	6,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,151 6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	9,200
GRANTS				25,151 6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	9,200
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
611-K601 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	77	87	15,000 15,000	15,000	12,014	---	2,733	---	253	---	---
611-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	85	85	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	7,446	---	2,554	---	---
611-K603 MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP	G	85	85	25,000 25,000	25,000	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	6,000
611-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-ZAMBIA	G	87	87	185 185	---	---	---	---	185	185	---	---
611-0070 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	L	77	85	134,975 134,975	134,975	133,834	---	332	---	809	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

611 ZAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
611-0073	G		80	86	6,735	6,735	3,543	---	2,115	---	1,127	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTION DEV					6,735								
611-0201	G		80	84	12,515	12,515	5,665	---	3,388	---	2,500	---	962
AGRICULTURE DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION					12,515								
611-0204	G		81	82	1,167	1,167	903	---	169	---	95	---	---
CHAMA AREA DEVELOPMENT (PVO)					1,167								
611-0205	G		83	83	483	483	156	---	248	---	79	---	---
WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD. (PVO					483								
611-0206	G		84	89	5,390	5,390	100	---	502	---	2,000	---	2,000
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.					5,390								
611-0757	G		[illegible]	86	29,215	---	---	17,000	15,000	12,215	7,500	---	6,000
ZAMBIA AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM					29,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					240,715 234,000	211,315	156,215	17,000	31,933	12,400	36,102	---	14,962
GRANTS					105,740 99,025	76,340	22,381	17,000	31,601	12,400	35,293	---	14,962
LOANS					134,975 134,975	134,975	133,834	---	332	---	809	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					293,253 249,246	211,315	156,215	19,149	31,933	15,500	38,751	15,000	32,362
GRANTS					153,278 114,271	76,340	22,381	19,149	31,601	15,500	37,942	15,000	32,362
LOANS					134,975 134,975	134,975	133,834	---	332	---	809	---	---

*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.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

690 SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
690-0083	G	77	79	1,778	1,778	1,707	---	---	---	71	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILL TRNG				1,855								
690-0213	G	82	92	15,050	12,050	6,547	3,000	2,079	---	1,000	---	1,000
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS				15,050								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,828	13,828	8,254	3,000	2,079	---	1,071	---	1,000
				16,905								
GRANTS				16,828	13,828	8,254	3,000	2,079	---	1,071	---	1,000
				16,905								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
690-0206	G	80	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH				---								
690-0235	G	85	90	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				1,300								
690-0239	G	87	89	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. III				---								
690-0240	G	87	88	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,200
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. IV				---								
690-9601	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND				---								
690-9901	G	80	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

690 SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,850
GRANTS				14,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
690-0206 SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH	G	80	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,150	1,000
690-0235 AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	85	90	1,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50
690-0239 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. III	G	87	89	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
690-0240 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. IV	G	87	88	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,200
690-0242 AGRICULTURE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT	*G	86	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	250
690-0243 SO. AFRICA REGIONAL INITIATIVE	G	87	88	57,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,000	40,000
690-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
690-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF	G	80	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				76,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,000	46,100
GRANTS				76,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,000	46,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

690 SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
690-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-SO.AFRICA REG.	G	87	87	140 140	---	---	---	---	140	140	---	---
690-0063 DEVELOPMENT TRNG FOR SOUTHERN AFRICANS	G	76	82	12,623 12,645	12,623	12,461	---	---	---	162	---	---
690-0076 SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	78	82	8,000 8,000	8,000	7,929	---	---	---	71	---	---
690-0206 SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH	G	80	C	--- ---	6,038	4,358	1,353	956	2,239	1,200	---	1,000
690-0207 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	82	86	1,175 1,175	675	317	500	9	---	700	---	149
690-0209 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT	L	81	82	17,249 17,300	17,249	8,356	---	638	---	4,128	---	4,127
690-0213 TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	96	11,831 7,831	4,831	2,790	3,000	1,359	4,000	2,000	---	1,000
690-0215 SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	84	87	3,447 4,300	2,672	44	---	176	775	1,025	---	1,150
690-0220 ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISADV. SO. AFR.	G	83	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	373	---	1,034	---	1,000	---	---
690-0222 UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM	G	83	86	2,078 2,232	1,989	1,858	89	149	---	71	---	---
690-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR SOUTH AFRICANS	G	83	88	2,693 3,843	1,393	828	---	1,065	800	500	---	500
690-0224 REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH	G	83	85	14,300 14,800	14,800	2,087	---	2,699	---	2,200	---	4,550

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

690 SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
690-0225	G	84	84	1,500	1,500	---	---	66	---	335	---	800
REGIONAL AGRI. RESEARCH COORDINATION				1,500								
690-0230	G	84	88	10,860	860	---	6,000	6	4,000	1,360	---	1,360
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROGRAM				10,860								
690-0231	G	85	86	12,540	10,540	---	2,000	287	---	12,158	---	99
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT				13,040								
690-0234	G	84	84	700	500	428	200	72	---	200	---	---
IMPROV BLAYNTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD				700								
690-0235	G	85	90	700	125	15	325	77	250	50	---	50
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				1,000								
690-0237	G	86	86	10,500	---	---	10,500	---	---	7,587	---	2,913
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT II				10,500								
690-0238	G	86	86	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	375	---	500
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. II (TA)				1,500								
690-0239	G	87	88	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	2,000
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. III				---								
690-0240	G	87	88	9,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---	5,000
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. IV				---								
690-0243	G	87	88	57,000	---	---	---	---	36,000	25,000	---	10,000
SO. AFRICA REGIONAL INITIATIVE				---								
690-0308	G	87	91	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	200
SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIP & TEACHER TRNG				---								
690-9601	G	79	C	---	1,774	676	1,700	835	100	500	---	500
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND				---								
690-9901	G	80	C	---	3,076	2,527	808	423	500	750	---	750
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF				---								

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

690 SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				183,836 114,366	92,147	45,047	28,475	9,851	60,304	61,512	---	36,644
GRANTS				166,587 97,066	74,898	36,691	28,475	9,213	60,304	57,384	---	32,517
LOANS				17,249 17,300	17,249	8,356	---	638	---	4,128	---	4,127
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
690-0076 SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	78	82	26,000 26,000	26,000	22,755	---	1,873	---	1,372	---	---
690-0083 SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILL TRNG	G	77	79	2,374 2,374	2,374	2,319	---	---	---	55	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,374 28,374	28,374	25,074	---	1,873	---	1,427	---	---
GRANTS				28,374 28,374	28,374	25,074	---	1,873	---	1,427	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				319,638 162,245	134,349	78,375	31,475	13,803	60,304	64,010	73,000	89,594
GRANTS				302,339 144,945	117,100	70,019	31,475	13,165	60,304	59,882	73,000	85,467
LOANS				17,249 17,300	17,249	8,356	---	638	---	4,128	---	4,127

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

698 AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
625-0621 OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	99	2,500 2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
625-0973 SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III	G	87	91	4,450 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
626-0203 ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	76	81	8,180 8,180	8,180	7,945	---	---	---	235	---	---
626-0203 ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	76	81	10,000 10,000	10,000	9,463	---	---	---	537	---	---
626-0204 ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	G	76	81	4,810 4,810	4,810	4,726	---	---	---	84	---	---
626-0204 ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	L	76	81	4,500 4,500	4,500	3,038	---	---	---	1,462	---	---
698-0398 SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	G	77	86	22,169 22,169	21,846	19,367	323	2,474	---	328	---	---
698-0407 IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	78	82	2,763 6,100	2,763	2,691	---	7	---	65	---	---
698-0410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	77	82	4,810 4,935	4,810	3,945	---	456	---	409	---	---
698-0414 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	G	77	84	4,094 4,094	4,094	3,869	---	195	---	30	---	---
698-0420 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	G	77	87	3,625 3,375	3,375	2,589	---	480	250	306	---	250
698-0429 WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT	G	81	86	11,999 12,000	9,769	8,488	2,230	2,994	---	517	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

698 AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	5,163 7,067	2,512	632	2,651	645	---	1,500	---	1,500
698-0434 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	85	90	2,900 2,900	1,000	---	900	---	1,000	1,500	---	1,000
698-0435 STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH	G	82	91	22,706 19,502	9,023	4,359	5,238	974	8,445	4,000	---	4,000
698-0436 AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	85	90	1,900 1,900	600	262	600	337	700	450	---	450
698-0444 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CIMMYT)	G	82	82	1,213 1,213	1,213	882	---	331	---	---	---	---
698-0452 SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II	G	86	88	8,550 8,550	---	---	3,350	---	5,200	2,500	---	2,500
698-0454 CECAF	G	85	85	960 960	960	---	---	442	---	436	---	82
698-0455 AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	85	92	6,000 6,000	1,050	68	1,600	982	3,350	1,500	---	1,000
698-0456 EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	G	86	88	1,750 1,750	---	---	750	63	1,000	550	---	500
698-0461 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN	G	86	90	550 550	---	---	368	---	182	400	---	150
698-0463 HUMAN RESOURCES DEV. FOR AFRICA	G	87	90	1,300 ---	---	---	---	---	1,300	75	---	100
698-0464 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	500	100	---	200
698-0465 ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT	G	86	86	1,120 1,120	---	---	1,120	---	---	450	---	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0465	G	87	92	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	500	---	1,000
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS				---								
698-0467	G	87	90	750	---	---	---	---	750	---	---	450
NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT				---								
698-0506	G	83	C	---	1,336	643	460	354	600	400	---	400
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS				---								
698-0507	G	84	89	1,260	555	238	5	146	700	350	---	250
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES				1,260								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	5,575	3,681	4,580	2,998	5,756	3,000	---	3,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
698-0517	G	87	90	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				144,022	97,971	77,386	24,175	13,883	33,733	21,884	---	18,232
				135,435								
GRANTS				129,522	83,471	64,885	24,175	13,883	33,733	19,885	---	18,232
				120,935								
LOANS				14,500	14,500	12,501	---	---	---	1,999	---	---
				14,500								
POPULATION PLANNING												
625-0969	G	85	88	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	400
SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES				---								
698-0462	G	86	91	30,000	---	---	500	---	9,500	1,000	---	1,500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II				20,000								
698-0464	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	261	50	---	100
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)				---								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	742	608	1,194	463	1,693	500	---	500
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
698-0602	G	80	86	20,555	17,302	10,264	3,253	1,967	---	5,000	---	3,324
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE				22,000								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
698-9701 SPECIAL SELF-HELP POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	79	C	--- ---	261	237	4	24	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				51,555 42,000	18,305	11,109	4,951	2,454	11,454	6,550	---	5,824
GRANTS				51,555 42,000	18,305	11,109	4,951	2,454	11,454	6,550	---	5,824
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
698-0398 STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	G	77	88	27,176 27,176	26,676	22,505	500	3,398	---	1,273	---	---
698-0399 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	G	74	85	23,098 23,100	23,098	18,916	---	4,182	---	---	---	---
698-0406 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	81	85	7,353 7,353	7,353	709	---	824	---	3,522	---	2,298
698-0410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	77	82	3,325 3,444	3,325	3,249	---	57	---	19	---	---
698-0412 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	G	78	85	5,635 5,863	5,635	5,055	---	621	---	9	---	---
698-0421 AFR. CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE-DCOD	G	79	90	45,700 45,700	29,428	13,719	11,491	6,497	4,781	10,000	---	6,000
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	880 1,045	---	---	880	10	---	200	---	400
698-0464 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	300	175	---	100

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0465	G		86	86	380	---	---	380	---	---	50	---	150
ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT					380								
698-0468	G		86	86	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	250	---	400
AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM (WHO/AFRO)					1,000								
698-0470	G		87	92	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	750	---	750
HEALTH TRAINING & MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE					---								
698-0510	G		84	C	---	1,798	665	1,383	1,052	1,151	650	---	650
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					116,597	97,363	64,818	15,634	16,641	8,232	16,898	---	10,748
					115,061								
GRANTS					116,597	97,363	64,818	15,634	16,641	8,232	16,898	---	10,748
					115,061								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
698-0421	G		79	92	11,710	---	---	4,000	---	7,710	1,500	---	1,500
AFR. CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE-CCCD					11,710								
698-0469	G		87	90	1,800	---	---	---	---	1,800	500	---	500
REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT					---								
698-0510	G		84	C	---	---	---	---	---	90	40	---	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II					---								
698-0513	G		85	85	3,500	3,500	---	---	608	---	1,500	---	1,000
AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL					3,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,010	3,500	---	4,000	608	9,600	3,540	---	3,050
					15,210								
GRANTS					17,010	3,500	---	4,000	608	9,600	3,540	---	3,050
					15,210								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
625-0977	G	86	90	7,025	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III				7,025								
698-0384	G	76	81	22,139	22,199	21,950	---	34	---	205	---	---
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				23,397								
698-0405	G	78	86	7,200	6,850	6,750	350	450	---	---	---	---
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING				7,200								
698-0433	G	82	86	33,837	28,396	17,459	5,441	7,288	---	4,000	---	5,000
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II				36,237								
698-0442	G	83	89	10,696	4,221	904	4,250	3,523	2,225	3,500	---	2,000
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II				10,696								
698-0453	G	83	88	6,000	5,000	3,330	---	1,265	---	405	---	---
OPPORTUNITIIES INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTERN				13,500								
698-0455	G	85	92	7,598	350	---	4,248	449	3,000	1,200	---	1,700
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III				7,598								
698-0458	G	85	86	937	465	---	472	---	---	465	---	472
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II				1,500								
698-0463	G	87	90	2,930	---	---	---	---	2,930	450	---	600
HUMAN RESOURCES DEV. FOR AFRICA				---								
698-0464	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	300	50	---	100
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)				---								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	1,502	1,023	1,003	1,094	917	500	---	317
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				97,412 107,153	68,973	51,416	15,764	14,103	9,372	10,775	---	10,389
GRANTS				97,412 107,153	68,973	51,416	15,764	14,103	9,372	10,775	---	10,389
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
625-0974 SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II	G	86	88	5,000 5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
625-0975 SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	G	87	91	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
698-0127 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	68	80	7,561 8,680	7,561	6,721	---	1,011	---	---	---	---
698-0340 ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA	G	72	81	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	14	---	---
698-0410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	77	82	4,085 4,907	4,085	4,015	---	8	---	62	---	---
698-0413 SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	G	79	86	9,615 10,193	8,917	6,424	698	1,170	---	1,588	---	433
698-0424 ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	G	82	86	6,916 13,500	5,736	3,740	1,130	1,206	---	1,970	---	---
698-0427 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS	G	80	86	7,329 7,625	6,704	6,556	625	---	---	230	---	543
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	250 250	---	---	250	5	---	50	---	100
698-0434 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	85	90	6,414 6,414	2,750	---	2,664	795	1,000	2,000	---	1,000
698-0436 AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	85	90	1,104 1,000	336	90	468	241	300	250	---	100

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0467 NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT	G	87	91	5,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
698-0507 AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	84	88	250 250	---	---	---	---	250	200	---	50
698-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	84	C	--- ---	1,588	1,026	306	528	947	350	---	350
698-0516 AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY	G	87	89	700 ---	---	---	---	---	700	500	---	200
698-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	79	C	--- ---	2,066	1,593	225	316	300	300	---	300
698-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	77	C	--- ---	9,706	8,696	1,721	1,908	1,700	1,300	---	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				57,724 57,819	49,499	38,861	8,087	7,188	5,197	8,814	---	4,776
GRANTS				57,724 57,819	49,499	38,861	8,087	7,188	5,197	8,814	---	4,776
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
625-0621 OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	89	2,500 2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
625-0966 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL	G	86	91	10,000 10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
625-0969 SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES	G	85	88	1,000 1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
625-0973 SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III	G	87	91	4,450 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
625-0974 SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II	G	86	89	6,700 6,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	100

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
625-0975	G	87	91	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS				---								
625-0977	G	86	90	7,025	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	200
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III				7,025								
698-0421	G	79	90	29,063	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,800	5,500
AFR. CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE-CCCD				29,063								
698-0434	G	85	90	5,636	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	300
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II				5,636								
698-0435	G	82	91	22,294	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	1,000
STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH				---								
698-0438	G	85	90	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	359
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				1,350								
698-0442	G	85	89	8,304	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,390
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II				8,304								
698-0452	G	86	88	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	500
SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II				1,250								
698-0455	G	85	92	20,102	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,600	1,000
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III				20,102								
698-0456	G	86	90	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	250
EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II				750								
698-0457	*G	83	92	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	100
WEST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II				---								
698-0461	G	86	90	950	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	250
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN				950								
698-0462	G	87	91	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	1,500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
693-0463	G	87	92	36,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
HUMAN RESOURCES DEV. FOR AFRICA				---								
693-0464	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)				---								
693-0466	G	87	92	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS				---								
693-0467	G	87	92	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	650
NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT				---								
693-0469	G	87	90	6,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT				---								
693-0470	G	87	92	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	250
HEALTH TRAINING & MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE				---								
693-0506	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	200
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS				---								
693-0507	G	84	89	1,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES				1,750								
693-0510	G	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,650	2,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
693-0516	G	87	89	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	200
AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY				---								
693-0517	G	87	90	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER				---								
693-9801	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	300
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA				---								
693-9901	G	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	1,300
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				254,624 96,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	82,200	21,549
GRANTS				254,624 96,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	82,200	21,549
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	375 500	---	---	375	---	---	75	---	100
698-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	85	86	602 602	---	---	602	585	---	17	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				977 1,102	---	---	977	585	---	92	---	100
GRANTS				977 1,102	---	---	977	585	---	92	---	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				739,921 570,710	335,611	243,590	73,588	55,462	77,588	68,553	82,200	74,668
GRANTS				725,421 556,210	321,111	231,089	73,588	55,462	77,588	66,554	82,200	74,668
LOANS				14,500 14,500	14,500	12,501	---	---	---	1,999	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* /	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
625-0915 NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING		G	76	81	1,350 1,350	1,350	1,086	---	151	---	113	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,350 1,350	1,350	1,086	---	151	---	113	---	---
GRANTS					1,350 1,350	1,350	1,086	---	151	---	113	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
625-0012 GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT		G	81	88	15,865 15,865	15,865	12,387	---	626	---	1,300	---	1,555
625-0517 AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER		G	87	87	1,000 1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	750	---	250
625-0621 DAVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT		G	88	89	3,500 3,500	2,000	---	1,500	103	---	1,000	---	1,500
625-0911 SAHEL REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING		G	78	86	12,596 12,596	11,596	10,475	1,000	657	---	1,000	---	464
625-0915 NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING		G	76	81	500 500	500	442	---	---	---	58	---	---
625-0927 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS		G	77	84	6,932 6,932	6,932	4,315	---	678	---	1,117	---	522
625-0928 REG. FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM		G	78	85	33,347 33,347	33,347	22,415	---	4,538	---	4,000	---	2,394
625-0929 PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH		G	78	C	--- ---	31,482	27,458	3,906	2,965	2,136	2,400	---	2,750

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-0936	G	79	82	9,621	9,621	8,747	---	213	---	661	---	---
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				9,621								
625-0937	G	79	82	3,230	3,230	2,677	---	399	---	154	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAMS (SAHEL)				3,230								
625-0940	G	82	86	7,700	7,000	4,259	700	1,237	---	1,500	---	704
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. II				7,700								
625-0942	G	80	83	310	310	210	---	100	---	---	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT				310								
625-0944	G	82	85	6,714	6,714	355	---	789	---	5,570	---	---
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II				6,714								
625-0950	G	82	86	7,785	7,476	4,363	309	2,609	---	313	---	---
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT				7,785								
625-0955	G	84	85	18,335	18,335	1,819	---	5,775	---	5,000	---	5,741
MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT				18,335								
625-0956	G	84	84	750	750	533	---	217	---	---	---	---
ENERGY INITIATIVES				750								
625-0957	G	84	84	1,057	1,057	11	---	150	---	300	---	400
OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH				1,057								
625-0958	G	83	87	4,651	4,651	419	---	946	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING				4,651								
625-0960	G	83	85	12,649	12,649	5,211	---	2,660	---	3,500	---	1,278
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II				12,650								
625-0963	G	84	85	2,300	2,300	359	---	1,073	---	1,500	---	573
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY-PRITECH				2,300								
625-0966	G	86	91	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500	2,500	---	2,500
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL				5,000								
625-0967	G	84	84	527	527	272	---	255	---	105	---	---
ORAL REHYDRATION CCCD				527								

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-0969	G	85	88	3,678	881	---	1,620	392	1,177	700	---	1,000
SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES				2,501								
625-0970	G	85	87	3,464	883	---	981	434	1,600	1,000	---	800
SAHEL POLICY PROJECT				3,464								
625-0971	G	86	91	500	---	---	250	91	250	100	---	200
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				500								
625-0972	G	86	87	1,200	---	---	600	---	600	200	---	300
SAHEL AFGRAD III				1,200								
625-0973	G	87	91	2,550	---	---	---	---	2,550	100	---	700
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III				---								
625-0974	G	86	89	5,300	---	---	2,800	26	2,500	1,500	---	1,500
SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II				5,300								
625-0975	G	87	91	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS				---								
625-0977	G	86	90	7,975	---	---	3,475	39	4,500	500	---	1,000
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III				7,975								
625-9801	G	79	C	---	225	147	95	44	50	50	---	50
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA				---								
625-9901	G	80	C	---	3,932	3,544	697	769	600	600	---	600
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-SAHEL				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				180,036	182,263	110,918	20,433	27,785	21,463	33,978	---	28,281
				175,310								
GRANTS				180,036	182,263	110,918	20,433	27,785	21,463	33,978	---	28,281
				175,310								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
625-0929	G	86	86	678	---	---	678	550	---	128	---	---
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH				678								

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				678 678	---	---	678	550	---	128	---	---
GRANTS				678 678	---	---	678	550	---	128	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				182,064 177,338	133,613	112,004	21,111	28,486	21,463	39,219	---	28,281
GRANTS				182,064 177,338	133,613	112,004	21,111	28,486	21,463	39,219	---	28,281
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

600 AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

FOD AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	45,000	90,000

GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	45,000	90,000

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

680 BENIN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HEALTH												
680-0201 BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	80	81	6,707 6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,707 6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
GRANTS				6,707 6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				6,707 6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
GRANTS				6,707 6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
613-0224 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	86	86	2,000 3,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	750	---	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000 3,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	750	---	600
GRANTS				2,000 3,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	750	---	600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
613-0205 LOW COST SHELTER	G	82	82	750 750	750	492	---	166	---	92	---	---
613-0206 BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	G	82	86	44,869 45,000	39,869	23,426	5,000	4,156	---	10,200	---	4,577
613-0209 ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	82	84	45,000 45,000	45,000	26,714	---	7,310	---	6,433	---	2,000
613-0215 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	82	84	13,139 13,139	13,139	2,965	---	2,801	---	5,000	---	2,373
613-0216 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	82	84	97,000 97,000	97,000	88,709	---	5,292	---	3,625	---	---
613-0219 CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	82	85	6,542 6,542	6,542	2,488	---	2,298	---	1,756	---	---
613-0224 BOOKS FOR NEW LITERATES (PVO)	G	83	83	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
613-0227 EPWORTH LOW COST SHELTER	G	85	85	400 400	400	---	---	---	---	400	---	---

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

613 ZIMBABWE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				207,700 207,831	202,700	144,794	5,000	22,023	---	27,511	---	8,950
	GRANTS			207,700 207,831	202,700	144,794	5,000	22,023	---	27,511	---	8,950
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			209,700 215,831	202,700	144,794	7,000	22,023	---	28,261	---	9,550
	GRANTS			209,700 215,831	202,700	144,794	7,000	22,023	---	28,261	---	9,550
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	442,105	336,318	349,890
Loan	90,636	58,554	54,040
Grant	351,469	277,764	295,850
Economic Support Fund	4,006,360	2,960,790	2,787,500
Loan	95,556	125,235	27,069
Grant	3,910,804	2,835,555	2,760,431
Other International Disaster Assistance	974		
TOTALS	4,449,439	3,297,108	3,137,390
P.L. 480	654,754	513,715	516,008
Title I	506,900	392,500	396,000
Title II	147,854	121,215	120,008
TOTALS	5,104,193 1/	3,810,823 2/	3,653,398 3/

Title II levels do not include the World Food Program. See Main Volume PL 480 tables for country breakout of the World Food Program.

1/ The FY 1986 total includes the following:
$84.917 million of FY 1985 deobligated funds and $99.013 million of FY 1986 deobligated funds for a total of $183.930 million reobligated in FY 1986;

$1.362 million ESF local costs support and $3.961 million DA local costs support for a total of $5.323 million;

$1,198.899 million of FY 1983, FY 1985 and FY 1986 ESF Supplemental Appropriation;

$82.0 million PL 480 Title III for Bangladesh;

$974 thousand International Disaster Assistance.

2/ The FY 1987 total includes the following:
$6.720 million ESF local costs support;

$6.467 million no-year funds from the FY 1983 Supplemental Appropriation for Lebanon;

$90.0 million from the FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriation for Jordan;

$37.0 million ESF for the FY 1987 supplemental request. See supplemental annex for detail;

$52.0 million PL 480 Title III for Bangladesh.

The FY 1987 total does not include $8.337 million DA local costs support.

3/ The FY 1988 total includes $60.0 million PL 480 Title III for Bangladesh.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s Asia and Near East Bureau administers programs which serve a broad range of political and economic objectives. Geographically, the Bureau is responsible for a span of countries from Western Europe through the Middle East to Asia and the Pacific. These countries' economies differ greatly and they confront very different development problems, from those of the very poor countries of South Asia to Middle Eastern countries with severe balance-of-payments problems to comparatively sophisticated middle-income countries in Europe. In much of the region, the United States' own economic interests are growing rapidly as these countries are becoming more important trading partners. Countries in the region also provide vital support for many of the United States' most important foreign policy objectives.

Nevertheless, the FY 1988 foreign economic assistance budget for Asia and Near East is austere, with reduced levels proposed for many countries in comparison to FY 1987.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

In virtually all countries of the region, the United States has multiple policy objectives, ranging from peacemaking to narcotics control to child survival. These objectives are often interrelated and interdependent. For example, programs which promote economic growth can support U.S. foreign policy by assisting a friendly government and can also encourage increased exports of U.S. agricultural commodities. Thus, successful foreign assistance programs such as those of the Asia and Near East Bureau can have a significant impact on diverse U.S. interests.

Foreign Policy Interests and Objectives

In the Asia and Near East Region, foreign assistance serves important U.S. foreign policy objectives, including:

-- Middle East Peace. In furtherance of the objectives of the Camp David Accords, Israel and Egypt are the largest recipients of U.S. economic assistance. Programs for the West Bank and Gaza demonstrate U.S. concern for the quality of life of the people living in those areas, while the Middle East Regional Cooperation Program promotes improved relations between Israel and surrounding Arab nations. Assistance to Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Oman and Yemen supports the economic development and political stability of moderate Arab nations and indirectly supports the Middle East peace process.

-- Southern NATO Economic Stability. Turkey, Portugal and Spain have

democratic governments which need economic growth to help ensure continued political stability. As members of the NATO alliance, these countries also provide access to bases and other facilities for the U.S. military.

-- Southwest Asian Independence, including assistance to Pakistan and humanitarian assistance to Afghan freedom fighters. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan poses a substantial threat to U.S. interests in the region which include access to the Persian Gulf for free world shipping. A.I.D.'s programs support Pakistan's development and provide support for resistance to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

-- Philippines Democracy. The transition to the new government of President Corazon Aquino has created an opportunity for the Philippine people to participate not only in an open democracy but also in market-oriented economic development. The United States also maintains strategic bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field which are essential to the U.S. military position in East Asia.

-- Southeast Asia and Pacific Security, including assistance to Thailand, Indonesia and the South Pacific. The United States supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' and other nations' attempts to check expanding Soviet influence and presence in the region. The United States also provides political and financial support to non-communist resistance efforts to displace Vietnamese occupation forces in Cambodia.

Development and Humanitarian Interests and Objectives

Just as the diverse countries of this region are the focus of many of the United States' most important foreign policy concerns, they also present A.I.D. with its most important development challenges. A successful response to these challenges will greatly enhance prospects for long-term peace and stability in the region and in the world as a whole. Development programs in this region can also affect by far the greatest numbers of poor people and thereby have the greatest impact on important related issues such as natural resource use and preservation of the environment. Our most important developmental objectives in the region include:

-- Increased economic growth to help eliminate the poverty which is so widespread in the region. The economies of this region, excluding Europe, encompass 1.4 billion people with an average per capita income less than $380 per year. While there is great diversity among countries and even within countries, the overriding developmental concern must be the vast numbers of people trapped in deep and oppressive poverty. Economic growth has provided the basis for improvement in countries such as

Malaysia and Korea and is essential to reducing poverty in others.

-- Elimination of hunger and malnutrition depends on the creation of productive employment in rural areas and the growth of rural incomes. While many of the countries in the region have made remarkable strides in increasing agricultural productivity, employment and output, hunger and malnutrition continue to be significant problems, particularly among the unemployed and underemployed. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's definition, over 500 million people in the region receive less than enough calories to sustain an active working life.

-- Improved access to family planning services will enable couples who so desire to control the size of their families. Most of the countries in the region recognize the intense demand on already scarce resources created by rapid population growth. In some, the rate of growth is beginning to be reduced. Thailand's growth rate has fallen from 2.9% per year in 1970 to 1.8% in 1986 and Indonesia's from 2.7% to 2.1%. In others, however, rapid growth continues. Bangladesh, which is smaller than Georgia, continues to expand at 2.7% per year, a rate which will double its 104 million population in 26 years. Yemen is growing at 2.9% per year. In many cases, this population growth is driven by unwanted births in poor families and results in more hunger, higher infant mortality and reduced productivity of rural women.

-- Reduced child and infant mortality would enhance the lives of millions of families throughout the region. Many of the countries continue to have very high annual infant mortality rates, with Yemen at 140 infant deaths per thousand live births and Bangladesh at 138. For the region as a whole, over 7 million children under 5 years of age die each year, primarily in the densely populated countries of South Asia. Most of these deaths could be prevented by comparatively simple, inexpensive means. The potential humanitarian impact of successful programs is tremendous, and the improved family security and productivity would have a significant economic impact as well.

-- Improved systems for generating and using energy are essential for agricultural and industrial growth. More efficient use of energy also helps to conserve scarce foreign exchange for development investments. In rural areas, access to fuelwood is important for heating homes and for cooking. Energy use must continue to grow rapidly throughout the region to permit economic growth and to accommodate increased population growth. At the same time, it will be important that this expanded energy use take place in ways that preserve the environment.

ASIA AND NEAR EAST

U.S. Economic Interests and Objectives

Foreign aid to Asia and the Near East is designed to serve U.S. foreign policy objectives and to help poor people in developing countries. It also directly serves U.S. economic interests: the growing economies of Asia and the Near East offer prospects for advancement of our own economy. Our foreign economic assistance programs will contribute to future growth in the U.S. economy by:

-- Providing new markets for U.S. manufacturing exports. Between 1975 and 1985, the value of U.S. manufacturing exports to A.I.D. recipient countries in Asia and the Near East nearly doubled, to over $8 billion. Growth in these economies will permit further expansion of U.S. trading relationships. Our foreign assistance programs stimulate such growth in recipient countries and also provide access for U.S. manufacturers. Given the size of their economies, their productivity, and their potential for future expansion, the importance of U.S. programs in this region is clear. For comparison, the Japanese in 1984 provided 20% more economic assistance to these countries -- excluding Europe, Israel and Egypt -- than the United States did; and the Japanese are increasing their assistance.

-- Providing new markets for U.S. agricultural exports. As the countries of Asia and the Near East grow and as their rural incomes expand, the demand for agricultural exports from the United States will also expand. These countries already take over $2 billion of U.S. agricultural exports. Though their own agricultural output is also growing, hunger and malnutrition continue to be problems. Furthermore, population growth in this region will inevitably add hundreds of millions of new mouths to be fed by the end of this century. The potential for further expansion of U.S. agricultural exports to the region is great, but competition is also growing -- exports to these countries from the European Economic Community were slightly higher in 1985 than U.S. exports.

-- Helping to control the flow of illegal drugs to the United States. Significant progress has been made in recent years. The countries of Asia and the Near East no longer represent the principal source of illegal drugs in the United States. Nevertheless, production and transshipment remain important problems, and continued support to countries in the region, particularly Pakistan, Burma and Thailand, is essential to efforts to control illicit drug traffic.

A.I.D.'s Strategy and Programs

Since there is so much diversity among countries in the Asia and Near East Region, A.I.D.'s strategy and programs must be tailored to each situation.

ASIA AND NEAR EAST

A.I.D.'s unique field mission structure adapts broad policy guidance to the economic needs of individual recipient countries and develops country-specific strategies and programs. This field mission structure also permits continuous dialogue with recipient governments and facilitates coordination of programs with other donors.

To focus these individual country programs to best serve U.S. foreign policy, developmental and economic interests, the Asia and Near East Bureau concentrates on programs which will help recipient countries:

-- Adjust to the changing international economy. Many countries in the region have pursued policies which have left their economies so distorted they are unable to grow and therefore to provide employment and basic necessities for their people. Balance-of-payments deficits have been financed by heavy external borrowing, and the resulting debt service burden has choked off development investment. Domestic industries have been protected by trade barriers and subsidies; but as a result these industries cannot compete in international markets and can survive only with government financing. Budget deficits have soared as countries have attempted to ensure minimal living standards by subsidizing such services as health and controlling prices on basic commodities such as food. The end result has been rampant inflation.

A poorly designed policy framework has left many countries in the region with sharply limited prospects for economic growth and has undermined the impact of development investments, including those from foreign donors. A.I.D.'s objective is to help these countries adjust their policies so their economies respond efficiently in international and domestic markets and provide for the economic growth which is essential to development and improved living standards.

In many cases, structural adjustment programs take place in the context of a formal International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement and are supported by major donor and creditor countries: the Philippines, Morocco and Tunisia are examples. The World Bank usually participates as well, with A.I.D. using its resources to support a specific and important policy reform, such as rationalization of trade or credit policy. In Bangladesh and Nepal, the IMF is developing the first in Asia of its Structural Adjustment Facility credits to support the Baker Initiative for assistance to the least developed countries. In other countries such as Turkey and Israel, direct balance-of-payments support is used by A.I.D. to assist formulation of improved policies or to bolster measures already adopted and being implemented by the countries themselves. In others, such as Pakistan and Egypt, large A.I.D. programs contribute to ongoing consultations on an appropriate policy framework. In all cases, however, A.I.D. and

recipient countries are working toward a policy framework which will encourage economic growth.

-- Strengthen the role of the private sector. The private sector must provide the resources and managerial expertise necessary to accelerate development in the region. Governments have reached and in some cases exceeded the limits of their ability to tax and more frequently to borrow as means of generating revenue. As important, the private sector responds more efficiently to market signals, helping to ensure an economically rational allocation of scarce resources.

There are three elements to successful programs to strengthen the role of the private sector.

First, the policy structure must permit free operation of markets and must provide appropriate incentives for entrepreneurs and investors, both domestic and foreign. In Bangladesh, for example, price controls on fertilizer have been progressively relaxed and private distributors admitted to the market as part of A.I.D.'s fertilizer distribution project.

Second, governments are being encouraged to privatize state-owned enterprises so the efficiency of their operations is increased and they no longer drain government resources. In Tunisia, A.I.D. is helping to sponsor a conference of nations from Southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East to exchange information and experience on privatization, which is an important element of Tunisia's new economic reform program. In Jordan, A.I.D. has transformed its program to focus on promotion of the private sector, including support for privatization.

Third, the private sector must participate directly in A.I.D. and government-sponsored development programs. In Pakistan, A.I.D. and the government have proposed that at least 50% of mining operations under the Lakhra coal project be owned by the private sector. A.I.D. is also developing a project to support the government's policy of encouraging private investment in power generation for sale to the national grid. In Northern Ireland and Ireland, the United States has reached agreement with the British and Irish Governments that the new International Fund will give priority to private sector projects. In most countries in the region, A.I.D. has had a long and successful cooperative relationship with U.S. and host country private voluntary organizations. The PVOs will continue their important private sector development role in Asia and the Near East.

-- Improve rural living standards. For many countries in the region, the single factor which will improve the lives of the most people is more productive employment and higher rural incomes. This will

mean increased ability of the poor to procure food and thereby reduce hunger. It will mean increased effective demand for domestic agricultural output. As an important corollary, it will mean growing demand for agricultural exports of the United States.

The key to increasing rural incomes must lie with the private sector, and new employment must come both in agriculture and in labor intensive enterprise. In agriculture, crop diversification and intensification of land use offer the best promise for increasing the incomes of marginal farmers. In Bangladesh, A.I.D.'s Agricultural Research project is working on new farming systems for corn and vegetables which can be double cropped with rice on small plots irrigated by tubewells. In Thailand, A.I.D. will provide credit for rural industries, especially in agribusiness.

The policy environment is also critical to success of rural productivity programs. Farmers are good businessmen; they will not produce if they cannot make a profit. In many countries in the region, including Egypt, A.I.D. is encouraging governments to eliminate artificially low official procurement prices. Similarly, entrepreneurs in rural areas will not employ substantial additional labor if government policies, including exchange rate policies, are biased in favor of capital. In Sri Lanka, the new Rural Development project will support policy reforms designed to promote the introduction of small, labor-intensive businesses in the Mahaweli Basin development area.

-- Enhance the effectiveness of development institutions. In most countries of the region, development progress has been hindered by ineffective performance of critical institutions from private capital markets to agricultural research institutions to government ministries. Frequently, inefficient and irrelevant basic educational systems fail to furnish the human resources which are essential for development. Indonesia, Nepal and Yemen have recently assessed their programs and are currently developing policies to improve the efficiency and quality of their educational systems. In some cases, lack of skilled manpower is the critical element which is missing. In response, A.I.D. will train over 6,500 participants from the Asia and Near East Region during FY 1987. In other cases, effective performance depends on a complex set of relationships between institutions and the private sector, including farmers and agribusinessmen. New information and knowledge must pass efficiently so it can be utilized in the marketplace. In Pakistan, a new project will strive to improve the performance of the many important developmental institutions which have been created since independence. In Yemen, A.I.D. will continue support for the governmental and research institutions which help guide diversification and modernization of a very rudimentary

agricultural system.

-- Ensure availability of family planning and child survival services. Simple, inexpensive means already exist for preventing unwanted births and for saving the lives of millions of young children. In many cases, however, delivery systems do not exist to ensure that pills and condoms, oral rehydration salts, and immunizations are widely available in rural areas. A.I.D. has helped develop social marketing systems--use of private distributors and shopkeepers--as a cost-effective system for delivering both family planning and child survival supplies in Egypt and Bangladesh. In Morocco, a new program of immunization for neo-natal tetanus has been introduced through the government health system, while in India A.I.D. intends to work with UNICEF to expand its immunization program.

In addition to strengthening distribution systems and in some cases actual provision of goods and services, A.I.D. is stressing the importance of public education. For example, it is essential that families be fully informed of family planning alternatives and that mothers understand when and how to use oral rehydration salts. In Nepal village health workers are being used to provide training, and mass media advertizing is being used in both Egypt and Bangladesh.

-- Adopt new technologies for development. Sustained increases in productivity and output in both agriculture and industry will depend on introduction of new technologies. To some extent, developing countries have been able to rely on developed countries and international institutions to provide new technologies. However, these technologies must be appropriate to conditions in the country in which they are introduced, and this process of adaptation is best managed by local institutions and scientists. In addition, the sustained growth of local industry, including agribusiness and labor-intensive manufacturing, depends on an effective science and technology infrastructure for invention and innovation.

In India and Thailand, where science and technology is an important focus of our programs, A.I.D. is assisting with the commercialization of new technologies and helping to improve the effectiveness of the substantial scientific resources which already exist in both countries. In addition, agricultural research to introduce new farming systems and encourage agricultural diversification is a common focus of many country programs in the region.

-- Conserve natural resources and protect the environment. Economic growth and population expansion will combine to create substantial additional demands on resources in most countries in Asia and the

Near East. The ability of these countries to sustain development progress and to maintain an acceptable quality of life for their people will depend in large measure on their ability to manage their natural resources effectively and protect the environment. The Asia and Near East Bureau is helping countries address specific problems such as water resources management, tropical deforestation and biological diversity and is providing assistance for institutional development and training in natural resources and environmental management.

Working cooperatively with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a new Biological Diversity Small Grants Program will assist Morocco and Jordan with parks and wildlife preserves, will provide biological surveys in Nepal, Oman, Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka and will introduce biological diversity training programs in India, Pakistan and Turkey. In Egypt, Jordan and Oman, water supply and wastewater treatment projects protect water resources and improve environmental health. Forestry programs in India, Pakistan and Nepal help protect and restore forests through community participation to preserve watersheds and control erosion. In Thailand, a new project will help the government and the private sector adopt modern planning and resource management techniques.

Progress and Accomplishments

In many ways, the countries of Asia and the Near East have made remarkable developmental progress, and U.S. foreign assistance has played a critical role. Most countries have expanded food production rapidly through the introduction of irrigation and high-yielding varieties of seeds. As a result, many are now near market self-sufficiency in food, though substantial additional food must be made available through production and imports to reduce hunger and malnutrition and to feed growing populations. Most of these countries have accepted the importance of providing family planning services, and several such as Indonesia and Thailand have been able to reduce birth rates significantly. Most have recognized the benefits of the new child survival technologies and have begun programs to substantially reduce infant mortality.

Unfortunately, this progress has been stymied by poor economic policies which have left most of the countries in the region vulnerable to a rapidly changing international economy. Even in terms of policy reform, however, the past year has resulted in important progress. Most countries now recognize the need for effective debt management, control of government spending and the need for economic growth. Tunisia, Morocco, Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Indonesia are all implementing economic reform programs with A.I.D.'s assistance. Once an

appropriate policy structure is in place, developmental progress will accelerate.

In supporting policy reform, A.I.D. has found commodity import programs, cash transfers and other fast-disbursing assistance mechanisms to be invaluable. For example, in Pakistan, the Agricultural Commodities and Equipment program finances imports of fertilizer and agricultural equipment to be used in the rehabilitation of Pakistan's large irrigation network. In conjunction with the program, major policy reforms in fertilizer distribution have been introduced during the past five years. Private sector distribution of imported phosphate fertilizer increased from 33% to 50% and will soon increase to 60%. Urea production and distribution was deregulated, resulting in nearly $41 million in subsidy savings. As a result of increasing efficiencies in the fertilizer sub-sector and favorable weather, urea offtake has increased 20%.

In agriculture it will be increasingly important to emphasize rural productivity and employment. A.I.D. is working on new approaches in several countries, including Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The Bicol River Basin Development Program in the Philippines provides one model for success. The Bicol region was one of the poorest in the Philippines, with declining per capita income averaging 49% of the national mean in 1974 and with high rates of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. A.I.D. provided $29 million over a ten-year period for basic and productive infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and irrigation facilities. The Philippines government and other donors contributed extension and health services. As a result, incomes in many areas increased by over 25%, rice production more than doubled, sugar cane production tripled, and infant mortality was reduced by nearly 33%.

It will also be essential to create viable institutions which can ensure the long-run sustainability of developmental progress. In Morocco, A.I.D. is working with the Agronomic and Veterinary Institute of Hassan II University to help establish a university-level training and research institution which can provide the managers, scientists, and technicians required to modernize the agriculture sector. By 1990, this project will have financed training for 140 doctoral candidates, 28 M.S. degrees and 152 of the Moroccan equivalent of B.S. degrees. One of the most impressive achievements of the Institute, which is modeled along the lines of the U.S. Land Grant Colleges, is the degree of "Moroccanization" of the staff -- over 90% of its staff of 350 is now Moroccan. Already, the Institute has been instrumental in improving research on disease-resistant barley varieties, on crop viruses, and in the development of a comprehensive soils capability map. Graduates have identified eight promising high-yielding cereal varieties for on-farm testing.

In family planning and child survival, social marketing through the private sector has proven a very successful innovation for delivering commodities. These programs use existing market infrastructure and commercial sector techniques to achieve greater contraceptive prevalence at low cost.

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Programs in Bangladesh, Egypt and Nepal have been especially successful. In Nepal, contraceptive sales have increased every year since the program's inception--by 20% in 1985 over 1984. In Bangladesh, net operating costs per couple year of protection were $28 in 1975 and at present are under $2.

In large measure, the ability to replicate successful programs depends on an effective system for evaluating programs and projects. The Asia and Near East Bureau has developed a comprehensive evaluation process which permits assessment of project performance and of the impact of A.I.D.'s programs in recipient countries. As a result, available resources are used as effectively as possible to achieve U.S. foreign policy, developmental and economic objectives.

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFGHANISTAN									
1985	3,912	---	---	---	---	---	---	543	3,369
1986	18,308	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,308	---
1987	30,000	4,255	6,923	6,280	---	390	---	12,152	---
1988	30,000	6,000	---	6,000	---	3,000	---	15,000	---
BANGLADESH									
1985	85,070	47,770	32,000	---	5,000	300	---	---	---
1986	75,000	40,700	29,000	2,000	2,000	300	1,000	---	---
1987	63,000	31,000	25,000	---	2,500	3,000	1,500	---	---
1988	60,000	31,000	20,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,500	---	---
BURMA									
1985	14,930	12,750	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,704	9,180	---	---	---	500	---	---	24
1987	8,000	5,500	---	1,500	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	8,000	5,500	---	2,000	---	500	---	---	---
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	---
1987	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	---
1988	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
CYPRUS									
1985	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1986	14,355	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,355	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
EGYPT									
1985	1,065,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,065,000	---
1986	1,068,434	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,068,434	---
1987	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
1988	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
FIJI									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,397	---	---	400	---	---	---	957	40
1987	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	---
1988	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---

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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
INDIA									
1985	85,000	53,600	20,900	6,500	---	---	4,000	---	---
1986	86,611	56,300	---	19,700	6,000	---	4,576	---	35
1987	53,000	36,000	---	11,500	3,500	---	2,000	---	---
1988	50,000	23,500	1,500	13,261	2,239	1,500	8,000	---	---
INDONESIA									
1985	66,303	42,380	1,500	15,125	---	4,760	2,500	---	38
1986	64,355	45,522	---	9,400	---	5,880	3,553	---	---
1987	45,000	31,650	4,000	5,400	---	750	3,000	---	---
1988	45,000	23,749	7,500	5,050	---	5,421	3,280	---	---
INTERNATIONAL FUND-NO. IRELAND & IRELAND									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---
1987	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
1988	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
ISRAEL									
1985	1,950,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,950,000	---
1986	1,898,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,898,400	---
1987	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
1988	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
ITALY									
1985	1,656	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,656
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JORDAN									
1985	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
1986	95,022	---	---	---	---	---	---	95,022	---
1987	104,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	104,000	---
1988	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---
LEBANON									
1985	20,202	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,775	1,427
1986	15,901	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,901	---
1987	6,967	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,967	---
1988	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---

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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
MOROCCO									
1985	34,545	9,975	3,850	500	---	1,800	3,420	15,000	---
1986	37,957	10,400	4,200	---	2,000	2,373	2,500	16,484	---
1987	36,370	9,120	3,000	---	1,500	1,000	1,750	20,000	---
1988	35,000	11,500	1,500	---	500	1,000	500	20,000	---
NEPAL									
1985	19,128	12,329	2,600	2,600	---	1,493	106	---	---
1986	16,139	9,251	2,100	1,825	---	744	2,219	---	---
1987	13,000	9,445	1,229	1,699	---	627	---	---	---
1988	13,000	9,200	1,500	1,650	---	650	---	---	---
OMAN									
1985	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1986	19,556	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,556	---
1987	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1988	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
PAKISTAN									
1985	250,000	37,800	12,200	---	---	---	---	200,000	---
1986	263,250	11,000	5,500	6,500	---	---	---	239,250	---
1987	275,000	5,500	9,500	5,000	5,000	---	---	250,000	---
1988	300,000	22,500	17,450	---	7,500	2,550	---	250,000	---
PHILIPPINES									
1985	175,376	25,833	---	4,500	---	300	3,767	140,000	976
1986	339,004	19,304	713	12,553	---	3,766	2,313	300,000	355
1987	263,000	5,799	---	4,901	---	1,300	1,000	250,000	---
1988	137,000	4,300	2,000	3,422	---	300	2,978	124,000	---
POLAND									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PORTUGAL									
1985	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
1986	76,487	---	---	---	---	---	---	76,487	---
1987	79,812	---	---	---	---	---	---	79,812	---
1988	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---

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REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

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
SPAIN									
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	11,484	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,484	---
1987	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1988	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
SRI LANKA									
1985	34,662	23,956	---	10,200	---	200	306	---	---
1986	24,521	20,446	---	3,200	---	100	750	---	25
1987	18,000	17,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1988	16,790	11,540	---	---	---	---	5,250	---	---
THAILAND									
1985	32,109	1,609	1,500	700	---	---	20,300	8,000	---
1986	26,313	16,443	900	1,700	---	---	4,270	5,000	---
1987	21,000	13,100	---	200	---	---	2,700	5,000	---
1988	21,000	12,600	---	200	---	---	3,200	5,000	---
TUNISIA									
1985	22,630	---	2,500	---	---	---	40	20,000	90
1986	22,664	---	---	---	---	---	40	22,624	---
1987	16,203	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,203	---
1988	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
TURKEY									
1985	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
1986	119,625	---	---	---	---	---	---	119,625	---
1987	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
1988	125,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	125,000	---
YEMEN									
1985	27,449	12,070	---	5,500	---	9,839	40	---	---
1986	23,549	11,550	---	4,459	---	7,500	40	---	---
1987	22,000	10,100	---	4,100	---	7,800	---	---	---
1988	22,000	8,000	---	3,400	---	10,600	---	---	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL									
1985	6,023	2,300	---	300	---	2,123	800	---	---
1986	6,398	2,400	446	400	---	1,000	700	957	495
1987	4,500	2,600	---	400	---	800	200	500	---
1988	15,700	2,200	---	400	---	800	600	11,700	---

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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
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	55,655	11,473	2,976	4,206	---	6,101	4,733	26,166	---
1987	36,506	9,530	1,934	1,800	---	6,113	2,723	14,406	---
1988	42,100	8,662	2,160	1,733	---	6,825	2,720	20,000	---
ASIA REGIONAL									
1985	19,333	7,109	643	3,229	---	4,360	3,992	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NEAR EAST REGIONAL									
1985	23,640	658	2,018	332	---	1,342	1,088	18,202	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1985	4,338,968	290,639	79,711	51,666	5,000	26,517	40,359	3,837,520	7,556
1986	4,449,439 1/	263,969	46,835	66,343	10,000	28,264	26,694	4,006,360	974
1987	3,297,108 2/	190,799	51,586	42,730	12,500	22,780	15,873	2,960,790	---
1988	3,137,390	180,251	53,610	38,616	12,239	36,146	29,028	2,787,500	---

1/ The FY 1986 total includes the following:

$84.917 million of FY 1985 deobligated funds and $99.013 million of FY 1986 deobligated funds for a total of $183.930 million reobligated in FY 1986;

$1.362 million ESF local costs support and $3.961 million DA local costs support for a total of $5.323 million;

$1,198.899 million of FY 1983, FY 1985 and FY 1986 ESF Supplemental Appropriation;

$974 thousand International Disaster Assistance.

2/ The FY 1987 total includes the following:

$6.720 million ESF local costs support;

$6.467 million no-year funds from the FY 1983 Supplemental Appropriation for Lebanon;

$90.0 million from the FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriation for Jordan;

$37.0 million ESF for the FY 1987 supplemental request. See supplemental annex for detail;

The FY 1987 total does not include $8.337 million DA local costs support.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

306 AFGHANISTAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
306-0201 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	86	91	9,552 ---	---	---	---	---	2,255	1,000	6,000	3,661
306-0205 COMMODITY EXPORT PROGRAM	G	86	89	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,552 ---	---	---	---	---	4,255	3,000	6,000	3,661
GRANTS				11,552 ---	---	---	---	---	4,255	3,000	6,000	3,661
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
306-0201 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	86	91	1,923 ---	---	---	---	---	1,923	800	---	500
306-0203 HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT	G	86	89	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,200	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,923 ---	---	---	---	---	6,923	3,000	---	2,500
GRANTS				6,923 ---	---	---	---	---	6,923	3,000	---	2,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
306-0201 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	86	91	9,000 ---	---	---	---	---	4,280	2,100	2,000	3,662
306-0203 HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT	G	86	89	8,300 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	4,000	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

306 AFGHANISTAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				17,300	---	---	---	---	6,280	3,100	6,000	6,662

GRANTS				17,300	---	---	---	---	6,280	3,100	6,000	6,662

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
306-0202	G	86	89	3,900	---	---	---	---	390	390	3,000	2,750
EDUCATION SECTOR SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,900	---	---	---	---	390	390	3,000	2,750

GRANTS				3,900	---	---	---	---	390	390	3,000	2,750

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
306-0LCS	G	87	87	145	---	---	---	---	145	145	---	---
LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT				---								
306-0200	G	86	C	3,500	---	---	548	260	800	550	800	750
TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SUPPORT				3,500								
306-0201	G	86	91	15,000	---	---	5,850	2,320	2,032	5,373	2,000	2,189
PVO CO-FINANCING				15,000								
306-0202	G	86	89	5,000	---	---	1,100	10	---	1,000	---	---
EDUCATION SECTOR SUPPORT				8,900								
306-0203	G	86	89	8,300	---	---	3,500	21	---	3,000	2,100	2,100
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				16,600								
306-0205	G	86	89	23,035	---	---	3,760	25	9,175	9,000	10,100	12,000
COMMODITY EXPORT PROGRAM				24,500								
398-0290	G	85	86	4,000	451	24	3,550	3,625	---	345	---	---
AFGHANISTAN PVO SUPPORT				4,000								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

305 AFGHANISTAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				58,980 72,500	451	24	18,308	6,261	12,152	19,413	15,000	17,039
GRANTS				58,980 72,500	451	24	18,308	6,261	12,152	19,413	15,000	17,039
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				98,655 72,500	451	24	18,308	6,261	30,000	28,903	30,000	32,612
GRANTS				98,655 72,500	451	24	18,308	6,261	30,000	28,903	30,000	32,612
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

388 BANGLADESH

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
388-0021 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	78	80	34,000 34,000	34,000	33,658	---	---	---	---	---	---
388-0024 FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	G	78	83	193,210 203,000	193,210	187,726	---	1,248	---	4,236	---	---
388-0024 FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT	L	78	83	32,000 32,000	32,000	30,356	---	---	---	1,645	---	---
388-0027 TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G	79	91	17,650 9,650	7,350	2,937	2,300	1,086	2,500	2,000	---	2,500
388-0037 RURAL FINANCE	G	83	85	75,000 75,000	75,000	72,773	---	1,114	---	713	---	400
388-0042 RURAL INDUSTRIES	G	81	85	4,513 5,000	4,513	1,914	---	237	---	2,362	---	---
388-0045 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	80	85	2,572 3,179	2,572	2,394	---	89	---	89	---	---
388-0046 AGRO-CLIMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR	G	81	86	7,400 7,400	5,900	5,634	1,500	151	---	1,615	---	---
388-0051 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	81	91	46,500 27,000	22,600	16,825	4,400	3,963	6,000	6,000	4,500	5,000
388-0052 FOOD FOR WORK II	G	81	85	3,169 3,175	3,169	3,116	---	30	---	---	---	---
388-0054 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II	G	81	85	50,000 50,000	50,000	27,408	---	12,808	---	9,784	---	---
388-0056 FEEDER ROADS MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT	G	81	89	21,700 21,700	9,200	6,752	5,000	1,674	5,000	3,000	---	4,000
388-0060 FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II	G	84	89	52,000 52,000	1,000	---	15,000	---	---	7,000	10,000	15,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 BANGLADESH

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
383-0060 FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II	L	84	89	13,000 13,000	13,000	---	---	---	---	13,000	---	---
383-0061 FOOD FOR WORK III	G	85	89	9,400 9,400	1,045	264	1,500	1,223	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000
383-0062 HOMESTEAD AGRO-FORESTRY RESEARCH	G	87	91	14,500 14,500	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500	3,000	2,000
383-0066 ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	86	91	500 ---	---	---	---	---	500	300	---	200
383-0067 ENTERPRISE POLICY REFORM	G	85	86	3,000 3,000	1,500	2	1,500	1,043	---	1,950	---	---
383-0070 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III	G	86	90	60,000 60,000	---	---	9,500	---	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
383-0072 NGO DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT	G	87	91	3,500 ---	---	---	---	---	1,500	300	500	500
383-0074 TECHNICAL RESOURCES II	*G	88	93	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				651,614 623,004	456,059	391,759	40,700	24,671	31,000	66,994	31,000	46,100
GRANTS				572,614 544,004	377,059	327,745	40,700	24,671	31,000	52,349	31,000	46,100
LOANS				79,000 79,000	79,000	64,014	---	---	---	14,645	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
383-0050 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	81	86	144,778 153,336	115,640	74,479	29,000	20,463	---	35,000	---	10,364
383-0071 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH SERVICES	G	87	92	160,000 ---	---	---	---	---	25,000	2,000	20,000	25,000

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 BANGLADESH

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					304,778 153,336	115,640	74,479	29,000	20,463	25,000	37,000	20,000	35,364
GRANTS					304,778 153,336	115,640	74,479	29,000	20,463	25,000	37,000	20,000	35,364
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
383-0045 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G		80	85	499 950	499	351	---	148	---	---	---	---
383-0050 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G		81	86	1,530 1,530	1,530	1,272	---	19	---	239	---	---
383-0071 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH SERVICES	G		87	92	8,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
383-0073 URBAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	G		86	87	2,000 2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	700	---	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,029 4,480	2,029	1,623	2,000	167	---	939	1,500	1,300
GRANTS					12,029 4,480	2,029	1,623	2,000	167	---	939	1,500	1,300
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
383-0050 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G		81	86	5,000 5,000	5,000	8	---	475	---	2,000	---	2,517
383-0071 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH SERVICES	G		87	92	7,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	2,000	1,000
383-0073 URBAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	G		86	87	2,500 2,500	---	---	2,000	---	500	500	---	500

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 BANGLADESH

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,500 7,500	5,000	8	2,000	475	2,500	3,000	2,000	4,017
GRANTS				14,500 7,500	5,000	8	2,000	475	2,500	3,000	2,000	4,017
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
383-0027 TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G	79	87	3,350 1,350	1,050	487	300	118	---	250	---	300
383-0068 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	87	92	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	3,000	500	2,500	1,000
383-0072 NGO DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT	G	87	91	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
383-0074 TECHNICAL RESOURCES II	*G	88	93	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,350 1,350	1,050	487	300	118	3,000	750	3,000	1,600
GRANTS				21,350 1,350	1,050	487	300	118	3,000	750	3,000	1,600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
383-0018 KARNAPHULI THIRD UNIT	G	76	81	700 700	700	502	---	138	---	---	---	---
383-0066 ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	86	91	8,000 8,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	700	2,000	2,000
383-0072 NGO DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT	G	87	91	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	400

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

330 BANGLADESH

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,200 8,700	700	502	1,000	138	1,500	700	2,500	2,400
GRANTS				10,200 8,700	700	502	1,000	138	1,500	700	2,500	2,400
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				1,014,471 798,370	580,478	468,858	75,000	46,032	63,000	109,383	60,000	90,781
GRANTS				935,471 719,370	501,478	404,844	75,000	46,032	63,000	94,738	60,000	90,781
LOANS				79,000 79,000	79,000	64,014	---	---	---	14,645	---	---

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

482 BURMA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
482-0005	G	82	85	30,000	30,000	18,390	---	8,249	---	3,200	---	161
MAIZE AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION				30,000								
482-0006	G	85	88	8,010	6,010	---	---	197	---	1,500	1,000	2,116
EDIBLE OIL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION				9,500								
482-0007	G	86	90	30,000	---	---	4,680	---	5,500	4,500	4,500	6,375
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION				30,000								
482-0012	G	85	86	7,500	3,000	---	4,500	244	---	1,800	---	1,847
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				11,300								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				75,510	39,010	18,390	9,180	8,690	5,500	11,000	5,500	10,499
				80,800								
GRANTS				75,510	39,010	18,390	9,180	8,690	5,500	11,000	5,500	10,499
				80,800								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
482-0004	G	83	85	9,320	9,320	1,884	---	3,112	---	2,939	---	1,385
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II				9,320								
482-0013	G	87	91	12,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	100	2,000	2,500
QUALITY CARE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,320	9,320	1,884	---	3,112	1,500	3,039	2,000	3,885
				9,320								
GRANTS				21,320	9,320	1,884	---	3,112	1,500	3,039	2,000	3,885
				9,320								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of affort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

482 BURMA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
598-0354	G		86	90	3,000	---	---	500	---	1,000	450	500	900
BURMA DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAM					3,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	---	---	500	---	1,000	450	500	900
					3,000								
GRANTS					3,000	---	---	500	---	1,000	450	500	900
					3,000								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					99,830	48,330	20,274	9,680	11,802	8,000	14,489	8,000	15,284
					93,120								
GRANTS					99,830	48,330	20,274	9,680	11,802	8,000	14,489	8,000	15,284
					93,120								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

442 CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
442-0100 CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	3,350	1,595	3,350	3,350	5,000	3,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	3,350	1,595	3,350	3,350	5,000	3,750
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	3,350	1,595	3,350	3,350	5,000	3,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				--- ---	---	---	3,350	1,595	3,350	3,350	5,000	3,750
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	3,350	1,595	3,350	3,350	5,000	3,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

233 CYPRUS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
233-0001 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES	G	75	88	186,700 170,000	160,000	127,803	10,000	10,879	10,000	12,000	6,666	10,000
233-0002 SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	81	88	44,200 35,855	31,500	10,225	4,355	10,878	5,000	7,000	3,334	6,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				230,900 205,855	191,500	138,028	14,355	21,757	15,000	19,000	10,000	16,000
GRANTS				230,900 205,855	191,500	138,028	14,355	21,757	15,000	19,000	10,000	16,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				230,900 205,855	191,500	138,028	14,355	21,757	15,000	19,000	10,000	16,000
GRANTS				230,900 205,855	191,500	138,028	14,355	21,757	15,000	19,000	10,000	16,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

01/23/87

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
263-K052	L	79	79	249,286	250,000	248,336	---	1,099	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII				250,000								
263-K053	L	80	80	29,835	30,135	29,835	---	---	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IX				30,135								
263-K054	L	80	80	249,093	249,864	248,980	---	499	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM XII				250,000								
263-K055	L	81	81	69,597	70,000	69,163	---	434	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				70,000								
263-K603	G	81	81	227,429	229,763	210,084	---	17,345	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				230,000								
263-K604	G	82	82	350,000	350,000	295,123	---	29,546	---	27,673	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				350,000								
263-K606	G	83	83	301,055	301,055	244,701	---	27,529	---	29,394	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				301,055								
263-K607	G	84	84	300,000	300,000	83,614	---	115,679	---	96,000	---	4,707
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				300,000								
263-K61A	G	87	87	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER				---								
263-K61B	G	87	87	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	---	---	40,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM (PUB SEC)				---								
263-K61C *	G	88	88	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM (PUBLIC SECTOR)				---								
263-K61D *	G	88	88	115,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000
CASH TRANSFER				---								
263-K61E	G	85	85	200,000	200,000	---	---	50,888	---	66,000	---	69,285
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				200,000								
263-K611	G	85	86	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER				500,000								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER * AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
263-K612 GOVERNMENT COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	86	86	155,400 155,400	---	---	155,400	---	---	40,000	---	95,400
263-K613 CASH TRANSFER	G	86	86	110,055 110,055	---	---	110,055	110,055	---	---	---	---
263-OLCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	3,420 ---	---	---	---	---	3,420	3,420	---	---
263-0009 ISMAILIA THERMAL POWER PLANT	G	76	83	248,116 254,000	250,000	209,212	---	31,168	---	7,736	---	---
263-0012 SUEZ CEMENT PLANT	G	76	86	105,000 105,000	100,000	99,882	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	1,817
263-0015 STRENGTHENING RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	76	84	13,900 14,900	13,900	9,007	---	1,212	---	3,681	---	---
263-0016 APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH	G	77	80	22,573 24,400	22,960	17,704	---	2,876	---	1,993	---	---
263-0018 DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK I	L	76	76	30,176 32,000	30,522	30,175	---	---	---	---	---	---
263-0019 PVC PIPE DRAINAGE	L	76	76	19,139 20,025	19,374	19,186	---	3	---	---	---	---
263-0023 NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	G	76	80	1,668 2,500	2,500	780	---	546	---	340	---	---
263-0023 NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	L	76	80	40,406 41,000	41,000	38,887	---	1,219	---	300	---	---
263-0026 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND MANPOWER DEV III	G	77	85	37,000 40,500	37,000	31,107	---	2,127	---	3,769	---	---
263-0027 RICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING	G	77	81	21,106 21,767	21,267	15,551	---	3,441	---	2,114	---	---
263-0028 GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	G	75	83	9,274 13,500	9,918	8,510	---	1,214	---	---	---	---
263-0028 GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	L	75	83	43,418 44,275	43,786	43,222	---	197	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
263-0029	G	77	82	65,976	67,400	58,677	---	4,004	---	3,295	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING				67,400								
263-0030	G	79	86	263,000	242,817	180,476	20,183	9,594	---	31,100	---	31,531
SHOUBRA EL KHEIMA THERMAL POWER PLANT				263,000								
263-0031	G	79	80	37,757	38,565	29,264	---	8,293	---	199	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION				40,000								
263-0033	G	77	85	51,188	51,188	7,977	---	1,344	---	10,931	---	27,220
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION				51,188								
263-0033	L	77	80	45,428	46,012	45,428	---	---	---	---	---	---
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION				46,012								
263-0036	G	77	86	67,400	61,400	48,085	6,000	12,034	---	5,631	---	200
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY				67,400								
263-0036	L	77	82	29,982	30,000	29,623	---	359	---	---	---	---
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY				30,000								
263-0040	G	77	80	7,920	7,944	7,787	---	123	---	10	---	---
IRRIGATION PUMPING				8,000								
263-0041	G	77	83	14,900	14,900	13,921	---	835	---	144	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS				14,900								
263-0042	G	78	81	27,061	27,900	24,905	---	2,157	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV				31,000								
263-0045	G	78	78	1,678	1,750	1,534	---	145	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK II				2,000								
263-0047	L	78	78	10,161	10,261	10,160	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUEZ PORT DEVELOPMENT				11,321								
263-0046	G	78	82	109,000	109,000	71,853	---	18,444	---	7,704	---	11,000
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE				109,000								
263-0046	L	78	82	59,599	59,829	59,599	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE				60,000								
263-0052	G	86	86	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,700
KUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT				5,000								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
263-0052 QUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT	L	78	86	95,000 95,000	95,000	87,551	---	---	---	7,449	---	---
263-0061 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDIES	G	78	84	22,800 22,800	22,800	18,668	---	1,791	---	1,898	---	443
263-0064 AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	78	80	23,400 27,500	23,400	12,413	---	6,364	---	4,623	---	---
263-0065 URBAN LOW-COST HEALTH DELIVERY	G	79	85	45,553 45,553	45,553	17,868	---	13,556	---	13,591	---	538
263-0066 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY UPGRADING	G	78	81	80,000 80,000	80,000	41,778	---	12,539	---	16,000	---	9,682
263-0070 MAJOR CEREALS IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM	G	79	80	52,400 52,400	52,400	46,605	---	5,736	---	60	---	---
263-0079 SMALL FARMER PRODUCTION	G	79	84	48,944 49,000	49,000	27,606	---	5,331	---	10,063	---	6,000
263-0090 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT	G	80	81	33,359 39,000	39,000	20,501	---	6,173	---	6,682	---	---
263-0091 CAIRO SEWAGE	G	78	81	129,000 129,000	129,000	84,629	---	19,780	---	24,590	---	---
263-0097 PRIVATE INVESTMENT ENCOURAGEMENT FUND	G	79	79	33,000 33,000	33,000	805	---	2,957	---	9,439	---	12,695
263-0100 ALEXANDRIA SEWERAGE	G	79	87	248,621 198,700	198,621	51,324	---	20,257	50,000	40,000	---	67,200
263-0101 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	G	78	81	83,555 83,555	83,555	31,974	---	5,468	---	14,026	---	16,463
263-0101 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	L	78	81	46,445 46,445	46,445	16,736	---	4,629	---	10,408	---	5,910
263-0102 TECH TRANSFER AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES	G	83	90	35,000 30,000	20,000	3,729	5,296	2,871	---	3,835	5,000	4,150

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER * AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
263-0105 MINERAL, PETROLEUM & GROUNDWATER ASSESS.	G	80	87	36,700 37,200	29,700	10,820	---	3,409	7,000	7,687	---	5,041
263-0110 PEACE FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM	G	80	85	60,000 60,000	60,000	42,397	---	6,715	---	6,145	---	4,245
263-0112 PRIVATE SECTOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES	G	79	86	8,000 8,000	5,000	2,585	3,000	341	---	1,400	---	1,400
263-0115 TAX ADMINISTRATION	G	80	87	8,700 3,700	3,700	2,183	---	404	5,000	1,329	---	1,500
263-0116 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	80	80	4,093 5,000	4,100	3,169	---	392	---	32	---	---
263-0117 TELECOMMUNICATIONS III	G	80	92	122,000 122,000	122,000	66,449	---	27,227	---	19,300	---	9,000
263-0118 UNIVERSITY LINKAGES	G	80	85	20,500 27,500	20,500	13,297	---	3,805	---	1,600	---	1,796
263-0123. POLICY PLANNING AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	82	86	25,800 32,600	14,300	3,115	8,000	1,937	---	9,670	---	6,962
263-0125 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	85	90	101,900 109,000	4,000	---	7,000	343	11,000	11,200	21,000	24,274
263-0132 IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	G	81	88	165,000 139,480	73,000	40,631	20,000	14,427	40,000	22,500	27,000	57,883
263-0136 SUEZ COMMUNITY HEALTH PERSONNEL TRAINING	G	80	85	15,900 17,100	15,900	7,210	---	3,279	---	4,106	---	1,305
263-0137 CONTROL OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES	G	81	87	36,000 26,000	26,000	12,140	---	5,118	10,000	5,231	---	3,511
263-0139 BASIC EDUCATION	G	81	89	190,000 190,000	85,000	47,174	20,000	13,194	25,000	20,000	25,000	33,378
263-0140 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	86	91	131,600 131,600	---	---	3,000	47	10,000	6,433	30,000	14,060

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C *Level of effort activity*

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PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
263-0142		G	80	80	4,892	4,892	1,583	---	963	---	2,346	---	---
AG DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS					5,000								
263-0144		G	83	90	102,600	26,000	8,152	18,000	4,724	15,000	13,081	15,000	13,700
POPULATION					102,600								
263-0147		G	82	85	88,000	88,000	66,457	---	18,961	---	1,582	---	500
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTION CREDIT					88,000								
263-0152		G	85	90	130,000	30,000	---	15,000	3	20,000	11,700	15,000	14,300
NATIONAL AG RESEARCH PROGRAM					130,000								
263-0159		G	83	83	9,100	9,100	626	---	408	---	1,700	---	1,650
BUSINESS SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT					9,100								
263-0160		G	82	86	100,000	85,000	34,820	15,000	11,931	---	8,260	---	14,060
REHAB AND MODERN OF ASWAN HIGH DAM					100,000								
263-0161		G	82	87	560,200	510,200	391,945	50,000	29,516	---	50,135	---	29,139
DECENTRALIZATION PAAD					560,200								
263-0165		G	82	82	71,310	71,310	43,982	---	10,230	---	7,901	---	6,450
SAFAGA GRAIN SILOS COMPLEX					80,000								
263-0170		G	87	90	50,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	200	13,000	6,000
PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR INITIATIVES					---								
263-0173		G	84	90	816,000	360,300	4	61,500	12,948	110,580	35,600	76,000	71,000
CAIRO SEWERAGE II					421,800								
263-0174	*	G	88	93	360,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	16,000
CANAL CITIES WATER & SEWERAGE II					---								
263-0176		G	85	89	15,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	480	---	3,200
WATER/WASTEWATER INSTITUTIONAL DEV					15,000								
263-0182		G	85	90	466,000	61,000	---	95,000	3	75,000	40,670	65,000	119,535
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II					156,000								
263-0186		G	87	89	195,000	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	50,000	10,000
FERTILIZER SUPPLY					---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER * AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
263-0196	G	86	86	65,000	---	---	65,000	---	---	10,960	---	40,500
TALKHA COMBINED CYCLE				65,000								
263-0201.	G	86	91	350,000	---	---	80,000	---	140,000	38,000	130,000	84,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CREDIT (CIP)				235,000								
263-0202	G	86	90	123,000	---	---	35,000	---	45,000	30,525	40,000	40,000
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT				123,000								
263-0203	G	85	90	61,378	3,000	---	15,000	25	8,000	5,705	8,000	15,106
CHILD SURVIVAL				72,942								
ACCOUNT TOTAL				10,033,796	6,226,786	4,053,774	1,068,434	982,761	815,000	998,546	815,000	1,170,436
				8,171,508								
GRANTS				9,016,181	5,204,558	3,076,893	1,068,434	974,322	815,000	980,389	815,000	1,164,526
				7,145,295								
LOANS				1,017,615	1,022,228	976,881	---	8,439	---	18,157	---	5,910
				1,026,213								
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				10,033,796	6,226,786	4,053,774	1,068,434	982,761	815,000	998,546	815,000	1,170,436
				8,171,508								
GRANTS				9,016,181	5,204,558	3,076,893	1,068,434	974,322	815,000	980,389	815,000	1,164,526
				7,145,295								
LOANS				1,017,615	1,022,228	976,881	---	8,439	---	18,157	---	5,910
				1,026,213								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

882 FIJI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HEALTH												
882-0001	G	86	87	400	---	---	400	---	---	400	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				400								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				400	---	---	400	---	---	400	---	---
				400								
GRANTS				400	---	---	400	---	---	400	---	---
				400								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
882-OLCS	G	87	87	75	---	---	---	---	75	75	---	---
LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT				---								
882-0001	G	86	92	9,957	---	---	957	---	1,325	1,000	1,500	1,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM				1,357								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,032	---	---	957	---	1,400	1,075	1,500	1,000
				1,357								
GRANTS				10,032	---	---	957	---	1,400	1,075	1,500	1,000
				1,357								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				10,432	---	---	1,357	---	1,400	1,475	1,500	1,000
				1,757								
GRANTS				10,432	---	---	1,357	---	1,400	1,475	1,500	1,000
				1,757								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / C	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
386-0462 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION		L	79	79	58,000 58,000	58,000	49,507	---	7,025	---	1,468	---	---
386-0467 RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION		G	80	83	1,050 1,050	1,050	472	---	301	---	277	---	---
386-0467 RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION		L	80	83	35,000 35,000	35,000	27,500	---	7,300	---	---	---	---
386-0470 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		G	82	87	20,000 20,000	14,000	56	3,000	608	3,000	3,253	---	4,500
386-0471 FERTILIZER PROMOTION		L	79	81	101,000 101,000	101,000	100,796	---	194	---	10	---	---
386-0474 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	80	86	1,500 1,500	1,500	305	---	14	---	881	---	500
386-0475 MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY		G	81	83	200 200	200	67	---	68	---	65	---	---
386-0475 MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY		L	81	8	17,900 17,900	17,900	9,919	---	7,540	---	442	---	---
386-0476 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		G	83	85	5,800 5,800	5,800	404	---	351	---	1,045	---	800
386-0476 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		L	83	85	7,000 7,000	7,000	721	---	2,693	---	587	---	1,000
386-0478 MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY		G	82	82	5,000 5,000	5,000	199	---	168	---	633	---	800
386-0478 MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY		L	82	82	25,000 25,000	25,000	6,904	---	5,279	---	5,817	---	7,000
386-0481 MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT		G	82	82	3,000 3,000	3,000	506	---	306	---	988	---	800

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
386-0481 MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	L	82	82	44,000 44,000	44,000	10,534	---	28,427	---	5,038	---	---
386-0483 MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	G	83	84	5,000 5,000	5,000	143	---	208	---	648	---	1,000
386-0483 MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	L	83	84	41,000 41,000	41,000	1,439	---	3,191	---	7,369	---	10,000
386-0484 IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	83	91	41,000 41,000	11,000	681	6,500	905	6,500	2,916	3,000	10,000
386-0484 IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	L	83	91	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	1,008	---	1,992	---	7,000
386-0487 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	82	91	2,150 2,150	2,150	487	---	789	---	572	---	300
386-0488 FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION & TRAINING	G	87	90	8,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,000	500
386-0488 FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION & TRAINING	L	87	90	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	4,000	1,000
386-0489 HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	G	84	88	4,000 4,000	4,000	---	---	73	---	927	---	800
386-0489 HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	L	84	88	50,000 50,000	16,000	---	24,000	957	8,000	4,043	2,000	6,000
386-0490 MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	G	84	85	4,000 4,000	4,000	---	---	128	---	872	---	1,000
386-0490 MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	L	84	85	46,000 46,000	46,000	---	---	1,320	---	7,680	---	12,000

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
386-0495 NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	G	85	88	6,500 6,500	2,200	---	1,800	54	1,000	946	1,000	1,000
386-0495 NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	L	85	88	77,000 77,000	16,400	---	21,000	10,235	11,500	12,165	8,500	15,000
386-0505 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	*G	88	92	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
386-0510 AG TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & ENTERPRISE	*G	88	92	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				656,100 611,100	476,200	210,640	56,300	79,919	36,000	60,440	23,500	81,000
GRANTS				132,200 99,200	58,900	3,320	11,300	4,550	12,500	13,829	9,000	22,000
LOANS				523,900 511,900	417,300	207,320	45,000	75,369	23,500	46,611	14,500	59,000
POPULATION PLANNING												
386-0468 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	80	83	13,800 13,800	13,800	12,849	---	920	---	31	---	---
386-0485 FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	G	83	85	13,000 13,000	13,000	---	---	1	---	399	---	5,600
386-0485 FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	L	83	85	34,000 34,000	34,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
386-0500 CONTRACEPTIVE DEV-REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOG	G	85	89	2,900 900	900	---	---	317	---	383	1,500	400

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				63,700 61,700	61,700	12,849	---	1,238	---	1,813	1,500	7,000
GRANTS				29,700 27,700	27,700	12,849	---	1,238	---	813	1,500	6,000
LOANS				34,000 34,000	34,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
HEALTH												
386-0468 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	80	83	19,200 19,200	19,200	6,371	---	8,601	---	4,228	---	---
386-0476 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	83	85	4,200 4,200	4,200	2	---	39	---	1,158	---	1,000
386-0487 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	82	91	350 350	350	201	---	28	---	121	---	---
386-0492 BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	G	85	88	9,300 9,300	600	---	3,700	42	4,000	1,258	1,000	1,500
386-0492 BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	L	85	88	3,800 3,800	3,800	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	800
386-0500 CONTRACEPTIVE DEV-REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOG	G	85	89	100 100	100	---	---	100	---	---	---	---
386-0503 VACCINE AND IMMUNODIAGNOSTIC DEV.	G	87	89	6,000 ---	---	---	---	---	3,000	300	1,000	1,200
386-0504 CHILD SURVIVAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	86	91	59,000 59,000	---	---	16,000	---	4,500	16,000	1,761	6,261
386-0508 CHILD DEV. SUPPORT/ICDS-CARE	*G	88	92	20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
386-0508 CHILD DEV. SUPPORT/ICDS-CARE	*L	88	92	20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	---

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				141,950 95,950	28,250	6,574	19,700	8,810	11,500	24,065	13,261	10,761
GRANTS				118,150 92,150	24,450	6,574	19,700	8,810	11,500	23,065	5,761	9,961
LOANS				23,800 3,800	3,800	---	---	---	---	1,000	7,500	800
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
385-0504 CHILD SURVIVAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	86	91	11,739 6,000	---	---	6,000	---	3,500	6,000	2,239	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,739 6,000	---	---	6,000	---	3,500	6,000	2,239	---
GRANTS				11,739 6,000	---	---	6,000	---	3,500	6,000	2,239	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
385-0487 DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	82	91	3,700 3,700	3,700	121	---	43	---	1,036	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,700 3,700	3,700	121	---	43	---	1,036	1,500	1,500
GRANTS				3,700 3,700	3,700	121	---	43	---	1,036	1,500	1,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
385-0465 TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR	G	73	78	2,000 2,000	2,000	1,944	---	19	---	36	---	---
385-0474 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	82	86	5,500 5,500	3,500	1,312	2,000	1,119	---	1,069	---	2,000

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386-0494 ENERGY RESEARCH AND ENTERPRISE	G	88	91	20,000 / ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
386-0496 PROG. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TECH	G	85	88	11,576 / 11,100	4,000	---	2,576	86	2,000	1,490	2,000	2,000
386-0507 STATE TECHNOLOGY DEV. AND ENTERPRISE	*G	88	90	5,000 / ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				44,076 / 18,600	9,500	3,256	4,576	1,224	2,000	2,595	8,000	6,000
GRANTS				44,076 / 18,600	9,500	3,256	4,576	1,224	2,000	2,595	8,000	6,000
LOANS				--- / ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				926,265 / 797,050	579,350	233,440	86,576	91,234	53,000	95,949	50,000	106,261
GRANTS				344,565 / 247,350	124,250	26,120	41,576	15,865	29,500	47,338	28,000	45,461
LOANS				581,700 / 549,700	455,100	207,320	45,000	75,369	23,500	48,611	22,000	60,800

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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
497-0252 SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	G	78	81	10,115 11,300	10,215	9,950	---	165	---	---	---	---
497-0252 SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	L	78	81	21,253 25,000	21,307	20,784	---	469	---	---	---	---
497-0263 SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L	77	78	7,000 7,000	7,000	4,681	---	976	---	1,343	---	---
497-0264 PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	G	77	83	5,100 5,100	5,100	4,462	---	32	---	532	---	74
497-0264 PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	L	77	83	12,500 12,500	12,500	5,252	---	1,348	---	1,536	---	566
497-0265 AG DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADMIN	L	77	83	4,400 5,000	4,400	4,336	---	39	---	25	---	---
497-0276 PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	G	79	84	10,000 10,000	10,000	7,870	---	68	---	1,420	---	642
497-0276 PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	L	79	84	31,500 31,500	31,500	12,750	---	3,355	---	3,855	---	3,759
497-0281 CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	80	83	4,250 4,250	4,250	3,710	---	142	---	140	---	258
497-0281 CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L	80	83	14,600 22,750	14,600	3,693	---	3,307	---	3,118	---	2,200
497-0286 SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	80	82	3,000 3,000	3,000	2,433	---	349	---	218	---	---

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497-0290 GRADUATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TITLE XII	L	79	80	5,005 5,330	5,330	3,935	---	1,070	---	---	---	---
497-0297 WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	81	86	9,400 9,400	7,900	2,324	1,500	622	---	904	---	950
497-0297 WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	81	86	12,450 12,450	12,450	3,457	---	1,110	---	1,177	---	1,945
497-0302 APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G	80	86	14,100 14,100	9,500	4,749	4,600	1,514	---	1,041	---	1,440
497-0302 APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	L	80	85	18,900 18,900	18,900	3,510	---	999	---	4,786	---	4,720
497-0304 SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT	G	83	89	3,500 1,000	210	---	790	156	---	405	2,000	450
497-0304 SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT	L	83	88	8,900 6,400	6,400	383	---	915	---	1,204	600	1,230
497-0311 UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION	G	84	85	5,000 5,000	5,000	---	---	1	---	838	---	920
497-0311 UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION	L	84	85	13,900 13,900	13,900	462	---	718	---	1,625	---	1,477
497-0328 GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	G	83	86	917 917	---	---	917	---	---	150	---	155
497-0328 GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	83	86	3,200 3,200	1,200	---	2,000	91	---	950	---	468
497-0329 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	82	86	1,750 1,750	750	45	1,000	421	---	730	---	554
497-0329 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	82	86	3,350 3,350	2,350	215	1,000	830	---	970	---	835

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497-0330	G	81	84	5,000	5,000	4,834	---	166	---	---	---	---
EAST TIMOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)				5,000								
497-0336	G	82	90	8,698	3,726	2,925	1,550	1,135	623	832	899	832
PVO CO-FINANCING II				8,750								
497-0341	G	84	89	10,250	3,000	13	2,523	7	1,727	1,050	---	1,550
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT				7,250								
497-0341	L	84	89	24,250	15,500	210	1,000	1,927	3,000	1,555	---	4,520
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT				21,250								
497-0342	G	84	85	3,000	3,000	42	---	354	---	486	---	700
AGRICULTURE PLANNING				3,000								
497-0342	L	84	85	6,000	6,000	502	---	508	---	325	---	700
AGRICULTURE PLANNING				6,000								
497-0347	G	85	90	7,000	3,500	---	3,500	66	---	730	---	1,125
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT				7,000								
497-0347	L	85	90	43,000	15,115	---	19,518	58	---	545	---	3,450
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT				43,000								
497-0352	G	86	89	3,320	---	---	3,320	---	---	350	---	594
FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				3,320								
497-0352	L	86	89	3,785	---	---	2,304	---	---	212	---	721
FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				3,785								
497-0353	G	87	90	15,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	275	3,000	1,000
DISTRICT ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS				---								
497-0353	L	87	90	40,000	---	---	---	---	8,000	700	7,250	6,000
DISTRICT ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS				---								
497-0357	G	87	88	25,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	3,500	10,000	12,000
POLICY REFORM				---								

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				418,393 341,452	262,603	107,527	45,522	22,918	31,850	37,527	23,749	55,835
GRANTS				144,400 100,137	74,151	43,357	19,700	5,198	20,850	13,601	15,899	23,244
LOANS				273,993 241,315	188,452	64,170	25,822	17,720	11,000	23,926	7,850	32,591
POPULATION PLANNING												
497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	78	82	25,920 25,920	25,920	22,869	---	1,389	---	1,662	---	---
497-0270 FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	78	82	2,000 2,000	2,000	1,819	---	139	---	42	---	---
497-0327 FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	G	83	88	11,500 7,500	7,500	52	---	562	2,000	2,500	2,000	3,000
497-0327 FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	83	88	15,400 13,400	13,400	1,566	---	2,659	2,000	4,630	---	3,000
497-0355 PRIVATE SECTOR FP	*G	88	90	8,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
497-0355 PRIVATE SECTOR FP	*L	88	90	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				64,820 48,820	48,820	26,306	---	4,749	4,000	8,834	7,500	6,000
GRANTS				45,420 33,420	33,420	22,921	---	1,951	2,000	4,162	5,500	3,000
LOANS				19,400 15,400	15,400	3,385	---	2,798	2,000	4,672	2,000	3,000
HEALTH												
497-0253 EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	G	79	87	6,200 3,200	3,200	2,339	---	318	3,000	543	---	700

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

497 INDONESIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L / INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
497-0253	L	79	87	11,500	9,500	3,631	---	2,485	2,000	2,384	---	750
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION				10,000								
497-0273	G	78	86	12,450	9,450	5,165	3,000	1,629	---	1,700	---	1,500
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				12,450								
497-0273	L	78	86	1,450	1,450	192	---	602	---	400	---	200
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT				1,450								
497-0305	G	80	86	14,000	10,000	5,049	4,000	1,614	---	1,900	---	1,500
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE				14,000								
497-0325	G	81	85	5,000	5,000	1,591	---	963	---	1,700	---	746
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM				5,000								
497-0325	L	81	85	6,000	6,000	1,035	---	1,316	---	1,000	---	1,000
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM				6,000								
497-0326	L	80	80	3,600	3,600	1,941	---	791	---	800	---	68
TIMOR MALARIA CONTROL				3,600								
497-0327	L	83	85	2,500	2,500	349	---	429	---	148	---	1,000
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II				2,500								
497-0336	G	82	90	6,273	3,673	1,533	400	763	400	864	300	864
PVO CO-FINANCING II				6,300								
497-0348	G	85	86	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	130	---	395	---	400
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH				4,000								
497-0348	L	85	86	5,000	5,000	---	---	228	---	610	---	600
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH				5,000								
497-0354	*G	88	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	750
PRIVATE SECTOR HEALTH				---								
497-0354	*L	88	90	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750	---
PRIVATE SECTOR HEALTH				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

497 INDONESIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				92,973 73,500	61,373	22,825	9,400	11,268	5,400	12,444	5,050	10,078
GRANTS				57,923 44,950	33,323	15,677	9,400	5,417	3,400	7,102	3,300	6,460
LOANS				35,050 28,550	28,050	7,148	---	5,851	2,000	5,342	1,750	3,618
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
497-0275 PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	L	78	78	3,980 5,000	3,980	3,874	---	3	---	---	---	---
497-0300 ENERGY MANPOWER AND TRAINING	G	80	81	1,000 1,000	1,000	884	---	32	---	---	---	---
497-0308 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II	L	80	83	6,000 7,000	6,000	2,346	---	2,524	---	---	---	---
497-0317 IN-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	L	82	82	2,890 4,000	3,190	2,001	---	601	---	288	---	---
497-0328 GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	G	33	88	2,583 2,583	1,500	386	712	524	---	400	371	500
497-0328 GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	83	88	21,288 22,300	15,420	2,117	2,868	2,807	---	4,000	2,750	4,000
497-0336 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	82	90	3,300 3,300	1,000	708	300	87	750	448	300	448
497-0344 EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	G	84	89	6,510 1,510	1,510	---	---	171	---	557	1,000	475
497-0344 EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	L	84	89	7,490 4,990	4,990	84	---	426	---	613	1,000	1,110
497-0345 PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G	84	86	4,000 4,000	2,000	467	2,000	654	---	460	---	497

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

497 INDONESIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				59,041 55,683	40,590	12,367	5,880	7,829	750	6,766	5,421	7,030
GRANTS				17,393 12,393	7,010	2,445	3,012	1,468	750	1,865	1,671	1,920
LOANS				41,648 43,290	33,580	10,422	2,868	6,361	---	4,901	3,750	5,110
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
497-0266 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	G	78	80	1,439 1,500	1,439	1,374	---	6	---	59	---	---
497-0266 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L	78	80	4,950 5,000	4,950	4,844	---	52	---	54	---	---
497-0329 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	82	87	1,000 1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	700
497-0329 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	82	87	3,500 3,500	1,500	723	100	86	1,900	490	---	1,201
497-0333 PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	G	82	85	500 500	500	191	---	71	---	120	---	118
497-0333 PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	L	82	85	11,750 11,750	11,750	1,275	---	1,813	---	1,549	---	2,000
497-0336 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	82	90	7,990 7,500	2,537	1,439	1,150	990	100	1,056	480	782
497-0340 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	G	83	90	12,200 12,000	4,000	706	2,303	1,139	---	2,435	2,800	1,650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				43,329 43,150	26,676	10,552	3,553	4,157	3,000	5,763	3,280	6,451
GRANTS				23,129 22,900	8,476	3,710	3,453	2,206	1,100	3,670	3,280	3,250
LOANS				20,200 20,250	18,200	6,842	100	1,951	1,900	2,093	---	3,201

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

497 INDONESIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		678,556 562,605	440,062	180,077	64,355	50,921	45,000	71,334	45,000	85,394
		GRANTS		288,265 213,800	156,380	88,110	35,565	16,240	28,100	30,400	29,650	37,874
		LOANS		390,291 348,805	283,682	91,967	28,790	34,681	16,900	40,934	15,350	47,520

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

190 INTERNATIONAL FUND-NO. IRELAND & IRELAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
190-K601 INTERNATIONAL FUND	G	86	88	120,000 50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				120,000 50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
GRANTS				120,000 50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				120,000 50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
GRANTS				120,000 50,000	---	---	50,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER * AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
271-KX88	G	88	88	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000
CASH TRANSFER				---								
271-K622	G	86	86	1,148,400	---	---	1,148,400	1,148,400	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER				1,200,000								
271-K623	G	86	86	375,000	---	---	375,000	375,000	---	---	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER				1,125,000								
271-K624	G	86	86	375,000	---	---	375,000	375,000	---	---	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER				375,000								
271-K625	G	87	87	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER				1,200,000								
ACCOUNT TOTAL				4,298,400	---	---	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
				3,900,000								
GRANTS				4,298,400	---	---	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
				3,900,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				4,298,400	---	---	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
				3,900,000								
GRANTS				4,298,400	---	---	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
				3,900,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

278 JORDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
278-K643 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	85	87	165,549 160,000	50,000	---	55,549	4,188	60,000	66,960	---	94,401
278-0LCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	370 ---	---	---	---	---	370	370	---	---
278-0206 AQABA SEWERAGE	L	79	79	7,500 7,500	7,500	5,923	---	1,176	---	401	---	---
278-0208 HEALTH MGMT AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	77	83	2,875 2,875	2,875	2,700	---	112	---	---	---	---
278-0233 IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	G	80	80	2,500 2,500	2,500	1,161	---	710	---	720	---	540
278-0233 IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	L	80	80	21,000 21,000	21,000	7,474	---	6,287	---	3,828	---	2,780
278-0234 ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	G	82	83	5,000 5,000	5,000	1,384	---	1,492	---	1,543	---	581
278-0234 ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	L	82	83	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	1,868	---	4,308	---	3,623
278-0241 JORDAN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	G	81	87	6,420 5,620	5,620	3,226	---	1,318	800	900	---	1,000
278-0243 GROUNDWATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION	G	80	81	5,000 5,000	5,000	4,280	---	643	---	77	---	---
278-0245 HEALTH EDUCATION	G	80	80	830 830	830	355	---	300	---	175	---	---
278-0247 INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE	G	81	84	2,000 2,000	2,000	1,207	---	498	---	278	---	---
278-0255 SMALL ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	87	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	100	---	500

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

273 JORDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
273-0255	L	87	87	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,000
SMALL ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT				---								
273-0257	G	83	84	3,000	3,000	1,377	---	1,003	---	614	---	---
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING III				3,000								
273-0258	G	82	82	5,000	5,000	3,866	---	602	---	532	---	---
TECH SERVICE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES III				5,000								
273-0259	G	84	84	4,000	4,000	1,515	---	213	---	900	---	1,372
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT				4,000								
273-0259	L	84	84	17,000	17,000	894	---	6,390	---	5,500	---	4,216
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT				17,000								
273-0260	G	84	86	7,150	7,000	754	150	4,132	---	800	---	1,000
TECH SERVICE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV				7,150								
273-0261	G	84	84	5,000	5,000	---	---	369	---	1,390	---	1,388
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT				5,000								
273-0264	G	85	88	20,500	12,000	---	---	123	2,700	2,250	2,000	2,500
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT				20,500								
273-0264	L	85	88	7,000	5,000	---	---	---	2,000	750	---	1,500
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT				7,000								
273-0265	G	86	87	9,500	---	---	4,000	---	5,500	360	---	3,001
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				9,500								
273-0266	G	86	89	15,000	---	---	6,723	29	1,630	600	3,000	1,000
TECH SERVICES-FEASIBILITY STUDIES V				7,000								
273-0267	G	86	88	7,500	---	---	1,600	---	1,500	886	1,400	1,500
DEVELOPMENT ADMIN TRAINING IV				7,500								
273-0270	G	86	87	6,500	---	---	2,000	---	4,500	615	---	1,400
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NURSING DEVELOPMENT				6,500								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

278 JORDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
278-0271	G	86	87	25,000	---	---	15,000	---	10,000	2,000	---	8,000
AMMAN NA'UR DEAD SEA ROAD				25,000								
278-0272	G	87	89	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	2,600	---
PRIVATE SERVICES SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
278-0274	*G	88	89	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT				---								
278-0276	G	85	85	30,000	30,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	15,000
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION III				30,000								
278-0277	G	86	86	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	400	---	500
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TECH RESOURCES ASST I				10,000								
278-0285	G	87	88	14,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
WEST BANK DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				435,194	200,325	36,116	95,022	31,458	104,000	113,257	18,000	154,802
				386,475								
GRANTS				369,694	139,825	21,825	95,022	15,737	99,000	98,470	18,000	141,683
				323,975								
LOANS				65,500	60,500	14,291	---	15,721	5,000	14,787	---	13,119
				62,500								
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				435,194	200,325	36,116	95,022	31,458	104,000	113,257	18,000	154,802
				386,475								
GRANTS				369,694	139,825	21,825	95,022	15,737	99,000	93,470	18,000	141,683
				323,975								
LOANS				65,500	60,500	14,291	---	15,721	5,000	14,787	---	13,119
				62,500								

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

268 LEBANON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
268-OLCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	25 ---	---	---	---	---	25	25	---	---
268-0222 INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE	G	84	87	625 555	425	277	100	158	100	---	---	---
268-0305 HEALTH SECTOR REHABILITATION/W RF	G	78	86	6,900 6,900	4,900	3,428	1,000	407	---	500	---	565
268-0313 RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION-CRS	G	79	84	6,824 11,824	6,824	3,824	---	---	---	1,000	---	500
268-0318 VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BLDG TRADES/YMCA	G	81	85	3,865 3,090	3,465	2,740	---	450	---	150	---	---
268-0326 SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT	G	83	86	151 350	100	---	51	151	---	---	---	---
268-0329 TELECOMMUNICATIONS REHABILITATION	G	83	84	4,481 4,481	4,481	4,384	---	---	---	---	---	---
268-0330 POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION	G	83	84	4,930 4,930	4,930	---	---	5	---	---	---	---
268-0341 ECONOMIC AND DEV PLANNING ASSIST TO CDR	G	83	83	2,250 2,250	2,250	182	---	---	---	---	---	---
268-0342 LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE	G	84	88	29,000 20,302	9,672	7,428	9,250	2,254	3,342	2,500	300	1,142
268-0343 EMERGENCY WATER REPAIR	G	85	85	4,000 4,000	4,000	---	---	1,435	---	1,500	---	1,000
268-1308 BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	G	84	87	1,500 1,952	650	---	500	661	500	500	---	---
268-1336 AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	85	87	18,000 15,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	---	---

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

263 LEBANON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				82,551 75,634	51,697	32,263	15,901	10,521	6,967	9,175	300	3,207
GRANTS				82,551 75,634	51,697	32,263	15,901	10,521	6,967	9,175	300	3,207
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				82,551 75,634	51,697	32,263	15,901	10,521	6,967	9,175	300	3,207
GRANTS				82,551 75,634	51,697	32,263	15,901	10,521	6,967	9,175	300	3,207
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

608 MOROCCO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
608-0136	G	76	89	26,323	11,987	8,521	4,500	4,579	4,200	5,200	5,400	5,400
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH				26,323								
608-0145	G	80	85	5,075	5,075	4,171	---	897	---	---	---	---
RANGE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT				5,075								
608-0159	G	80	89	9,200	6,419	3,402	600	1,433	600	2,200	1,100	1,000
RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT				9,200								
608-0160	G	80	89	28,508	15,976	12,684	3,200	1,612	1,700	3,600	3,700	3,600
AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE				28,508								
608-0182	G	83	89	12,567	4,636	1,258	2,100	2,374	2,620	3,800	1,300	1,600
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING & STATISTICS				12,567								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				81,673	44,093	30,036	10,400	10,895	9,120	14,800	11,500	11,600
				81,673								
GRANTS				81,673	44,093	30,036	10,400	10,895	9,120	14,800	11,500	11,600
				81,673								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
608-0155	G	78	83	9,220	9,219	9,147	---	---	---	---	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II				9,220								
608-0171	G	84	89	23,170	9,123	1,995	4,200	2,499	3,000	4,260	1,500	6,200
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III				17,890								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,390	18,342	11,142	4,200	2,499	3,000	4,260	1,500	6,200
				27,110								
GRANTS				32,390	18,342	11,142	4,200	2,499	3,000	4,260	1,500	6,200
				27,110								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

608 MOROCCO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
608-0151	G	81	85	2,685	2,685	2,426	---	98	---	161	---	---
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT				3,147								
608-0178	G	83	83	300	300	132	---	82	---	86	---	---
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING				300								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,985	2,985	2,558	---	180	---	247	---	---
				3,447								
GRANTS				2,985	2,985	2,558	---	180	---	247	---	---
				3,447								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
608-0171	G	84	90	8,000	---	---	2,000	---	1,500	1,140	500	1,200
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III				2,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,000	---	---	2,000	---	1,500	1,140	500	1,200
				2,000								
GRANTS				8,000	---	---	2,000	---	1,500	1,140	500	1,200
				2,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
608-0154	G	79	79	450	450	281	---	5	---	105	---	---
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH				450								
608-0157	G	80	83	3,880	3,438	3,287	---	68	---	---	---	---
SOCIAL SERVICES TRAINING				5,400								
608-0162	G	80	83	1,500	1,500	1,293	---	201	---	---	---	---
STATISTICAL SERVICES				1,500								
608-0178	G	83	91	17,700	6,225	1,345	2,373	1,107	1,000	2,144	1,000	2,800
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING				17,700								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

608 MOROCCO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,530 25,050	11,613	6,206	2,373	1,381	1,000	2,249	1,000	2,800
GRANTS				23,530 25,050	11,613	6,206	2,373	1,381	1,000	2,249	1,000	2,800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
608-0180 ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE	G	84	88	4,000 4,000	2,130	2	500	573	870	1,135	500	970
608-0181 PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT FUND	G	83	88	210 130	90	34	---	10	---	30	---	16
608-0187 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	85	85	300 300	300	---	---	41	---	112	---	147
608-0190 WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION	G	84	86	1,000 1,000	1,000	---	---	922	---	78	---	---
608-0191 ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS SUPPORT	G	85	89	8,600 8,600	1,070	---	1,500	89	880	1,230	---	1,640
608-0194 TETOUAN URBAN DEVELOPMENT	G	86	86	500 500	---	---	500	---	---	240	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,610 14,530	4,590	36	2,500	1,635	1,750	2,825	500	2,973
GRANTS				14,610 14,530	4,590	36	2,500	1,635	1,750	2,825	500	2,973
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
608-0LCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	165 ---	---	---	---	---	165	165	---	---
608-0176 CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	G	84	84	5,000 4,000	4,000	1,213	---	1,330	---	1,100	---	357

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

608 MOROCCO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
608-0184 DROUGHT RECOVERY	G	85	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	---	---	391	---	660	---	449
608-0189 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT/EXPORT PROMOTION	G	86	87	4,000 4,000	---	---	1,984	56	2,016	1,040	---	1,360
608-0189 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT/EXPORT PROMOTION	L	86	87	16,000 16,000	---	---	12,500	---	3,500	8,000	---	4,500
608-0190 WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION	G	84	86	5,000 5,000	3,000	2,047	2,000	862	---	1,000	---	800
608-0191 ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS SUPPORT	G	85	89	5,150 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750	750
608-0193 ENERGY DEMAND MANAGEMENT	G	87	89	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,319	---	3,681	1,500
608-0193 ENERGY DEMAND MANAGEMENT	L	87	89	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	3,500	7,000
608-0195 CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING PROJECT	G	87	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	2,500	1,500
608-0195 CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING PROJECT	L	87	90	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	8,569	7,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				71,815 30,500	8,500	3,260	16,484	2,639	20,000	11,965	20,000	25,216
GRANTS				30,815 14,500	8,500	3,260	3,984	2,639	6,000	3,965	7,931	6,716
LOANS				41,000 16,000	---	---	12,500	---	14,000	8,000	12,069	18,500

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

608 MOROCCO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		235,003 184,310	90,123	53,238	37,957	19,229	36,370	37,486	35,000	49,989
		GRANTS		194,003 168,310	90,123	53,238	25,457	19,229	22,370	29,486	22,931	31,489
		LOANS		41,000 16,000	---	---	12,500	---	14,000	8,000	12,069	18,500

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

367 NEPAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
367-0129 RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT-RAPTI ZONE	G	80	87	24,000 26,700	20,199	15,413	2,700	2,097	1,101	3,500	---	1,700
367-0132 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION	G	80	88	27,498 27,498	22,588	21,067	3,000	3,050	1,410	1,000	500	910
367-0144 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	81	88	1,919 1,725	1,419	1,136	---	---	---	150	500	50
367-0148 INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE II	G	85	88	4,100 4,100	1,010	---	1,000	1,013	1,045	900	400	1,110
367-0149 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION	G	85	89	10,000 10,000	1,200	---	1,901	986	2,500	2,100	2,300	1,990
367-0152 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	85	90	750 750	750	---	---	69	---	250	---	431
367-0153 IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT	G	85	90	9,000 9,000	1,500	---	650	167	750	1,500	2,000	1,500
367-0154 INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY	G	87	92	9,800 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	550	1,000	850
367-0155 RAPTI DEVELOPMENT	G	87	94	20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,639	975	1,500	1,550
367-0158 HILL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT	*G	88	94	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				117,067 79,773	48,666	37,616	9,251	7,382	9,445	10,925	9,200	10,341
GRANTS				117,067 79,773	48,666	37,616	9,251	7,382	9,445	10,925	9,200	10,341
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

367 NEPAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
367-0130	G	79	79	1,946	1,946	1,826	---	113	---	7	---	---
POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT				2,000								
367-0135	G	80	87	16,200	13,030	9,141	2,100	1,699	1,029	2,711	---	2,074
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES				16,200								
367-0144	G	81	87	799	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
PVO CO-FINANCING				1,250								
367-0157	*G	88	94	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	350
CHILD SURVIVAL & FAMILY PLANNING SVCS.				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,945	14,976	10,967	2,100	1,812	1,229	2,818	1,500	2,524
				19,450								
GRANTS				28,945	14,976	10,967	2,100	1,812	1,229	2,818	1,500	2,524
				19,450								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
367-0135	G	80	87	19,000	15,651	10,287	1,650	2,464	1,699	2,460	---	2,900
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES				19,000								
367-0144	G	81	88	1,018	543	395	175	224	---	79	300	100
PVO CO-FINANCING				1,025								
367-0157	*G	88	94	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,350	300
CHILD SURVIVAL & FAMILY PLANNING SVCS.				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				35,018	16,194	10,682	1,825	2,688	1,699	2,539	1,650	3,300
				20,025								
GRANTS				35,018	16,194	10,682	1,825	2,688	1,699	2,539	1,650	3,300
				20,025								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

367 NEPAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
367-0146	G	84	87	2,120	1,619	121	374	591	127	420	---	290
RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING II				2,120								
367-0151	G	85	85	1,550	574	---	---	6	---	---	---	---
GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION				1,550								
367-0152	G	85	90	5,550	250	---	370	32	500	600	650	650
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING				5,550								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,220	2,443	121	744	629	627	1,020	650	940
				9,220								
GRANTS				9,220	2,443	121	744	629	627	1,020	650	940
				9,220								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
367-0150	G	83	86	630	536	170	94	75	---	215	---	69
STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF NEPAL				630								
367-0156	G	86	86	2,125	---	---	2,125	---	---	372	---	501
FORESTRY INITIATIVES				2,125								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,755	536	170	2,219	75	---	587	---	570
				2,755								
GRANTS				2,755	536	170	2,219	75	---	587	---	570
				2,755								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				193,005	82,815	59,556	16,139	12,586	13,000	17,889	13,000	17,675
				131,223								
GRANTS				193,005	82,815	59,556	16,139	12,586	13,000	17,889	13,000	17,675
				131,223								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

272 OMAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
272-OLCS	G	87	87	65	---	---	---	---	65	65	---	---
LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT				---								
272-0101	G	80	C	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	5,171	5,000	8,440	5,000	8,000
OMANI-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION				30,000								
272-0102	L	82	82	7,500	7,500	6,972	---	301	---	227	---	---
WADI AL KHAWD AQUIFIER RECHARGE				7,500								
272-0103	L	83	85	37,500	37,500	9,000	---	16,833	---	10,680	---	987
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION				37,500								
272-0104	L	86	C	75,000	---	---	14,556	---	14,935	8,000	15,000	9,000
WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				75,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				170,065	70,000	21,897	19,556	22,305	20,000	27,412	20,000	17,987
				150,000								
GRANTS				50,065	25,000	5,925	5,000	5,171	5,065	8,505	5,000	8,000
				30,000								
LOANS				120,000	45,000	15,972	14,556	17,134	14,935	18,907	15,000	9,987
				120,000								
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				170,065	70,000	21,897	19,556	22,305	20,000	27,412	20,000	17,987
				150,000								
GRANTS				50,065	25,000	5,925	5,000	5,171	5,065	8,505	5,000	8,000
				30,000								
LOANS				120,000	45,000	15,972	14,556	17,134	14,935	18,907	15,000	9,987
				120,000								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
391-0468	L	82	88	40,300	37,800	---	2,500	24,076	---	16,200	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT				40,300								
391-0481	G	83	89	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT				---								
391-0488	G	84	88	19,500	---	---	---	---	5,500	1,500	2,500	3,175
TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR				---								
391-0489	G	84	88	18,500	---	---	8,500	---	---	---	10,000	3,985
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH				8,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				88,300	37,800	---	11,000	24,076	5,500	17,700	22,500	7,160
				48,800								
GRANTS				48,000	---	---	8,500	---	5,500	1,500	22,500	7,160
				8,500								
LOANS				40,300	37,800	---	2,500	24,076	---	16,200	---	---
				40,300								
POPULATION PLANNING												
391-0469	G	82	93	33,850	12,200	---	6,500	---	5,200	5,692	9,950	7,775
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING				18,700								
391-0484	G	84	93	11,800	---	---	---	---	4,300	---	7,500	---
SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				45,650	12,200	---	6,500	---	9,500	5,692	17,450	7,775
				18,700								
GRANTS				45,650	12,200	---	6,500	---	9,500	5,692	17,450	7,775
				18,700								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
391-0475 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	82	87	11,500 6,500	---	---	6,500	---	5,000	4,980	---	2,370
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,500 6,500	---	---	6,500	---	5,000	4,980	---	2,370
GRANTS				11,500 6,500	---	---	6,500	---	5,000	4,980	---	2,370
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
391-0475 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	87	87	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	300
391-0496 HEALTHY CHILD	*G	88	93	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	7,500	550
GRANTS				20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	7,500	550
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
391-0474 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	83	92	11,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,550	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,550	750
GRANTS				11,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,550	750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
391-0LCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	1,100 ---	---	---	---	---	1,100	1,100	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
391-0296	G		69	82	3,200	3,159	2,937	---	154	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH					3,200								
391-0413	G		77	83	10,000	10,000	4,050	---	1,317	---	2,340	---	---
ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT					10,000								
391-0467	G		83	88	90,000	52,900	9,928	---	10,975	13,000	12,983	15,000	12,980
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT					90,000								
391-0468	G		82	88	267,700	172,000	56,278	26,000	95,471	35,700	25,000	34,000	20,000
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT					262,000								
391-0468	L		82	86	171,700	125,200	94,000	26,500	2,949	14,300	48,000	---	20,000
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT					171,700								
391-0469	G		82	93	76,850	27,800	14,242	13,350	5,641	---	1,242	---	2,274
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING					55,300								
391-0470	G		82	91	30,000	15,000	6,600	---	2,001	5,000	2,500	---	3,570
PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION FUND					15,000								
391-0471	G		82	87	22,000	13,000	1,327	---	1,940	9,000	3,277	2,000	4,410
TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT					15,000								
391-0472	G		82	93	66,000	35,500	18,644	5,500	8,005	---	14,351	8,000	---
MALARIA CONTROL II					41,000								
391-0473	G		82	89	92,000	37,000	11,703	4,500	10,254	2,000	11,557	20,000	14,455
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION					64,000								
391-0473	L		82	89	155,000	61,000	32,727	27,000	7,249	67,000	11,571	---	28,000
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION					104,000								
391-0474	G		83	92	63,500	10,000	3,686	8,500	4,664	6,500	8,500	4,000	6,650
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING					25,000								
391-0475	G		82	87	13,500	13,500	2,024	---	2,534	---	4,981	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE					13,500								
391-0476	G		83	87	55,000	19,100	6,187	10,900	8,483	5,000	10,139	15,000	4,056
ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT					30,000								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
391-0475 ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	L	83	87	50,000 ---	---	---	---	---	10,000	3,000	---	12,000
391-0479 BALUCHISTAN AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	84	88	40,000 40,000	11,100	180	17,500	2,146	8,000	6,501	3,400	8,570
391-0480 ROADS RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	87	91	43,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	630	8,000	5,000
391-0481 FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	83	89	28,000 25,000	10,000	532	8,000	1,250	---	2,570	---	2,285
391-0484 SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES	G	84	93	65,500 20,000	8,500	1,729	7,200	1,301	---	3,105	---	6,661
391-0485 NWFP AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	83	86	30,000 30,000	16,200	2,653	13,800	3,469	---	7,553	---	6,696
391-0486 ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	84	86	50,000 50,000	26,000	---	24,000	462	---	29,800	---	19,738
391-0486 ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	84	86	50,000 50,000	35,000	---	15,000	973	---	13,300	---	35,727
391-0487 LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION	*G	88	91	120,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	14,000
391-0488 TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR	G	84	88	27,500 35,500	6,000	654	10,000	2,728	11,500	5,919	---	6,698
391-0489 MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH	G	84	88	11,500 21,500	10,000	674	1,500	1,932	---	4,420	---	3,265
391-0491 FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT	G	84	88	35,000 35,000	7,000	351	20,000	2,961	---	6,607	8,000	5,794
391-0492 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT	G	87	92	300,000 ---	---	---	---	---	59,900	10,000	57,000	20,000

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
391-0494	*G	83	93	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,500	10,000
PRIVATE SECTOR POWER				---								
391-0496	*G	83	93	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	250
HEALTHY CHILD				---								
391-0498	*G	83	90	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,600	5,000
INSTITUTIONAL EXCELLENCE				---								
391-0500	*G	88	92	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	1,200
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,260,050	724,959	271,106	239,250	178,859	250,000	250,996	250,000	279,279
				1,206,700								
GRANTS				1,833,350	503,759	144,379	170,750	167,688	158,700	175,125	250,000	183,552
				881,000								
LOANS				426,700	221,200	126,727	68,500	11,171	91,300	75,871	---	95,727
				325,700								
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				2,437,000	774,959	271,106	263,250	202,935	275,000	279,368	300,000	297,884
				1,230,700								
GRANTS				1,970,000	515,959	144,379	192,250	167,688	183,700	187,297	300,000	202,157
				914,700								
LOANS				467,000	259,000	126,727	71,000	35,247	91,300	92,071	---	95,727
				366,000								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
492-0236 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH II	L	79	81	8,042 10,000	8,319	7,962	---	82	---	---	---	---
492-0289 BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV III (RINCONADA	G	79	80	1,843 1,843	1,842	---	---	1,307	---	535	---	---
492-0304 RURAL SERVICE CENTERS	G	78	84	2,790 2,987	2,790	2,461	---	316	---	---	---	---
492-0310 BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV II (BULA)	L	78	78	2,105 2,900	2,241	2,091	---	15	---	---	---	---
492-0334 SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	G	81	85	1,304 2,814	2,383	214	---	791	---	300	---	---
492-0334 SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	L	81	85	3,036 3,036	3,037	2,886	---	151	---	---	---	---
492-0345 PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	80	83	2,608 3,831	3,185	2,261	---	345	---	---	---	---
492-0356 FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	G	81	88	5,803 3,803	3,103	1,175	700	572	1,000	580	1,000	800
492-0358 LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	82	87	13,086 13,086	13,086	289	---	454	---	750	---	1,000
492-0359 SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	83	83	14,818 14,818	14,818	27	---	176	---	500	---	1,250
492-0366 RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	82	87	24,500 24,000	21,999	804	1,000	2,535	---	3,780	---	4,770
492-0367 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	84	88	7,582 4,982	3,802	723	1,172	1,126	1,574	1,300	800	1,350
492-0385 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	G	86	88	20,000 20,000	---	---	13,817	---	1,975	3,610	1,750	4,250

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492-0394	G		85	86	20,000	18,850	---	1,150	---	---	5,550	---	8,620
RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES					20,000								
492-0395	G		86	91	3,250	---	---	250	---	1,250	250	750	500
ENTERPRISE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					3,250								
492-0397	G		86	87	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	300	---	400
PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM					1,000								
492-0402	G		86	86	215	---	---	215	---	---	188	---	27
FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY					215								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					131,982	99,455	20,893	19,304	7,870	5,799	17,643	4,300	22,967
					132,565								
GRANTS					118,799	85,858	7,954	19,304	7,622	5,799	17,643	4,300	22,967
					116,629								
LOANS					13,183	13,597	12,939	---	248	---	---	---	---
					15,936								
POPULATION PLANNING													
492-0341	G		81	84	22,502	21,788	11,972	713	4,025	---	2,095	---	800
POPULATION PLANNING III					28,135								
492-0341	L		81	84	10,465	10,936	9,450	---	1,013	---	2	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING III					23,202								
492-0396	G		88	91	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500
POPULATION SECTOR SUPPORT					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					67,967	32,724	21,422	713	5,038	---	2,097	2,000	2,300
					51,337								
GRANTS					57,502	21,788	11,972	713	4,025	---	2,095	2,000	2,300
					28,135								
LOANS					10,465	10,936	9,450	---	1,013	---	2	---	---
					23,202								
HEALTH													
492-0333	G		80	82	12,113	12,113	1,661	---	4,793	---	5,659	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II					12,113								

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492-0333	L	80	82	4,524	4,524	3,673	---	851	---	---	---	---
BARANGAY WATER II				4,524								
492-0341	G	81	84	1,700	1,700	18	---	376	---	1,305	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING III				1,700								
492-0345	G	80	83	1,179	1,500	1,047	---	132	---	---	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING I				1,500								
492-0367	G	84	83	4,522	600	83	1,922	221	1,126	1,300	875	1,350
PVO CO-FINANCING II				2,522								
492-0371	G	83	87	16,466	14,966	707	953	802	---	2,500	547	2,650
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING				16,466								
492-0371	L	83	87	1,034	1,034	306	---	694	---	33	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING				1,034								
492-0401	G	86	89	18,750	---	---	9,678	---	3,775	1,470	---	4,372
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION				9,678								
492-0406	*G	88	91	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
INTEGRATED MCH FOR CHILD SURVIVAL				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				70,288	36,437	7,495	12,553	7,869	4,901	12,267	3,422	9,372
				49,537								
GRANTS				64,730	30,879	3,516	12,553	6,324	4,901	12,234	3,422	9,372
				43,979								
LOANS				5,558	5,558	3,979	---	1,545	---	33	---	---
				5,558								
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
492-0340	G	83	84	4,082	4,082	140	---	199	---	875	---	850
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES				4,082								
492-0340	L	83	84	418	418	241	---	168	---	9	---	---
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES				418								
492-0345	G	80	83	749	913	717	---	32	---	---	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING I				919								

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492-0367 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	84	88	1,766 1,166	600	126	566	263	300	350	300	450
492-0397 PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM	G	86	87	4,000 4,000	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	580	---	650
492-0405 MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	86	86	200 200	---	---	200	---	---	160	---	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,215 10,785	6,013	1,224	3,766	662	1,300	1,974	300	1,990
GRANTS				10,797 10,367	5,595	983	3,766	494	1,300	1,965	300	1,990
LOANS				418 418	418	241	---	168	---	9	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
492-0294 NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	78	78	3,298 3,298	3,298	1,298	---	723	---	1,200	---	---
492-0294 NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	L	78	78	3,852 3,852	3,852	2,453	---	1,303	---	94	---	---
492-0345 PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	80	83	315 750	537	299	---	15	---	---	---	---
492-0367 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	84	88	2,130 1,330	800	153	530	291	---	350	400	450
492-0377 FINANCIAL RESOURCES MOBILIZATION	G	87	89	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,478	500
492-0381 TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT	G	85	87	5,000 5,000	3,367	---	1,533	12	---	528	100	1,546
492-0395 ENTERPRISE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	G	86	91	1,250 1,250	---	---	250	---	---	100	250	250

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

492 PHILIPPINES

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
492-0403 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	*G	88	89	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,845 15,480	11,854	4,203	2,313	2,344	1,000	2,272	2,978	3,496
GRANTS				21,993 11,628	8,002	1,750	2,313	1,041	1,000	2,178	2,978	3,496
LOANS				3,852 3,852	3,852	2,453	---	1,303	---	94	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
492-XXXX PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT	G	88	92	360,000 ---	---	---	---	---	199,190	20,000	70,000	5,750
492-0LCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	810 ---	---	---	---	---	810	810	---	---
492-0343 PROJECT DESIGN	G	80	89	18,000 18,000	9,000	4,454	---	1,403	4,000	900	5,000	900
492-0348 CLARK ACCESS AND FEEDER ROADS	G	81	81	4,500 5,000	4,500	3,130	---	65	---	1,305	---	---
492-0361 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	81	83	36,000 70,000	36,000	24,512	---	200	---	6,728	---	4,560
492-0374 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	82	90	190,000 190,000	86,925	70,566	---	1,846	15,000	8,715	15,000	5,810
492-0391 LOCAL GOV'T & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	150,000 ---	---	---	---	---	31,000	---	30,000	3,000
492-0404 BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	86	86	300,000 300,000	---	---	300,000	300,000	---	---	---	---
492-0407 BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAM II	G	88	88	4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	4,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

492 PHILIPPINES

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,063,310 583,000	136,425	102,662	300,000	303,514	250,000	38,458	124,000	24,020
		GRANTS		1,063,310 583,000	136,425	102,662	300,000	303,514	250,000	38,458	124,000	24,020
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL		TOTAL		1,370,607 842,704	322,908	157,899	338,649	327,297	263,000	74,711	137,000	64,145
		GRANTS		1,337,131 793,738	288,547	128,837	338,649	323,020	263,000	74,573	137,000	64,145
		LOANS		33,476 48,966	34,361	29,062	---	4,277	---	138	---	---

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

131 POLAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
181-0003	G	86	86	4,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
MEDICAL SUPPLIES POLAND				4,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
				4,000								
GRANTS				4,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
				4,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				4,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
				4,000								
GRANTS				4,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
				4,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

150 PORTUGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
150-K610 CASH TRANSFER (LADF)	G	86	86	20,000 20,000	---	---	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---
150-K611 CASH TRANSFER (AZORES)	G	86	86	20,000 20,000	---	---	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---
150-K612 CASH TRANSFER	G	86	86	36,487 36,487	---	---	36,487	36,487	---	---	---	---
150-K613 CASH TRANSFER	G	87	87	79,712 64,712	---	---	---	---	79,712	79,712	---	---
150-XX88 CASH TRANSFER	G	88	88	80,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	80,000
150-0LCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	100 ---	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
150-0001 TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	G	75	85	12,750 12,750	12,750	10,048	---	459	---	2,000	---	243
150-0023 AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAM	G	80	80	10,000 10,000	10,000	6,544	---	1,488	---	1,968	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				259,049 163,949	22,750	16,592	76,487	78,434	79,812	83,780	80,000	80,243
GRANTS				259,049 163,949	22,750	16,592	76,487	78,434	79,812	83,780	80,000	80,243
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				259,049 163,949	22,750	16,592	76,487	78,434	79,812	83,780	80,000	80,243
GRANTS				259,049 163,949	22,750	16,592	76,487	78,434	79,812	83,780	80,000	80,243
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

152 SPAIN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
152-AAAA JSIA TRANSFER	G	85	86	9,785 9,785	5,000	---	4,785	4,785	---	2,000	---	3,000
152-8888 DES TRANSFER	G	85	86	13,699 13,699	7,000	---	6,699	6,786	---	3,000	---	3,500
152-XX87 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	G	87	87	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	12,000	1,000	---	5,000
152-XX88 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	G	88	88	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	7,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				47,484 23,484	12,000	---	11,484	11,571	12,000	6,000	12,000	18,500
GRANTS				47,484 23,484	12,000	---	11,484	11,571	12,000	6,000	12,000	18,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				47,484 23,484	12,000	---	11,484	11,571	12,000	6,000	12,000	18,500
GRANTS				47,484 23,484	12,000	---	11,484	11,571	12,000	6,000	12,000	18,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 SRI LANKA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
383-0044 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	G	78	84	5,750 6,500	5,750	5,423	---	132	---	195	---	---
383-0049 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT	G	78	82	7,500 7,500	7,500	6,670	---	328	---	2	---	---
383-0055 REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	80	83	1,450 1,450	1,450	984	---	241	---	200	---	25
383-0055 REFORESTATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	80	85	6,843 9,000	6,843	1,461	---	925	---	2,570	---	1,000
383-0056 MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT I	L	80	80	10,000 10,000	10,000	5,396	---	924	---	1,668	---	1,131
383-0057 WATER MANAGEMENT I	G	79	84	4,800 5,100	4,800	4,235	---	210	---	---	---	---
383-0057 WATER MANAGEMENT I	L	79	84	8,800 10,800	8,800	7,064	---	347	---	---	---	---
383-0058 DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G	84	85	7,900 7,900	7,900	69	---	624	---	1,750	---	1,550
383-0058 DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	L	84	85	3,500 3,500	3,500	13	---	14	---	650	---	750
383-0060 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	79	85	2,500 2,500	2,500	517	---	316	---	410	---	700
383-0073 MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G	84	87	3,000 3,000	3,000	302	---	696	---	1,180	---	811
383-0073 MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L	81	85	107,000 107,000	107,000	82,252	---	13,434	---	11,314	---	---

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 SRI LANKA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
383-0075 MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION		G	82	84	5,000 5,000	5,000	318	---	702	---	1,070	---	1,500
383-0078 MAHAWELI SECTOR SUPPORT		L	81	83	50,000 50,000	50,000	49,916	---	---	---	---	---	---
383-0080 IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT		G	86	87	6,900 6,900	---	---	5,800	---	1,100	900	---	1,400
383-0080 IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT		L	86	87	11,700 11,700	---	---	8,046	---	3,654	1,500	---	2,100
383-0082 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION		G	83	83	1,500 1,500	1,500	348	---	172	---	455	---	525
383-0083 AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS		G	86	86	4,700 4,700	---	---	4,700	---	---	425	---	475
383-0083 AGRICULTURE PLANNING AND ANALYSIS		L	86	86	1,900 1,900	---	---	1,900	---	---	110	---	300
383-0085 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING		G	87	88	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,500	100	1,050	600
383-0086 MAHAWELI AG AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	87	90	10,200 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,200	1,200
383-0086 MAHAWELI AG AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		L	87	90	3,800 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,000	800
383-0090 RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	*	G	88	91	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
383-0090 RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	*	L	88	91	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
383-0101 PVO CO-FINANCING II		G	87	89	3,046 ---	---	---	---	---	1,546	---	---	400

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 SRI LANKA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
383-0103 MAHAWELI DOWNSTREAM SUPPORT	G	87	89	700 ---	---	---	---	---	700	50	---	150
383-0103 MAHAWELI DOWNSTREAM SUPPORT	L	87	89	14,300 ---	---	---	---	---	4,500	200	5,290	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				300,789 255,950	225,543	164,968	20,446	19,565	17,000	24,749	11,540	19,417
GRANTS				77,946 52,050	39,400	18,866	10,500	3,921	6,846	6,737	3,750	9,336
LOANS				222,843 203,900	186,143	146,102	9,946	15,644	10,154	18,012	7,790	10,081
HEALTH												
383-0043 MALARIA CONTROL	G	78	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	707	---	434	---	900	---	959
383-0043 MALARIA CONTROL	L	78	85	25,500 26,000	25,500	19,966	---	15	---	3,000	---	2,519
383-0060 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	79	86	1,224 1,224	924	432	300	49	---	170	---	300
383-0062 NAT'L INST. OF HEALTH SCIENCES, KALUTARA	G	80	82	1,900 2,200	1,900	240	---	1,069	---	591	---	---
383-0063 MARKET TOWN WATER SUPPLY, JAFFNA	L	80	82	3,442 6,000	3,442	2,964	---	---	---	---	---	---
383-0088 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	G	84	86	5,000 5,000	3,000	110	2,000	2,744	---	1,495	---	225
383-0088 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	L	84	86	7,300 7,300	6,400	50	900	113	---	2,570	---	1,415

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 SRI LANKA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				47,366 50,724	44,166	24,469	3,200	4,424	---	8,726	---	5,418
GRANTS				11,124 11,424	8,824	1,489	2,300	4,296	---	3,156	---	1,484
LOANS				36,242 39,300	35,342	22,980	900	128	---	5,570	---	3,934
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
383-0060 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	80	86	959 959	859	452	100	50	---	120	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				959 959	859	452	100	50	---	120	---	200
GRANTS				959 959	859	452	100	50	---	120	---	200
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
383-0060 PVO CO-FINANCING	G	79	86	1,856 1,856	1,106	265	750	169	---	500	---	550
383-0082 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	83	83	1,500 1,500	1,500	495	---	201	---	450	---	354
383-0082 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	L	83	83	1,000 1,000	1,000	251	---	104	---	315	---	330
383-0085 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AND TRAINING	G	87	88	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	1,250	600
383-0100 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	*G	88	92	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	100
383-0100 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	*L	88	92	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	150

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

383 SRI LANKA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				22,356 4,356	3,606	1,011	750	474	1,000	1,365	5,250	2,084
		GRANTS		11,356 3,356	2,606	760	750	370	1,000	1,050	3,250	1,604
		LOANS		11,000 1,000	1,000	251	---	104	---	315	2,000	480
COUNTRY TOTAL		TOTAL		371,470 311,939	274,174	190,900	24,496	24,513	18,000	34,960	16,790	27,119
		GRANTS		101,385 67,789	51,689	21,567	13,650	8,637	7,846	11,063	7,000	12,624
		LOANS		270,085 244,200	222,485	169,333	10,346	15,876	10,154	23,897	9,790	14,495

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 THAILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
493-0289 LAND SETTLEMENTS	L	79	80	4,000 4,000	3,734	3,653	---	81	---	---	---	---
493-0294 MAE CHAEM WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	G	80	87	9,200 10,000	6,900	3,461	1,300	1,905	1,000	1,550	---	1,470
493-0296 PVO CO-FINANCING I	G	80	84	3,170 3,700	3,170	3,080	---	90	---	---	---	---
493-0303 NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	G	81	83	3,170 3,700	3,170	1,688	---	726	---	364	---	392
493-0308 NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	L	81	83	4,300 6,300	4,300	1,867	---	575	---	722	---	1,136
493-0309 EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G	80	84	500 500	500	111	---	389	---	---	---	---
493-0312 NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	G	80	81	2,800 2,800	2,800	1,959	---	340	---	414	---	87
493-0312 NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	L	80	81	5,800 5,800	5,800	1,557	---	2,043	---	1,213	---	987
493-0315 DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G	81	83	3,100 3,100	3,100	2,125	---	448	---	527	---	---
493-0315 DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	L	81	83	7,500 7,500	7,500	5,897	---	---	---	1,603	---	---
493-0317 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G	80	82	2,237 3,200	2,237	1,999	---	201	---	37	---	---
493-0324 MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	G	82	82	100 100	100	---	---	---	---	69	---	31

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 THAILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
493-0324	L	82	82	3,000	8,000	1,023	---	712	---	2,210	---	4,055
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC				8,000								
493-0326	G	82	82	100	100	14	---	---	---	86	---	---
SEED DEVELOPMENT II				100								
493-0326	L	82	82	6,100	6,100	4,006	---	456	---	1,638	---	---
SEED DEVELOPMENT II				6,100								
493-0329	G	83	83	3,000	3,000	953	---	1,570	---	477	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT				3,000								
493-0332	G	83	86	2,170	2,000	401	170	417	---	671	---	274
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY				2,170								
DEVELOPMENT												
493-0337	G	84	86	1,500	500	117	1,000	102	---	280	---	380
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY				1,500								
TRANSFER												
493-0337	L	84	86	6,500	4,500	294	2,000	200	---	788	---	1,216
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY				6,500								
TRANSFER												
493-0339	L	84	84	5,000	5,000	112	---	870	---	1,200	---	1,818
RURAL DEVELOPMENT				5,000								
MONITORING/EVALUATION												
493-0340	G	85	88	500	500	---	---	50	---	450	---	---
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR				500								
DEVELOPMENT												
493-0340	L	85	89	14,500	500	---	---	---	8,000	1,618	3,900	4,820
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR				14,500								
DEVELOPMENT												
493-0341	G	85	88	2,650	---	---	---	---	1,650	1,155	1,000	1,000
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF				---								
DEVELOPMENT II												
493-0342	G	85	89	3,000	600	25	823	80	600	599	600	829
PVO CO-FINANCING II				3,000								
493-0343	G	86	88	14,100	---	---	11,150	---	1,850	1,160	1,100	1,275
RURAL INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT				14,100								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 THAILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
493-0345 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIR. PROTECTION	*G		88	90	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
493-0345 NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIR. PROTECTION	*L		88	90	25,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					152,997 115,170	74,111	34,342	16,443	11,255	13,100	18,831	12,600	19,770
GRANTS					66,297 51,470	28,677	15,933	14,443	6,318	5,100	7,839	5,700	5,738
LOANS					86,700 63,700	45,434	18,409	2,000	4,937	8,000	10,992	6,900	14,032
POPULATION PLANNING													
493-0325 POPULATION PLANNING II	G		82	86	8,486 8,517	7,586	3,451	900	1,483	---	1,350	---	830
493-0325 POPULATION PLANNING II	L		82	86	9,868 9,868	9,868	3,443	---	997	---	2,160	---	1,970
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,354 18,385	17,454	6,894	900	2,480	---	3,510	---	2,800
GRANTS					8,486 8,517	7,586	3,451	900	1,483	---	1,350	---	830
LOANS					9,868 9,868	9,868	3,443	---	997	---	2,160	---	1,970
HEALTH													
493-0291 RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE EXPANSION	L		78	84	6,483 7,500	6,483	4,532	---	1,395	---	556	---	---
493-0331 PHWA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L		84	84	5,700 5,700	5,700	60	---	24	---	---	---	---
493-0340 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	G		85	86	500 500	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 THAILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
493-0340 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	L	85	86	1,500 1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	400	---	700
493-0342 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	85	89	1,000 1,000	200	---	200	49	200	209	200	242
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				15,183 16,200	12,883	4,592	1,700	1,468	200	1,665	200	942
GRANTS				1,500 1,500	700	---	200	49	200	709	200	242
LOANS				13,683 14,700	12,183	4,592	1,500	1,419	---	956	---	700
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
493-0297 HILL AREA EDUCATION	G	80	81	1,600 1,600	1,600	1,394	---	206	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,600 1,600	1,600	1,394	---	206	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				1,600 1,600	1,600	1,394	---	206	---	---	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
493-0309 EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G	80	84	5,200 5,200	4,980	4,624	---	356	---	---	---	---
493-0329 PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT	G	83	83	500 500	500	140	---	97	---	263	---	---
493-0340 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	85	85	7,500 7,500	7,500	---	---	---	---	21	---	1,665
493-0340 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	L	85	85	9,600 10,500	9,600	---	---	---	---	890	---	2,300

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 THAILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
493-0341 EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT II	G	85	90	13,220 16,350	3,000	153	4,070	1,275	2,500	3,145	3,000	4,000
493-0342 PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	85	89	1,000 1,000	200	35	200	77	200	180	200	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				42,020 41,050	25,780	4,952	4,270	1,805	2,700	4,499	3,200	8,165
GRANTS				32,420 30,550	16,180	4,952	4,270	1,805	2,700	3,609	3,200	5,365
LOANS				9,600 10,500	9,600	---	---	---	---	890	---	2,300
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
493-0327 AFFECTED THAI PROGRAM	G	80	88	42,000 32,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,421	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				42,000 32,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,421	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
GRANTS				42,000 32,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,421	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				272,154 224,405	158,828	70,753	28,313	25,635	21,000	33,505	21,000	36,677
GRANTS				152,303 125,637	81,743	44,309	24,813	18,282	13,000	18,507	14,100	17,675
LOANS				119,851 98,768	77,085	26,444	3,500	7,353	8,000	14,998	6,900	19,002

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

664 TUNISIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
664-0302	L	78	81	17,300	17,300	17,203	---	69	---	28	---	---
SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT				17,300								
664-0304	G	78	86	5,800	5,800	4,445	---	542	---	750	---	63
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER				5,800								
664-0312	G	79	85	6,700	6,700	4,057	---	461	---	1,563	---	225
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT				6,700								
664-0312	L	79	81	9,855	9,855	4,578	---	1,664	---	1,129	---	38
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT				9,855								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				39,655	39,655	30,283	---	2,736	---	3,470	---	326
				39,655								
GRANTS				12,500	12,500	8,502	---	1,003	---	2,313	---	288
				12,500								
LOANS				27,155	27,155	21,781	---	1,733	---	1,157	---	38
				27,155								
POPULATION PLANNING												
664-0331	G	85	86	2,500	2,500	---	---	86	---	2,404	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.				2,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,500	2,500	---	---	86	---	2,404	---	---
				2,500								
GRANTS				2,500	2,500	---	---	86	---	2,404	---	---
				2,500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
664-0296	G	78	81	2,239	2,239	1,882	---	---	---	357	---	---
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH				2,239								

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

664 TUNISIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
664-0296		L	78	81	5,390	5,390	2,750	---	331	---	2,309	---	---
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH					5,390								
664-0312		G	79	85	2,094	2,094	2,036	---	34	---	---	---	---
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT					2,094								
664-0312		L	79	85	2,250	2,250	1,366	---	678	---	100	---	---
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT					2,250								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,973	11,973	8,034	---	1,043	---	2,766	---	---
					11,973								
GRANTS					4,333	4,333	3,918	---	34	---	357	---	---
					4,333								
LOANS					7,640	7,640	4,116	---	1,009	---	2,409	---	---
					7,640								
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
664-0315		G	81	88	1,450	1,450	890	---	490	---	89	---	---
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER					1,450								
664-0326		G	81	81	1,300	1,300	827	---	373	---	---	---	---
ENERGY PLANNING					1,300								
664-0330		G	84	88	200	80	25	40	53	---	---	---	---
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PC					120								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,950	2,830	1,742	40	916	---	89	---	---
					2,870								
GRANTS					2,950	2,830	1,742	40	916	---	89	---	---
					2,870								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
664-K601		G	86	86	4,774	---	---	4,774	4,636	---	138	---	---
EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF (CIP)					4,774								
664-K602		G	87	88	17,258	---	---	---	---	7,258	7,258	10,000	10,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM					---								

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

664 TUNISIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
664-OLCS LOCAL COSTS SUPPORT	G	87	87	445 ---	---	---	---	---	445	445	---	---
664-0304 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	78	86	2,700 2,700	1,500	---	1,200	---	---	913	---	737
664-0312 CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	79	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	26	---	369	---	1,461	---	967
664-0315 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	81	88	28,700 18,700	13,200	7,833	5,500	7,167	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
664-0327 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	82	82	3,500 3,500	3,500	856	---	1,070	---	800	---	774
664-0328 PRIVATE SECTOR DEV AND TECH TRANSFER	G	82	86	4,700 4,700	4,050	786	650	817	---	1,150	---	1,500
664-0331 FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.	G	85	86	5,000 5,000	1,000	---	4,000	10	---	750	---	3,420
664-0334 COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	G	85	85	3,500 3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,764	---	985
664-0337 RURAL POTABLE WATER	G	86	86	6,500 6,500	---	---	6,500	---	---	1,100	---	1,600
664-0343 AG POLICY IMPLEMENTATION	G	87	88	5,500 ---	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,000	2,000	1,000
664-0345 IMPROVED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	*G	88	89	9,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				95,077 52,374	29,750	9,501	22,624	14,068	16,203	19,779	20,000	26,983
GRANTS				95,077 52,374	29,750	9,501	22,624	14,068	16,203	19,779	20,000	26,983
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

654 TUNISIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		152,155 109,372	86,708	49,560	22,664	18,849	16,203	28,508	20,000	27,309
		GRANTS		117,360 74,577	51,913	23,663	22,664	16,107	16,203	24,942	20,000	27,271
		LOANS		34,795 34,795	34,795	25,897	---	2,742	---	3,566	---	38

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

277 TURKEY

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
277-K007	G	86	86	119,625	---	---	119,625	119,625	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER				119,625								
277-K611	G	87	87	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	100,000	---	---
CASH TRANSFER				100,000								
277-XX88	G	88	88	125,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	125,000	125,000
CASH TRANSFER				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				344,625	---	---	119,625	119,625	100,000	100,000	125,000	125,000
				219,625								
GRANTS				344,625	---	---	119,625	119,625	100,000	100,000	125,000	125,000
				219,625								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				344,625	---	---	119,625	119,625	100,000	100,000	125,000	125,000
				219,625								
GRANTS				344,625	---	---	119,625	119,625	100,000	100,000	125,000	125,000
				219,625								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

279 YEMEN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
279-0045 LOCAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	79	84	7,989 8,720	7,947	7,884	---	63	---	---	---	---
279-0052 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	G	79	95	161,520 120,738	57,248	38,780	11,550	13,481	10,100	14,900	8,000	10,850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				169,509 129,458	65,195	46,664	11,550	13,544	10,100	14,900	8,000	10,850
GRANTS				169,509 129,458	65,195	46,664	11,550	13,544	10,100	14,900	8,000	10,850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
279-0028 WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	77	82	6,100 6,100	6,100	5,784	---	262	---	---	---	---
279-0044 SMALL RURAL WATER SYSTEMS	G	79	88	21,500 21,500	17,188	12,368	1,300	4,568	1,800	2,500	1,000	1,500
279-0065 TIHAMA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	80	85	9,243 11,500	8,943	5,839	---	1,582	---	1,418	---	134
279-0082 ACCELERATED COOP. FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	86	90	12,700 12,700	---	---	3,159	---	2,300	1,500	2,400	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				49,543 51,300	32,231	23,991	4,459	6,412	4,100	5,418	3,400	4,134
GRANTS				49,543 51,800	32,231	23,991	4,459	6,412	4,100	5,418	3,400	4,134
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

279 YEMEN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
279-0040	G		78	83	20,174	20,174	17,719	---	1,566	---	155	---	155
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II					20,174								
279-0053	G		79	85	13,739	18,739	11,710	---	344	---	2,000	---	2,000
BASIC EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT					28,293								
279-0080	G		84	94	40,000	10,037	1,601	7,500	3,839	7,800	4,000	10,600	4,000
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING III					40,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					78,913	48,950	31,030	7,500	5,749	7,800	6,155	10,600	6,155
					88,467								
GRANTS					78,913	48,950	31,030	7,500	5,749	7,800	6,155	10,600	6,155
					88,467								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
279-0054	G		83	88	200	80	14	40	47	---	45	---	---
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS					120								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					200	80	14	40	47	---	45	---	---
					120								
GRANTS					200	80	14	40	47	---	45	---	---
					120								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					298,165	146,456	101,699	23,549	25,752	22,000	26,518	22,000	21,139
					269,845								
GRANTS					298,165	146,456	101,699	23,549	25,752	22,000	26,518	22,000	21,139
					269,845								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column-- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

879 SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
879-0001	G	84	89	6,933	3,672	1,624	1,500	2,614	600	900	---	500
PVO CO-FINANCING				7,500								
879-0003	G	87	92	1,350	---	---	---	---	500	100	200	150
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
879-0006	G	85	89	1,100	300	---	200	355	200	200	200	100
SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT				1,100								
879-0010	G	86	90	200	---	---	---	---	100	---	100	---
PROJECT DEV. & IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT				---								
879-0256	G	78	87	700	---	---	200	---	200	100	---	75
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM				700								
879-0267	G	80	91	13,000	4,640	2,908	500	1,382	1,000	1,500	1,700	1,800
SOUTH PACIFIC REGION AGRICULTURAL DEV				13,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,283	8,612	4,532	2,400	4,351	2,600	2,800	2,200	2,625
				22,300								
GRANTS				23,283	8,612	4,532	2,400	4,351	2,600	2,800	2,200	2,625
				22,300								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
879-0001	G	86	86	500	---	---	446	---	---	200	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING				500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				500	---	---	446	---	---	200	---	---
				500								
GRANTS				500	---	---	446	---	---	200	---	---
				500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

879 SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HEALTH												
879-0001	G	84	89	1,955	355	169	200	187	200	100	200	175
PVO CO-FINANCING				1,255								
879-0006	G	85	89	800	100	---	200	300	200	100	200	100
SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT				800								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,755	455	169	400	487	400	200	400	275
				2,055								
GRANTS				2,755	455	169	400	487	400	200	400	275
				2,055								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
879-0001	G	84	89	5,540	3,538	1,529	400	2,256	100	700	100	900
PVO CO-FINANCING				9,345								
879-0004	G	85	89	3,000	375	---	500	359	600	600	600	600
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING				3,000								
879-0005	G	84	84	67	67	8	---	40	---	19	---	---
SPC/HEALTH EDUCATION				67								
879-0006	G	85	89	600	---	---	100	100	100	100	100	75
SPC MULTI-PROJECT SUPPORT				600								
879-0274	G	82	84	237	237	175	---	111	---	---	---	---
SPC/COMMUNITY EDUCATION TRAINING CENTER				237								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,494	4,267	1,712	1,000	2,866	800	1,419	800	1,575
				13,299								
GRANTS				9,494	4,267	1,712	1,000	2,866	800	1,419	800	1,575
				13,299								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

879 SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
879-0001	G	84	89	1,900	530	32	300	796	---	---	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING				832								
879-0003	G	87	92	1,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	175
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
879-0256	G	78	89	3,000	1,615	1,503	400	231	200	150	400	350
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM				3,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,250	2,145	1,535	700	1,027	200	150	600	525
				3,832								
GRANTS				6,250	2,145	1,535	700	1,027	200	150	600	525
				3,832								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
879-XX88	*G	88	92	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	9,000
FFA CASH TRANSFER				---								
879-0009	G	86	90	6,500	---	---	757	---	500	400	1,500	800
SOUTH PACIFIC FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT				5,000								
879-0010	G	86	90	1,600	---	---	200	---	---	200	---	---
PROJECT DEV. & IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT				1,600								
879-0011	*G	88	92	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	750
FFA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				---								
879-0012	G	88	88	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	100
COOP/SOPAC SECRETARIAT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				58,300	---	---	957	---	500	600	11,700	10,650
				6,600								
GRANTS				58,300	---	---	957	---	500	600	11,700	10,650
				6,600								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

879 SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		100,582 48,586	15,479	7,948	5,903	8,731	4,500	5,369	15,700	15,650
		GRANTS		100,582 48,586	15,479	7,948	5,903	8,731	4,500	5,369	15,700	15,650
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
398-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	6,597	2,915	3,860	3,169	3,822	4,000
398-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	800	---	---	800	---	---
398-0258.03 ASEAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	83	88	1,095 1,095	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,095	600
398-0263 ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	746	---	---	746	---	---
398-0265 EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT	G	86	86	264 4,473	---	---	204	---	---	132	---	72
398-0276 FORESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	85	89	2,500 2,500	---	---	---	---	525	150	600	500
398-0279 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	40	---	120	120	120	120
398-0282 TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	86	87	2,236 7,234	---	---	1,236	95	1,000	725	---	900
398-0286 ASEAN COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	86	87	2,300 2,300	---	---	1,850	---	---	500	450	1,000
398-0287 ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	87	90	11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,825	500	1,000	1,000
398-0289 IRRIGATION SUPPORT FOR ASIA & NEAR EAST	G	87	94	10,773 10,773	---	---	---	---	950	840	1,125	1,140
398-0334 REGIONAL PRIVATE SECTOR NUTRITION	G	87	89	2,225 2,225	---	---	---	---	250	100	450	400

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
398-0356	G	37	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	---	500
VITAMIN A INITIATIVE				---								
ACCOUNT TOTAL				33,393	---	---	11,473	3,010	9,530	7,882	8,662	10,232
				30,600								
GRANTS				33,393	---	---	11,473	3,010	9,530	7,882	8,662	10,232
				30,600								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
398-0048	G	86	91	13,693	---	---	1,703	412	1,100	1,680	1,300	1,400
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES				13,693								
398-0249	G	86	C	---	---	---	1,113	416	734	600	860	900
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
398-0282	G	86	87	260	---	---	160	32	100	228	---	---
TECHNICAL COLLABORATION				890								
ACCOUNT TOTAL				13,953	---	---	2,976	860	1,934	2,508	2,160	2,300
				14,583								
GRANTS				13,953	---	---	2,976	860	1,934	2,508	2,160	2,300
				14,583								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
398-0178	G	86	88	1,075	---	---	275	1	250	300	300	300
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES				---								
398-0249	G	86	C	---	---	---	2,981	821	1,284	1,125	1,183	1,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
398-0258	G	86	86	700	---	---	700	---	---	200	---	300
ASEAN HEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS-PHILIPPINES				700								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
398-0263 ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	250	---	---	100	---	150
398-0279 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	16	16	---	---
398-0351 REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM SUPPT	G	87	90	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	250	200	250	200
ACCOUNT TOTAL				3,775 700	---	---	4,206	822	1,800	1,941	1,733	1,950
GRANTS				3,775 700	---	---	4,206	822	1,800	1,941	1,733	1,950
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
398-0049 SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER	G	86	87	398 510	---	---	398	5	---	200	---	100
398-0054 LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	86	86	200 200	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---
398-0056 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW INSTITUTE	G	86	88	1,500 1,779	---	---	484	100	250	255	250	334
398-0193 MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	86	86	211 211	---	---	211	---	---	211	---	---
398-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	1,008	297	556	900	570	900
398-0263 ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	3,900	100	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,900
398-0280 HUMAN RIGHTS	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	400	200	400	400

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PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
398-0287		G	87	90	2,400	---	---	---	---	1,207	500	905	1,250
ASEAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT					---								
398-0355	*	G	88	90	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	850
REGIONAL NARCOTICS EDUCATION					---								
ACCOUNT TOTAL					7,709	---	---	6,101	502	6,113	6,066	6,825	7,734
					2,700								
GRANTS					7,709	---	---	6,101	502	6,113	6,066	6,825	7,734
					2,700								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
398-0050		G	86	89	2,900	---	---	343	17	250	400	300	400
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES					2,900								
398-0249		G	86	C	---	---	---	1,871	496	1,003	1,105	1,100	1,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								
398-0251		G	86	C	---	---	---	765	395	300	400	300	400
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS					---								
398-0263		G	86	C	---	---	---	254	---	---	254	---	---
ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE					---								
398-0277		G	86	86	150	---	---	150	---	---	150	---	---
ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT					150								
398-0279		G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	120	100	120	100
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS					---								
398-0280		G	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	400	200	400	400
HUMAN RIGHTS					---								
398-0285		G	86	88	3,025	---	---	1,350	---	650	850	500	850
ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT					3,025								

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PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ACCOUNT TOTAL					6,075 6,075	---	---	4,733	908	2,723	3,459	2,720	3,150
GRANTS					6,075 6,075	---	---	4,733	908	2,723	3,459	2,720	3,150
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
398-0048 REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES		G	86	91	6,000 6,000	---	---	159	50	150	175	200	200
398-0054 LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING		G	86	86	100 ---	---	---	100	---	---	100	---	---
398-0156. REGIONAL COOPERATION		G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	2,870	1,089	5,000	3,050	5,000	5,100
398-0159. WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT		G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	13,950	543	8,500	6,450	12,000	10,500
398-0193 MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION		G	86	86	133 133	---	---	133	---	---	133	---	---
398-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	1,954	1,469	756	450	800	800
398-0350 DEFENSIVE MIXED CREDIT		G	86	86	7,000 7,000	---	---	7,000	---	---	7,000	---	---
398-0357 AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT		G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
ACCOUNT TOTAL					13,233 13,133	---	---	26,166	3,151	14,406	17,358	20,000	18,600
GRANTS					13,233 13,133	---	---	26,166	3,151	14,406	17,358	20,000	18,600
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL													
			TOTAL		78,138 67,791	---	---	55,655	9,253	36,506	39,214	42,100	43,966
			GRANTS		78,138 67,791	---	---	55,655	9,253	36,506	39,214	42,100	43,966
			LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

498 ASIA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
498-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	25,889	23,594	---	1,730	---	565	---	---
498-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	76	C	--- ---	10,538	9,593	---	261	---	684	---	---
498-0258.01 ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	79	85	3,145 3,145	3,145	3,058	---	---	---	87	---	---
498-0258.02 ASEAN PLANT QUARANTINE	G	80	85	2,800 5,400	2,800	1,092	---	474	---	1,234	---	---
498-0258.03 ASEAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	83	85	1,905 3,000	1,905	548	---	708	---	649	---	---
498-0258.04 ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	79	85	500 2,500	500	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
498-0258.11 ASEAN AGRICULTURE DEV PLANNING CENTER	G	80	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	2,387	---	333	---	280	---	---
498-0265 EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT	G	76	85	3,818 4,350	3,818	3,268	---	550	---	---	---	---
498-0275 NONFARM ENTERPRISE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	83	85	300 3,600	300	152	---	4	---	144	---	---
498-0282 INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	85	C	--- ---	766	86	---	624	---	56	---	---
498-0286 ASEAN LIVING COASTAL RESOURCES MGT	G	85	85	2,700 3,750	2,700	---	---	320	---	2,380	---	---

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 ASIA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,168 28,745	55,361	43,778	---	5,504	---	6,079	---	---
GRANTS				18,168 28,745	55,361	43,778	---	5,504	---	6,079	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
493-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	1,211	808	---	352	---	51	---	---
493-0282 INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	85	C	--- ---	110	---	---	47	---	63	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	1,321	808	---	399	---	114	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	1,321	808	---	399	---	114	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
493-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	8,283	6,616	---	821	---	846	---	---
493-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	76	85	1,208 1,208	1,208	1,052	---	---	---	156	---	---
493-0258.07 ASEAN HEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS	G	79	85	--- ---	2,000	1,597	---	403	---	---	---	---
493-0282 INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	85	C	--- ---	1,500	---	---	800	---	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, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

498 ASIA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,208 1,208	12,991	9,265	---	2,024	---	1,702	---	---
GRANTS				1,208 1,208	12,991	9,265	---	2,024	---	1,702	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
498-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	2,645	2,535	---	81	---	29	---	---
498-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	76	85	6,246 6,294	6,242	6,050	---	14	---	178	---	---
498-0258.01 ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	79	85	1,555 1,555	1,555	1,279	---	184	---	92	---	---
498-0258.04 ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	79	85	1,775 1,925	1,775	1,227	---	247	---	301	---	---
498-0258.10 ASEAN ISEAS FELLOWSHIPS	G	79	85	245 245	245	---	---	95	---	150	---	---
498-0263 ASIAN AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	80	C	--- ---	24,400	20,914	---	3,485	---	1	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,821 10,019	36,862	32,005	---	4,106	---	751	---	---
GRANTS				9,821 10,019	36,862	32,005	---	4,106	---	751	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
498-0249 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	6,095	5,832	---	138	---	125	---	---

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

493 ASIA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
498-0251 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	76	85	5,889 5,895	5,883	5,168	---	206	---	509	---	---
498-0253 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTER	G	79	85	5,060 5,600	5,060	4,191	---	732	---	137	---	---
498-0258.01 ASEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	79	85	1,340 1,340	1,340	1,069	---	172	---	99	---	---
498-0272 ASEAN-ENERGY COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT	G	82	85	1,000 1,000	1,000	643	---	222	---	135	---	---
498-0277 ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT	G	84	85	3,200 3,200	3,200	682	---	1,234	---	1,284	---	---
498-0285 ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT	G	85	85	1,975 1,975	1,975	---	---	900	---	1,075	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,464 19,010	24,553	17,585	---	3,604	---	3,364	---	---
GRANTS				18,464 19,010	24,553	17,585	---	3,604	---	3,364	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL TOTAL				47,661 58,982	131,088	103,441	---	15,637	---	12,010	---	---
GRANTS				47,661 58,982	131,088	103,441	---	15,637	---	12,010	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
293-0035		G	67	C	--- ---	7,461	7,039	---	269	---	153	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
293-0050		G	84	85	125 125	125	---	---	25	---	100	---	---
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES													
ACCOUNT TOTAL					125 125	7,586	7,039	---	294	---	253	---	---
GRANTS					125 125	7,586	7,039	---	294	---	253	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING													
295-0048		G	83	85	4,219 4,219	4,219	1,917	---	2,119	---	183	---	---
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES													
ACCOUNT TOTAL					4,219 4,219	4,219	1,917	---	2,119	---	183	---	---
GRANTS					4,219 4,219	4,219	1,917	---	2,119	---	183	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
298-0035		G	67	C	--- ---	789	564	---	209	---	16	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
293-0178		G	84	85	396 396	396	146	---	199	---	51	---	---
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES													

*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, 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.

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ACCOUNT TOTAL				396 396	1,185	710	---	408	---	67	---	---
GRANTS				396 396	1,185	710	---	408	---	67	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
298-0015 AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	51	85	46,061 65,400	46,061	45,606	---	458	---	---	---	---
298-0035 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	67	C	--- ---	1,270	1,166	---	104	---	---	---	---
298-0049 SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER	G	83	85	790 790	790	503	---	287	---	---	---	---
298-0054 LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	83	85	150 150	150	50	---	50	---	50	---	---
298-0193 MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	84	85	1,974 3,500	1,974	---	---	1,243	---	731	---	---
ACCOUNT TOTAL				48,975 69,840	50,245	47,325	---	2,142	---	781	---	---
GRANTS				48,975 69,840	50,245	47,325	---	2,142	---	781	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
298-0035 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	67	C	--- ---	1,550	1,252	---	293	---	5	---	---
298-0050 REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	G	84	85	887 887	837	497	---	258	---	82	---	---
298-0201 HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION	G	85	85	238 238	238	---	---	107	---	131	---	---

*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, 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.

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE •	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ACCOUNT TOTAL				1,125 1,125	2,625	1,749	---	658	---	218	---	---
GRANTS				1,125 1,125	2,625	1,749	---	658	---	218	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE EAST SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FUND												
298-0159 WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	78	85	1,858 1,858	1,858	1,638	---	---	---	---	---	---
ACCOUNT TOTAL				1,858 1,858	1,858	1,638	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				1,858 1,858	1,858	1,638	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
298-0048 REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	83	85	692 692	692	303	---	261	---	128	---	---
298-0054 LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	83	85	200 200	100	---	---	100	---	100	---	---
298-0150 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	78	C	--- ---	3,490	2,946	---	468	---	76	---	---
298-0158 REGIONAL COOPERATION	G	79	C	--- ---	4,630	450	---	2,445	---	1,735	---	---
298-0159 WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	79	C	--- ---	12,124	624	---	10,875	---	625	---	---
298-0171 HOLY LAND CHRISTIAN MISSION	G	85	85	575 575	575	375	---	---	---	200	---	---
298-0193 MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION	G	84	85	1,323 1,323	1,323	330	---	993	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
		ACCOUNT TOTAL			2,790 2,790	22,934	5,028	---	15,142	---	2,864	---	---
		GRANTS			2,790 2,790	22,934	5,028	---	15,142	---	2,864	---	---
		LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL		TOTAL			59,488 80,353	90,652	65,406	---	20,763	---	4,366	---	---
		GRANTS			59,488 80,353	90,652	65,406	---	20,763	---	4,366	---	---
		LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: ITALY

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE													
145-0001 ITALIAN PROGRAM	G		81	85	71,655 71,655	71,324	55,769	---	9,031	---	6,524	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					71,655 71,655	71,324	55,769	---	9,031	---	6,524	---	---
GRANTS					71,655 71,655	71,324	55,769	---	9,031	---	6,524	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					71,655 71,655	71,324	55,769	---	9,031	---	6,524	---	---
GRANTS					71,655 71,655	71,324	55,769	---	9,031	---	6,524	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	461,506	401,456	401,450
Loan	87,391	49,458	46,733
Grant	374,115	351,998	354,717
Economic Support Fund	659,499	768,873 3/	700,000
Loan	27,255	1,915	18,807
Grant	632,274	766,958	681,193
Other*	3,318 2/	151,442 2/	
TOTALS	1,124,323 4/	1,321,771 1/	1,101,450
P.L. 480	249,295	263,734	222,625
Title I	197,400 5/	220,400 5/	182,000 5/
Title II	51,895 6/	43,334 6/	40,625 6/
TOTALS	1,373,618	1,585,505	1,324,075

Footnotes:

1/ The FY 1987 total includes $310 million for the FY 1987 supplemental request. See separate supplemental annex for detail.

2/ International Disaster Assistance

3/ The above total for ESF includes $5,080,000 in local cost support.

4/ The total includes reobligations of $19,066,800 deobligated in FY 1985 and $25,797,500 deobligated in FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $44,864,300 in FY 1986.

5/ Includes Title III level of $35 million in each fiscal year, 1986, 1987, 1988.

6/ Does not include World Food Program. See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Regional Profile

The process of democratization in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region was further strengthened in 1986 through elections in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago, with opposition political parties winning office in the last three countries. A longstanding dictatorship in Haiti was toppled, and elections are scheduled for that country during 1987. No democratically elected government was overthrown during 1986, as political opposition groups were increasingly inclined to settle disagreements through the electoral process.

Despite these very impressive gains, democratic institutions remain fragile in many LAC countries. A number of them must still cope with guerrilla violence, and popular expectations for improved living standards are being frustrated throughout the region by the slow pace of economic recovery. The implications of this situation for Central America are of particular concern. In the Andean region, powerful narcotics trafficking networks pose further serious threats to all the elected governments. In the Caribbean, Haiti's weakened economy has contributed to a sense of impatience with the process of movement toward democracy since the fall of the Duvalier dynasty a year ago.

Many LAC countries adopted policy reforms during 1986 to achieve economic stabilization and to lay the groundwork for sustained economic recovery over the long run, with a wider sharing of the benefits of growth. But these positive developments were offset by a generally unfavorable international economic environment, lower-than-expected external capital flows to the region, and heavy debt-servicing requirements even with lower interest rates. Growth in Central America was also held back by a political/security environment that despite improvements continued to worry potential investors. In some LAC countries, growth was inhibited by the slow pace at which policy reforms were adopted.

Progress Toward Economic Recovery

Modest economic recovery in the LAC region as a whole got under way in 1984, when the regional gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 3.2%, or 0.9% per capita, reversing a 10% decline in per capita GDP over the three previous years. This recovery was facilitated by rapid economic growth (4.7%) in the industrial economies and by an 8.6% expansion in the volume of world trade. Commodity prices (excluding petroleum) recovered somewhat from their 1982 low, although they remained 13% below their 1980 level.

GDP growth in the LAC region fell slightly to 2.7% in 1985, but then rose to 3.4% in 1986 as strong performances by the large oil-importing countries more than offset the negative effects of sharp price declines on the oil exporters. For the A.I.D.-assisted LAC countries, the weighted average GDP growth rate fell from 2.0% in 1984 to 0.7% in 1985, then rose to 1.8% in 1986.

The state of the international economy is the major reason for the continued slow pace of the recovery in the LAC region. The GDP growth rate

in the industrial countries fell from 4.7% in 1984 to 3.0% in 1985 and an estimated 2.7% in 1986. The growth of world trade slowed from 8.6% in 1984 to a modest 3.1% in 1985 and an estimated 4.2% in 1986. Although the continued drop in petroleum prices benefited most LAC countries, non-oil commodity prices fell by 12% between 1984 and 1985, and by a further 4% in 1986, thus lowering the region's traditional export earnings. Rising protectionism in the industrial countries further restricted the LAC countries' export opportunities and inhibited new investments.

These adverse developments offset the encouraging gains made by many countries, especially in the Caribbean Basin, in nontraditional exports. These increased exports were due in large part to the policy reforms these countries have undertaken. Another positive development, the decline in world interest rates, was offset by levels of new external financial assistance from commercial banks and official sources that fell well short of the levels recommended by U.S. Treasury Secretary Baker at the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in October 1985.

In Central America, political and security conditions, though improved, remain as another major obstacle to a faster economic recovery. These conditions have inhibited both the significant repatriation of capital sent abroad earlier and the strong upsurge in private investment which the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) projected when it made its recommendations in January 1984.

Economic recovery in Central America also has been affected by the shortfall in A.I.D. resources compared to levels programmed under the Central America Initiative (CAI). This shortfall was approximately $530 million through FY 1986, and an additional shortfall of $380 million is expected in FY 1987 without the proposed supplemental assistance. All these factors -- to which must now be added the sharp drop in coffee prices in late 1986 -- threaten both the economic and political objectives of the CAI. At a minimum, they lengthen the time it will take for achieving them.

The slow pace of the Central American recovery in macroeconomic terms masks the significant positive developments that have occurred in the region, many of them supported to a large degree by A.I.D. programs. Policy reforms, project activities, and the opportunities offered by the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) helped Central America's exports of manufactures to the United States to grow at an annual rate of 20% between 1983 and 1986. Over the same period, exports of nontraditional agricultural products to the United States grew by 18% annually. Although these increases are miniscule in terms of overall U.S. trade flows, they are signs of important progress in the Central American context.

In looking at other development indicators, we find that primary school enrollment ratios are increasing, infant mortality rates are declining, and the percentage of women using contraceptives is rising. Progress toward achieving the objectives of the CAI strategy is being made in most areas, and although it is slow in some cases we do not yet see a need for significant changes in the strategy. The unfavorable external events that have affected the macroeconomic variables in the short run should not deter us from staying the course over the longer run.

Social and Political Concerns

The depth and duration of the regional economic crisis have caused serious social and political strains throughout the LAC region. Broad segments of society have opposed government plans to adopt stabilization programs, arguing that they have suffered enough austerity. In Mexico, where an initially successful recovery effort was undermined by falling prices for petroleum exports, the sharp drop in per capita GDP in 1986 exacerbated widespread domestic discontent with the country's political system and provided more stimulus to illegal migration to the United States.

Costa Rica, whose successful stabilization efforts beginning in 1982 resulted in a modest recovery in 1984-86, is growing increasingly impatient with the constraints placed on its economic recovery by its huge external debt. In September 1986 it suspended principal and interest payments on its debt to foreign commercial banks, the full servicing of which was clearly not going to be possible in 1987 despite lower interest rates. Peru continues to follow a unilaterally established policy of limiting its debt service payments to no more than 10% of its export earnings. Jamaica, where the decline in living standards began a dozen years ago, faces difficulty in adopting further economic policy reforms because of widespread discontent with the perceived failure of previous reforms to revive the economy. These structural reforms, though generally sound, were unfortunately offset by unfavorable international events, especially trends in the world markets for bauxite and alumina, and by insufficient progress in reducing the fiscal deficit.

Other countries, while aware of the risks, have nevertheless had the political courage to adopt comprehensive stabilization programs accompanied by structural reforms to stimulate new investment and growth. The most notable examples are Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Haiti. While there has been widespread recognition within these countries that major policy reforms were required, these reforms -- whose implementation to date has been very encouraging -- will need to bear fruit relatively quickly if they are to be politically sustained. If not, the processes of democratization now under way will be seriously threatened. Successful implementation will depend on both a favorable international environment and significant public and private capital inflows.

U.S. Interests

The United States has major economic interests in the LAC region, whose geographic proximity also makes it of key importance to our security. The LAC countries constitute a major market for our exports. In 1981, at the onset of the region's economic crisis, they bought $42.2 billion of U.S. products, or 18% of our total exports. But as the crisis deepened and foreign exchange availabilities declined, LAC purchases of U.S. goods fell sharply to $25.7 billion in 1983. This cost the United States about 400,000 jobs in export industries. Although U.S. exports to the region recovered to $31.0 billion in 1985 and a similar level in 1986, this is still well below the 1981 peak, particularly after adjusting for inflation.

The United States also has significant investments in the LAC region, amounting in 1985 to $29.5 billion, or 54% of all U.S. direct investment in developing countries. The economic crisis in the region has lowered returns on this investment. In addition, it has threatened the financial position of many U.S. banks with loans to LAC countries which have been unable to keep current on debt servicing. Other major impacts of the economic difficulties in the region have been an increase in illegal migration to the United States and a greater temptation for many persons to turn to narcotics production and trafficking.

Our primary strategic objective in the LAC region is to support the presence of stable, friendly, democratic governments which provide a climate of political and economic freedoms in which our major security interests, as well as theirs, can be protected. These interests include access to petroleum, to other industrial raw materials, and to the unimpeded use of the sea lanes adjacent to North America and the Panama Canal. The region is also important to our efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, and the operations of international terrorist groups, as well as to prevent the seizure of power by hostile forces. A.I.D. is actively involved in cooperating with the LAC countries in the narcotics control effort through such programs as drug awareness education and area development programs. In addition, P.L. 480 food assistance is being used to cushion the effects of LAC countries' narcotics control programs on lower-income groups.

The LAC region is a major focus of our worldwide concern for improving respect for human rights and strengthening democratic institutions. The United States has played an active role in supporting civilian, democratically elected governments, which are now found in most LAC countries. The prolonged economic crisis in the region is a serious threat to the expansion and consolidation of democratic processes. A.I.D.'s economic assistance program seeks to help preserve and strengthen democratic gains by stimulating a private-sector-led economic recovery whose benefits will extend to the entire population. This weakens the appeal of radical, undemocratic elements, including the guerrilla groups now seeking to destabilize the governments of a number of LAC countries.

A.I.D.'s Strategy and Goals

A.I.D.'s strategy for addressing the LAC region's development problems focuses on achievement of four broad goals: (1) short-term economic stabilization, (2) basic structural reforms which permit rapid and sustained economic growth, (3) a wider sharing of the benefits of growth, and (4) the strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. This growth-with-equity strategy is largely targeted on the needs of lower income groups. It emphasizes productive employment opportunities as well as greater access to health care, education, and social services. The strategy stresses the role of the private sector as the main engine of development, but it also seeks, through policy dialogue, to improve the role of the public sector by encouraging reforms which increase economic and political freedoms, as well as management improvements which reduce the costs of public services. A.I.D. stresses the importance of institution building and training in the development process, and strives to apply advances in science and technology to all its programs.

Implementing the A.I.D. Strategy

1. Stabilization. Economic stabilization -- reducing fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and bringing inflationary pressures under control -- may be temporarily painful, but it is necessary to avoid the even greater pain that policy inaction ultimately causes, and it is an essential requirement for private-investment-led growth. A.I.D. has encouraged and underwritten stabilization efforts through programs supported by Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources, which both cushion temporary declines in economic activity and facilitate the adoption of reforms needed to stimulate economic recovery.

A key objective of our stabilization assistance is that countries be able to manage their external sectors on a current basis by eliminating arrearages and the need for further debt reschedulings, and by restoring fiscal equilibrium. Countries making good progress toward stabilization during 1986 included Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, and Uruguay. Ecuador continued to follow sound economic policies, but its efforts were undermined by a sharp drop in petroleum prices, which significantly reduced both foreign exchange earnings and fiscal revenues. Elsewhere the record was mixed; some countries made slow progress, while others allowed their fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits to become worse, thus making stabilization all the more difficult to achieve. Because of slow progress in implementing stabilization measures, as well as continued violence in some countries and an international economic environment that has remained generally unfavorable, completion of the stabilization process in a number of countries is going to take several more years than earlier anticipated. During this period significant balance-of-payments assistance will be needed to prevent a further general decline in living standards.

2. Long-Term Growth. Structural reforms are needed in most LAC countries to achieve rapid and sustained economic growth within an international environment that differs sharply from that of the 1960s and 1970s. Achievement of rapid and sustained growth will depend largely on the success of countries in reorienting their development strategies away from import substitution and toward exports to nonregional markets. A strategy with such an outward orientation will result not only in faster economic growth over the long run, but also in more job creation and a more equitable pattern of growth by encouraging labor-intensive patterns of development. Specific reforms needed vary from country to country, but include establishment of positive real interest rates to mobilize domestic savings, removal of agricultural price and marketing controls to stimulate agricultural production, and adoption of flexible exchange rate policies and tariff reductions. These measures lower protection of inefficient local production and shift resources to export products for which countries have a comparative advantage.

Progress toward export diversification has been good. The Caribbean Basin countries, for example, increased their exports of manufactured goods to the United States by 25% in 1984 and 21% in 1985. This growth rate slowed during 1986 to an estimated 16%, due in large part to the slowdown of the U.S. economy, but this is still a strong performance. Countries which have made good progress in implementing structural reforms -- including Belize,

Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica -- have done particularly well in increasing their exports of manufactures to the United States over the last three years. Guatemala, where structural reforms have just begun, had a strong percentage gain in 1986.

While increased exports of manufactures and other nontraditional exports are essential for restoring rapid economic growth in the Caribbean Basin countries, it is important to bear in mind that these exports -- an estimated $1.9 billion in 1986 -- will still account for only a very small share of U.S. markets for these products. The effects on U.S. producers will be relatively minor and more than offset by the greater opportunities for U.S. exports that healthy Caribbean Basin economies will offer.

The main elements of our strategy for achieving export-led growth and the associated increases in income and employment are: (1) policy reforms to stimulate a reallocation of resources to more productive activities; (2) commercialization of agriculture and provision of key production inputs to small farmers; (3) increased production and export credit for agriculture and industry; (4) technical assistance for small business; (5) promotion of private investment and strengthening of private sector organizations; (6) support for free zones, industrial parks, and other services for exporters; and (7) financing of rural infrastructure to stimulate small-farm output.

Over the long run, the growth of the LAC countries' agricultural sectors and related economic activities will depend to a considerable extent on conservation of biological diversity and other natural resource management programs. An LAC Regional project is helping to raise host countries' awareness of biological diversity concerns. Other biological diversity activities include a project to improve national parks management and establish wildlife preserves in Panama, and a project to inventory and evaluate natural resources in Ecuador. In addition, projects in Panama, Haiti, and Central America are addressing the need to protect and manage tropical forests.

3. Spreading the Benefits of Growth. An export-oriented growth strategy can promote more equitable development through job creation, encouragement of small businesses, and the generation of revenues needed to extend the coverage of health, education, and other social services. Coverage can also be extended through more efficient operation of public services and the use of cost-recovery measures, both of which are particularly important in countries where real budgetary resources have fallen because of the economic crisis. Nevertheless, targeted programs to improve the conditions of the poor will still be needed to ensure that the benefits of growth will be widespread. Opportunities for small farmers and other poor rural families can be increased through greater access to land, credit, and other productive resources; technical assistance; and the elimination of price controls and other disincentives to production. A.I.D. will continue to promote more equitable patterns of development by supporting programs that:

-- provide access to primary education for at least 90% of all school-age children, male and female, in those A.I.D.-assisted countries where this has not been achieved (Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, and Guatemala);

-- expand access to family planning information, particularly through private institutions, to help reduce the regional population growth rate from the 1982 level of 2.3% to 1.9% by 1988;

-- improve health status in the region through oral rehydration therapy, immunization, improved nutrition, and other programs responsive to A.I.D.'s new Child Survival Strategy;

-- improve the access of poor rural families to land through support for settlement programs, legal reforms to provide secure land titles, and financing for land purchases;

-- increase the availability of credit and technical assistance to small business operators;

-- provide better housing for low- and moderate-income families through technical assistance, ongoing Housing Guaranty loans and other activities; and

-- assist displaced persons through provision of health services, educational opportunities, and productive employment.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Economic growth will best benefit the citizens of the LAC region and support U.S. interests there if it occurs in an environment in which governments permit their people to participate freely in local and national political processes; to form labor unions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations; and to have recourse to a judicial system that will administer justice fairly and speedily. Although the U.S. Government cannot dictate to other governments how they should structure their political institutions and processes, we can provide our moral and financial support to those countries upholding democratic institutions and respecting human rights. A key element in U.S. economic assistance decisions in each LAC country is the degree of commitment of that country to free elections, independence of the judiciary, and respect for individual rights, and the degree of progress each country is making toward these goals.

Encouraged by progress in these areas, A.I.D. will continue to strengthen the administration of justice through technical assistance, training, and material support for court systems, criminal investigative agencies, public prosecutors and defenders, justice ministries, law schools, and bar associations. A.I.D. will also continue providing technical assistance to improve the administration of elections. In addition, A.I.D. activities with a large number of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) will support the development of democratic institutions and processes by providing assistance to labor unions, voluntary cooperatives, women's organizations, and other participatory groups.

The process of democratization in the LAC region is being further supported by a major new training initiative, the Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP), which will provide scholarships for study in the United States and in the region itself for 11,470 individuals. CLASP consists of three major components. By far the largest is the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS), under which an estimated 8,500

Peace Scholars will be trained between FY 1985 and FY 1989 in response to a recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA). An additional 3,000 participants will be funded under United States Information Agency (USIA) programs, bringing the total to approximately 11,500. Training focuses on priority economic, social, and political development needs and targets disadvantaged groups who previously have lacked access to such training. Implementation of the CAPS project has moved forward very well: 1,661 students began training during FY 1985, and 1,836 during FY 1986. The total of 3,497 through FY 1986 substantially exceeds the target of 2,855 established for this period.

The second component of CLASP is the Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean, which began in late FY 1986 and will provide training to an estimated 1,500 students. The third component, the Andean Peace Scholarship Program, will support training for 2,400 students beginning in FY 1987.

FY 1987 Supplemental Request

To implement more fully our strategy in the LAC region, A.I.D. is requesting FY 1987 supplemental appropriations of $310 million. Of this amount, $100 million in Disaster Assistance for El Salvador and $200 million in ESF resources for four Central American countries will enable us to approach the annual level of assistance targeted for the region under the Central America Initiative. The remaining $10 million is for ESF resources to support development activities related to narcotics control in the region, particularly in countries such as Bolivia which is making remarkable progress in narcotics control.

FY 1988 Highlights

A program level of $1.324 billion in Economic Support Funds, Development Assistance, and P.L. 480 resources is proposed for FY 1988 in support of our strategy for achieving economic, social, and political progress in the LAC region. Of this total, $826.6 million (62%) is for programs in Central America, $307.7 million (23%) for the Caribbean, $157.9 million (12%) for South America, and $32.0 million (2%) for LAC Regional programs. The distribution of these resources among functional categories of assistance, and examples of new initiatives for FY 1988, are presented below.

To support our goals of economic stabilization and structural transformation to stimulate faster economic growth, ESF resources of $700.0 million are proposed, primarily as balance-of-payments assistance to help LAC countries maintain the import levels they need to accelerate their economic recovery. These resources encourage governments to undertake necessary but politically difficult policy reforms and provide them the means to mitigate some of the adverse short-term effects of these policy changes. With prices for the region's primary exports still generally low, and other public and private capital flows still at disappointingly low levels, ESF assistance at the levels we are proposing is essential for achieving minimum acceptable progress toward the target rates of economic growth that now seem unlikely to be achieved until the 1990s. ESF assistance is being requested for all countries and regional programs.

Local currency associated with ESF programs plays a vital role in our balanced strategy. It will continue to support the productive credit requirements of private enterprises, finance key public services and infrastructure projects, help governments spread the benefits of economic growth, and support efforts of PVOs and other groups to meet basic needs.

In the Development Assistance (DA) category, for which a total of $401.5 million is proposed, agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs account for $152.7 million, or 38% of the total. Our strategy in this sector is based on the twin goals of increasing production and generating the income needed by poor rural families to meet their basic requirements for food and other needs. New activities in FY 1988 include projects for area development in Costa Rica, rural electrification in Guatemala, soil conservation in Haiti, agricultural productivity improvement in Honduras, and agricultural marketing and agribusiness development in Peru.

The population planning portfolio ($24.8 million, or 6% of the DA program) emphasizes the use of private sector mechanisms. A new program for improved family health will be initiated in Haiti, and the new health sector project in Honduras will include a population component.

A.I.D.'s health programs ($62.0 million, or 15% of the DA program, including $27.1 million for child survival programs), emphasize improved efficiency of delivery systems for public health services and the development of private-sector delivery mechanisms. New activities include a child immunization project in Bolivia, a potable water and environmental sanitation project in El Salvador, and a targeted community health outreach project in Haiti.

Our activities in education and human resource development ($77.1 million, or 19% of the DA program) include support for training under the CAPS program for Central America, the Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean, and an Andean Peace Scholarship Program scheduled to begin in FY 1987. Primary education has priority in countries where literacy rates are still low. The FY 1988 program includes a new private sector skills training project in Guatemala and a policy implementation project in Panama.

The selected development activities portfolio ($84.9 million, or 21% of the DA program) is particularly important in the LAC region. It emphasizes a variety of private-sector initiatives and supports other important development activities. Tight funding restrictions for this account are not commensurate with its strategic importance in supporting programs in private sector development, assistance to small and medium-size enterprises, privatization, improvements in public administration, and efficient use and development of energy resources. New projects will support privatization of state enterprises in the Dominican Republic, development planning and implementation in Ecuador, assistance to small businesses in El Salvador, and investment promotion in Jamaica.

Additional U.S. resources which provide critical support for our objectives in the LAC region will be made available under the P.L. 480 program, which will provide much-needed foreign exchange to help the balance of payments. Local currency generations from the sale of P.L. 480-financed foodstuffs

are integrated with our overall DA activities and are used as tools in our policy dialogue on macroeconomic and sector policies. Donated food addresses important nutritional needs by targeting the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population. The FY 1988 request for P.L. 480 resources is $222.6 million, of which $182.0 million is for Title I/III and $40.6 million is for Title II.

Management Improvements

1. Management by Objectives (MBO). A year ago an MBO system was established in the LAC Bureau to implement the A.I.D. Administrator's recommendations for management improvements. The key tool for implementing the MBO system is the annual Action Plan prepared by each A.I.D. Mission, which translates country strategy into operational policies and programs. Ongoing improvements in this year's Action Plans include more uniformity in structure and content; clearer definitions of goals and objectives; and greater emphasis on measuring progress toward projected achievements.

2. Delegation of Authority to the Field. Greater project approval authority has been given to field missions in order to improve program implementation and encourage initiative and accountability on the part of field managers. Within the approved country strategy and program, approval authority was delegated to the field in FY 1986 for 32 of 39 new projects (82%). For the 38 project starts planned for FY 1987 (excluding balance-of-payments assistance), authority has already been delegated to the field for 25 (66%), and decisions are pending on five others.

3. Portfolio Management. A.I.D.'s performance in implementing ongoing projects in the LAC region improved markedly in FY 1986. Project expenditures were sharply higher, rising by 40% over FY 1985 ($637 million vs. $453 million). The project portfolio liquidation rate increased from 37.3% in FY 1985 to 45.8% in FY 1986, the highest rate A.I.D. has achieved in the region during the past 13 years. Total project and program assistance expenditures exceeded obligations, and the end-of-year pipeline declined.

4. Management Information System (MIS). A major effort is under way to provide a systematic flow of information from field missions to top management in A.I.D./Washington, although progress has been slower than expected. An improved, streamlined system of information flows is being developed now that field Missions have been given more operational responsibility, have less contact with Washington on project preparation and approval, and are devoting more time to program and project monitoring and accountability. This will establish a consolidated MIS which provides A.I.D.'s Washington offices data that satisfy management needs.

5. Reducing Project Costs. A.I.D. has taken a series of steps to control the costs of LAC training programs. A new system, the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), is being implemented which facilitates procurement actions by enabling proposal evaluation committees to distinguish between program and administrative costs and to better compare costs and the level of training services proposed by offerors. The computerized WBS reporting format shows contract expenditures on an exception basis (i.e., it highlights elements which exceed projected costs) and simplifies the

project managers' task of assuring that implementation is on schedule and within the contract budget. In addition to the WBS the Bureau has prepared a directory that lists universities, private firms, and other training sources willing to negotiate program costs with A.I.D.; promoted cost-sharing arrangements with U.S. universities; and assisted in promoting training legislation in the United States aimed at cost containment.

Cost containment measures are also being introduced for health programs, although these efforts are not as far along as those for training cost containment. Guidelines are being established for identifying more clearly and completely the various costs associated with technical assistance contracts, so that proposals can be evaluated more easily for cost effectiveness. In addition, guidelines are being prepared for managing pharmaceutical procurement, so that managers become more familiar with alternative procurement mechanisms and quality control issues, thus making it easier to assure that unit costs are minimized.

Special Concerns

1. Women in Development (WID). A critical element of A.I.D.'s programming is to assure more complete integration of women into development activities and to respond to WID concerns in all projects rather than through token projects. Program success depends to a high degree on the ability to make effective use of women's potential economic contributions to the development process. To facilitate the implementation of the WID strategy, A.I.D. has developed a highly-regarded manual, Gender Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, to provide A.I.D. staff and other development professionals tools for gathering information on gender roles and using it to design and implement more efficient and effective programs.

2. Evaluation. A.I.D. field missions in the LAC region prepared 68 evaluations during FY 1986, an increase from the 55 prepared the previous year. In addition, five regional evaluations were designed and implemented, compared with seven in FY 1985. Missions have planned 87 project evaluations for FY 1987 and 73 for FY 1988. Five regional evaluations are planned for each of these fiscal years.

In addition to the scheduled project evaluations to be carried out to the extent staff resources permit, A.I.D. has planned a series of "program" evaluations, which take a cross-cutting, broader-than-project perspective of an issue. For example, in Peru A.I.D. has scheduled evaluations of its electrification investments, credit programs, and recurrent cost and maintenance problems. In El Salvador the focus will be on program impact in the areas of small-scale enterprise, potable water, tax administration, private sector training, local government, and housing.

Guidance has been provided to LAC field Missions on the importance of program sustainability and the requirement to use lessons learned in program planning and project design. During FY 1987 a contractor will be reviewing every completed evaluation to extract lessons learned, examine data obtained, and make available to all LAC Missions the results of the analysis. In addition, an evaluation workshop is planned for FY 1987.

3. Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). PVOs play important roles in implementing A.I.D.'s development assistance programs throughout the LAC region by mobilizing private resources and strengthening community participation in the development process. More than $75 million of DA and ESF resources were devoted to PVO activities in FY 1986. Similar levels are planned for FY 1987 and FY 1988.

In FY 1987 and FY 1988, A.I.D. is placing special emphasis on working with PVOs in child survival activities throughout the hemisphere. Also, A.I.D. continues to give priority to PVO activities in small-scale enterprises, vocational training, innovative credit programs, agricultural production, and extension of health and education services in both urban and rural locations. Other important areas are training, human rights, and food aid.

CENTRAL AMERICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	254,952	231,062	230,100
Loan	77,937	45,368	38,583
Grant	177,015	185,704	191,517
Economic Support Fund	457,812	615,000 3/	502,000
Loan	25,425	1,915	11,907
Grant	432,387	613,085	490,093
Other*	15 2/	151,442 2/	
TOTALS	712,779 4/	997,504 1/	732,100
P.L. 480	104,171	99,481	94,464
Title I	89,500	89,000	80,000
Title II	14,671	10,481	14,464
TOTALS	816,950	1,096,985	826,564

Footnotes:

1/ The FY 1987 total includes $300 million for the FY 1987 supplemental request. See separate supplemental annex for detail.

2/ International Disaster Assistance

3/ The above total for ESF includes $2,555,000 in local cost support.

4/ The total includes reobligations of $1,985,000 deobligated in FY 1985 and $5,413,000 deobligated in FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $7,398,000 in FY 1986.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Central American Initiative

In August 1984, Congress approved initial financing for a five-year, $8.4 billion program of assistance to Central America 1/ to address the region's fundamental economic, social, and political problems. The Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative Initiative (CAI) is a wide-ranging program, encompassing more than 40 recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA). It establishes an ambitious set of specific goals to be achieved by 1989, and outlines a comprehensive strategy for achieving economic recovery and a basis for self-sustaining growth by that time. Implementation of the program began in September 1984.

The Overall Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for Central America emphasizes progress in four areas: near-term economic stabilization; structural economic transformation aimed at self-sustaining growth over the medium term; enhanced distribution of the benefits of growth; and institutionalization of democratic processes.

We are now two full years and $2.4 billion into the program. The hard data indicate significant progress almost across the board, but it is also evident that the economic recovery and reorientation is not happening as rapidly as we had hoped. The fundamental problems lie not with the strategy itself but primarily with an economic and political environment that has been less propitious than we had anticipated, and to a lesser degree to the slow pace at which some policy reforms are being implemented. These factors are discussed below.

Economic Stabilization

When the CAI began we projected economic stabilization would largely be accomplished by the end of 1986 -- that appropriate exchange rates would be in place, external arrears would be eliminated and government spending would be under control.

Although stabilization was not fully achieved in 1986, the countries of the region have made significant progress with our help, and that of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in putting their macroeconomic policies in order.

1/ Includes Belize and Panama as well as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and a regional program. Financing for the program includes $6 billion in appropriated funds; $400 million from the FY 1984 supplemental; and $2 billion in credit guarantees and certain programs of the Department of State, the United States Information Service and the Peace Corps.

Large-scale U.S. balance-of-payments assistance -- Economic Support Funds (ESF) and P.L. 480 -- has arrested and reversed the decline in gross domestic product (GDP). Regional GDP, which had declined in 1983, rose by 1.7% in 1984, 0.9% in 1985 and an estimated 1.4% for 1986. While this turnaround is encouraging, economic growth still lags behind the region's annual population growth rate of about 2.7%.

Growth rates in 1986 were in the 2.5% to 3.0% range for Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras. Guatemala, which accounts for about 40% of total production in the region, is believed to have experienced no change in its level of output. The growth rate in El Salvador was an estimated 0.5%, as the economy was hit by poor weather and a major earthquake. Depressed prices for most or the region's traditional export commodities, the slow growth of the world economy, and disappointing levels of public and private external financing, in part the result of the continuing conflict, have kept the pace of the recovery relatively modest. In Panama and Costa Rica, extremely high external debt burdens quickly eat up increased export earnings and offset the impact of official aid provided by the United States and others.

The slow progress on several fronts is the result of both internal and external factors.

An adverse political/military climate still exists. The NBCCA projected that the major problems -- insurgency in El Salvador and the destabilizing presence of the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua -- would largely be resolved within 18 months of the report (i.e., by some time in 1985). This has proven to be an overly optimistic projection.

Anticipated capital inflows have not materialized. The inflows of capital projected by the NBCCA (about $5 billion annually during the 1985-89 period) have not materialized. As noted last year, the repatriation of capital previously sent abroad, and the anticipated increase in private investment and World Bank and other donor aid have not reached projected levels. Finally, U.S aid flows to the region have been significantly lower than the $1.2 billion annual level suggested by the CAI report. The aggregate shortfall through FY 1986 was about $530 million. The requested FY 1987 supplemental would significantly reduce the additional $380 million shortfall now projected for this fiscal year.

External economic trends have been worse than anticipated. Between 1981 and 1985, lower commodity prices cost the Central American countries $2.3 billion, or $460 million a year. We had anticipated that prices of the major exports would recover, but they have been even less favorable than our modest expectations. Prices of cotton and beef were significantly below their 1980 levels, while cuts in the U.S. sugar quota have seriously affected dollar earnings from this traditional export crop. Only coffee prices were briefly higher in 1985-1986, and these have since returned to the depressed levels of 1982-1984.

Governments have been slow to make economic policy changes. All Central American governments, to one degree or another, have been slow to take some of the steps needed to meet their economic problems. In most cases, the reluctance of elected officials has been due mainly to their perception of

the potential political costs of reforms, particularly in the face of what they see as a deteriorating external environment. Unfortunately, postponement of needed actions only exacerbates the underlying structural problems by inhibiting growth, making the eventual adjustments even more unpopular, and resulting in ever higher economic assistance requirements.

Structural Transformation

The Central America Initiative proposed a strategy for generating rapid economic growth by the end of the decade, based on increased private investment, reduced government intervention, and emphasis on rapid growth of nontraditional exports. Key to the successful implementation of this strategy are improvement in the political-military climate together with government policies that stimulate private sector investment and competitiveness.

Exchange rate management: This is the first important factor in providing the basis for long-term growth, for the exchange rate is the basic price that determines the competitiveness of production for export. Progress in this area has been mixed. The exchange rate has not been an issue in Belize and Panama. Costa Rica adopted an appropriate exchange rate policy several years ago, combining a major devaluation with a crawling peg to maintain its currency's real value in the face of internal inflation. Guatemala adjusted its rate to a realistic level in early 1986, although it has not fully unified international transactions at the new rate. El Salvador also undertook a major adjustment in 1986, but has failed to follow it up with mini-devaluations to compensate for serious internal inflation. In Honduras, the exchange rate remains a serious policy concern as Honduran exports continue to suffer in competitive world markets.

Export promotion policies: The proper policy framework is essential. Policy changes needed include reducing tariffs on imports, establishing mechanisms for directly promoting exports, and eliminating other sources of anti-export bias. Each country has taken significant steps in this area, Costa Rica having the most extensive and earliest success. Significant progress in 1986 was made in the other countries in legislating greater support for nontraditional exports, and export promotion efforts under private sector management are taking place in each of the six countries. Excessive tariff protection, however, continues to be a problem throughout the region.

Investment: The most promising trend in private investment occurred in Costa Rica, where the private investment/GDP ratio fell from 17% in 1980 to 11% in 1982, but by 1984 had recovered to its 1980 level. This turnaround can be attributed in large part to the significant economic policy reforms undertaken by the Costa Rican government. In Panama, on the other hand, private investment fell significantly, from an average of 20% of GDP during 1980-1982 to an average of 12% during 1983-1986, a reflection of the completion of the transisthmian oil pipeline as well as Panama's difficulties in implementing economic policies. Modest upturns did occur, however, in 1985 and 1986 from the 1984 low.

Sharp declines in private investment also occurred in Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras; but by 1985 all except Belize were experiencing some

recovery. In El Salvador the big drop in private investment had already occurred by 1980. The ratio remained around 6% to 7% during 1980-1983, then rose to 8.4% in 1985 and 9.2% in 1986. Though these figures are still far below those of the 1970s, the recovery of private investment is encouraging, and a tribute to perseverance of the Salvadoran people in the face of great adversity.

Nontraditional Exports: Nontraditional agricultural and industrial exports, though central to long-run prospects for sustained growth, are not expected to play a significant economic role in the near term. Sustained effort over a decade or more will be needed if they are to play an important role in generating export earnings. We are beginning to see significant movement, however. Regionally, nontraditional exports grew at an annual rate of 19.8% between 1983 and 1986, slightly faster than anticipated in the design of the CAI. Costa Rica appears to be on a rapid growth path, with exports to the United States rising from $72 million in 1982, when policy reform began, to an estimated $211 million in 1986. This represents an annual growth rate of about 30%. Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize also show favorable trends in nontraditional exports to the United States, although from much smaller bases than in the case of Costa Rica. In El Salvador, a significant decline occurred in 1985 and 1986, suggesting that the policy framework and civil strife still combine to discourage export expansion.

Spreading the Benefits of Economic Growth

The CAI emphasizes rapid economic growth as the most important vehicle for achieving more equitable standards of living for the people of Central America. Both social and economic opportunity for all groups in society are likely to result from growth of employment opportunities, the replacement of government controls and subsidies, and the elimination of policies and programs which favor the few at the expense of the many.

The NBCCA recognized, however, that economic growth alone will be insufficient to assure access to economic opportunity to poorer groups. Disparities in income and opportunity in these countries -- notably, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras -- are so wide that direct action will be required for a number of years to come. Access to employment will bring only limited benefits where workers lack basic education; and greater availability of agricultural credit means nothing to small farmers who do not qualify for it because they do not own their land or at least have secure and equitable tenure arrangements. Even in areas where economic effects are less direct and longer-term, such as health, education and family planning, improvements in access are essential to achievement of broader societal goals.

A.I.D. is funding numerous projects aimed at ensuring that the benefits of the growth process are broadly distributed within the Central American societies and result in a genuine transformation of the region. These projects are increasing primary school enrollments, reducing infant mortality, increasing access to modern family planning, and improving access to agricultural technology and secure land tenure.

Education: The NBCCA education objectives included scholarship training in the United States and the region for 10,000 students, raising the primary school enrollment rate from 85% to 95%, improving teacher skills, providing adequate texts and didactic materials and upgrading physical facilities. Significant progress is being made against all of these objectives.

--Both Guatemala and Honduras have made significant improvements since 1980: gross enrollment rates increased in Guatemala by 5 percentage points (from 71% to 76%) and in Honduras by 9 percentage points.

--Between 1984 and 1986 over 12,000 primary school teachers, directors and supervisors were trained in Honduras and another 4,200 were trained in Guatemala.

--In Guatemala A.I.D. and the World Bank funded 1 million textbooks; in Costa Rica the World Bank funded 1.5 million and A.I.D. 2 million.

--Honduras launched a long-range effort to reduce primary school dropouts, and planned vocational-technical training programs.

--Nearly 2,600 classrooms have been built and renovated in Honduras under the Rural Primary Education project, and plans for 1987-1990 call for building and renovating an additional 1,050 classrooms under the Primary Education Efficiency project. Large-scale projects are also under way in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador, where 340 classrooms were constructed under a project recently completed.

--Major progress has been made in management training in both Costa Rica and Honduras. Between 1984 and 1986, 4,000 Costa Rican businessmen and women participated in 118 management skills upgrading courses given through the Training for Private Sector Development project, and 2,200 mid- and upper-level managers of private sector firms in Honduras participated in 187 management skills upgrading courses.

--In adult and higher education, progress in Honduras includes initiation of a special weekly newspaper oriented toward Honduras' farm population. In Guatemala a higher education project oriented toward the country's Indian population was initiated.

Health and Nutrition: A.I.D.'s major objective for the health and nutrition sector in Central America is to help reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR) from an estimated 65 per thousand live births in 1984 to 55 per thousand live births by 1989. A.I.D.'s focus has been to develop a sustained capacity in each country to effectively provide to their vulnerable populations oral rehydration therapy (ORT), immunizations and other important child survival interventions in nutrition and birth spacing. There is strong evidence that A.I.D.'s interventions over the past four years and the framework put in place over the last decade are beginning to make a difference.

Control Of Diarrheal Disease: INCAP, The Nutrition Institute for Central America, is providing regional support to ORT programs in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador which are saving thousands of children every

year. In Honduras alone the number of deaths attributable to diarrhea declined by 50% in the 1981-1985 period.

Immunization: In Guatemala each rural household is visited three times a year to ensure that at-risk children receive the needed vaccinations. In Honduras over 70% of all children under five have been vaccinated and 90% of the known tuberculosis patients have been aided.

Nutrition: Nutrition-related activities are focused on developing growth monitoring programs which complement ORT and immunization activities. One of the largest A.I.D. nutrition-related programs is the P.L. 480 Title II program, which in FY 1987 is scheduled to provide approximately $10 million in food assistance for maternal and child health, food for work, school feeding, emergency feeding, and aid to displaced persons. A.I.D. is working with INCAP to improve the planning and implementation of food programs throughout the region.

Malaria: Malaria is one of the most serious tropical diseases in the region in terms of number of cases reported, potential for epidemics, and negative health effects on the population. Malaria cases in the region may now exceed one million. The highest-risk groups in affected areas are usually mothers, children, and rural farm workers. A.I.D. programs are battling increases in malaria in Guatemala and Honduras. The incidence of the disease in El Salvador has been dropping since 1980, in part due to A.I.D. technical assistance and supplies for malaria control.

Access to Family Planning Services: All Central American governments have recognized that population and development policies are mutually reinforcing. A.I.D.'s main role has been technology transfer, with 80% of A.I.D. assistance going to non-governmental organizations supporting Central American efforts to implement their own population programs. Contraceptive commercial sales programs are under way in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. These programs are increasing accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, providing greater choice to the consumer, allowing for partial cost recovery for the program, and reducing the burden on governments by using the commercial sector.

Democratization

The U.S. objective in this area is the establishment and strengthening of broad-based participatory democracies throughout the region, including free elections and respect for human rights. Popularly elected civilian governments are in place in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras -- countries long ruled by military regimes. Though facing multiple economic and social problems and under pressure from the political left and the right, these societies are moving steadily forward to strengthen the institutional and attitudinal underpinnings of their nascent democracies. The longstanding democracies of Belize and Costa Rica remain firm, their governments continuing to function effectively. Only in Panama has democracy been set back by the continued strong-handed intervention of the military.

U.S. aid to democratization is growing in size and sophistication as we and the Central Americans confront the fact that democracy is not just a

particular set of conditions and events, but an evolutionary process involving a range of civic institutions, cultural attitudes and socio-political resources. A.I.D. programs are focused on the election process itself, on strengthening the professional capabilities of legislators, expanding citizen participation, and promoting the freedom and competency of the press. A.I.D. is also working to upgrade the competency and independence of the judiciary and investigative organs of government so that they may more effectively serve the populace and protect human rights.

The report of the NBCCA also called for the establishment of a Central American Development Organization (CADO). Composed of representatives of government, labor and private enterprise, CADO proposed as a predominantly Central American entity to make recommendations on country and regional economic, social and political development objectives; the mobilization of domestic and external resources; and reform of economic policies and structures. Progress in organizing CADO has been slow due to the need to forge a consensus among the Central American leadership, private and public, and the delays resulting from elections in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. A multi-national, multi-sectoral working group has been formed to begin drafting organizational documents for a CADO, and several national-level CADOs are being established as precursors to a regional organization.

Summary Status Report

An inter-agency assessment of the status of the Central American Initiative is being prepared. Recommendations for its future implementation will be forwarded to the Congress in March. Several preliminary conclusions, however, can be drawn:

1. The CAI strategy continues to be appropriate. Barring a major worldwide economic crisis or a significant deterioration in regional security, the strategy remains valid. It is clear, however, that five years will not be sufficient time to attain the growth targets set forth in the NBCCA report or to reach the equity and democratization targets originally established.

2. Significant progress is being made. Democratic governments dedicated to human rights are in place throughout the region except in Nicaragua and Panama. The economic deterioration of the early 1980s has been halted, and private investment and capital is beginning to move back into the region. All governments have taken steps to curb public sector deficits, stimulate the private sector, encourage foreign investment and redirect production towards nontraditional exports and markets. Programs to extend the benefits of development and promote equity are rapidly spreading health and education coverage and improving their quality, dramatically reducing infant mortality, and making family planning services more easily accessible. The establishment and reinforcement of democratic institutions is accelerating, spurred by the success of the electoral process in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

3. Internal and external conditions have been less propitious for recovery than had been assumed. Economic progress is not going to come as rapidly as we had hoped. A stretch-out of the CAI planning and funding period will

be needed. The Administration's proposals in this regard will be detailed in the report due to Congress on March 1, 1987. 1/

-- The NBCCA assumed a substantial reduction in violence by the end of 1985. Military conflict still continues, albeit at reduced levels, in El Salvador. The armed resistance of the democratic forces in Nicaragua is expected to expand and may contribute to economic uncertainty in adjacent countries. This will continue to affect the climate for investment and dampen government efforts at economic reform. Unfortunately, it also hampers efforts to attract aid from other donors.

-- World economic recovery has not been as complete as projected. Earlier assumptions on world prices for the region's traditional exports have not been realized. Coffee prices recovered briefly in 1985-1986 but have fallen in recent months, and there may be no early upturn. Sugar quotas have been reduced. The decline in oil prices has had a positive effect, but prices have begun to rise again. Overall growth rates, while positive, are not sufficient to offset population increases.

-- Some of the other pieces are not there. It was assumed that the CAI would be aided by the progress of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, particularly those provisions of the CBI designed to spur foreign investment in the area. Shortfalls in the levels of private capital moving into the region have placed greater strain on official aid flows. The situation has been further complicated in Costa Rica and Panama, where extraordinary debt service burdens have not been sufficiently offset by new private bank financing. Finally, official U.S. aid flows have fallen short of planned levels; A.I.D. appropriations through 1986 in ESF and DA were $530 million below those originally projected for the period.

4. More time will be needed. Continued substantial assistance will be needed into the 1990s before self-sustaining growth rates of 5% to 6% a year can be achieved. Export earnings from traditional crops will remain the key to growth for most of the next decade or so until the new nontraditional crops and products can pick up the slack. Substantial foreign investment must await a resolution of the conflict in El Salvador and reduction of tensions created by Nicaragua. The security factor also affects the willingness of the governments of the area to take the often unpopular economic and social reforms essential to long-term growth. Obviously, shortfalls in the levels of U.S. aid below those recommended in the NBCCA also serve as a brake.

1/ The report is being prepared as instructed by Congress in Section 205(c),(1) of the FY 1987 Military Construction Appropriation Bill as incorporated in the FY 1987 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-591).

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $826.6 million in economic assistance for Central America in FY 1988, including $230.1 million in DA, $502 million in ESF and $94.5 million in P.L. 480 resources. The ESF program concentrates primarily on economic stabilization and encouraging growth-promoting policy reforms, while the DA program addresses a number of priority development and equity concerns, as described in the country narratives that follow.

THE CARIBBEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	100,273	91,900	91,600
Loan	19,240	3,000	6,150
Grant	81,033	88,900	85,450
Economic Support Fund	144,896	93,365 2/	135,000
Loan	1,800	0	6,900
Grant	143,096	93,365	128,100
Other*	216 1/	0	0
TOTALS	245,385 3/	185,265	226,600
P.L. 480	80,468	107,265	81,095
Title I	62,900 4/	91,400 4/	72,000 4/
Title II	17,568	15,865	9,095
TOTALS	325,853	292,530	307,695

Footnotes:
1/ International Disaster Assistance
2/ The above total for ESF includes $1,720,000 in local cost support.
3/ The total includes reobligations of $5,000,000 deobligated in FY 1985 and $5,000,000 deobligated in FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $10,000,000 in FY 1986.

4/ Includes Title III level of $15 million in each fiscal year 1986, 1987, 1988.

THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

The United States has strong national interests in promoting political stability as well as strengthening democratic institutions and respect for human rights throughout the Caribbean. These objectives can best be achieved by sustainable economic growth and social development, especially through programs that expand the participation of the poor in the benefits of growth and development. A.I.D. assistance programs in the Caribbean include Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the Caribbean Regional program which covers Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. All of these countries but Haiti are functioning democracies, with Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, now in the midst of a difficult transition from dictatorship.

The Caribbean is still adjusting to weak demand for many of its traditional exports and a reduction in intra-regional trade. Although some structural adjustment measures have already been adopted, major additional adjustments are needed. As all Caribbean markets are small, economic growth will depend to a great extent on increasing export earnings, particularly to markets outside the region.

Through the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), the United States has sought to promote the region's development. The CBI offers improved access to U.S. markets and is a key factor for economic growth. The first three years of operations of the CBI trade provisions have been encouraging. Non-traditional exports -- the principal focus of the CBI -- have increased, especially for Haiti, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. However, because of unfavorable developments in traditional commodity markets, particularly bauxite and sugar, sales of traditional products have dropped and overall export levels have slipped.

The Caribbean countries, however, are making progress toward economic stabilization, and have good prospects for economic growth if sound macroeconomic policies are maintained and adequate external financial assistance is available. The transitional government in Haiti has undertaken a far-reaching program of economic policy reforms. Severe balance-of-payments problems persist in countries such as Jamaica and the Dominican Republic which have heavy foreign debt service burdens. The countries of the Eastern Caribbean have begun a structural adjustment process with assistance from A.I.D., the World Bank, and other donors.

A.I.D.'s strategy is to encourage necessary economic adjustments, and at the same time to provide financial assistance to moderate the negative impact of such adjustments, particularly on the poorest groups. Over the medium and long term, prospects for sustained increases in economic growth and employment depend on measures to encourage capital inflows, establish suitable environments for investment in agricultural diversification, nontraditional exports, and tourism. The private sector must be the engine of growth.

The positive results of A.I.D.-sponsored economic policy reforms can be seen in the countries of the region. The Dominican Republic has set a realistic exchange rate, responsive to supply and demand, which has stabilized its currency at a level conducive to export competitiveness. The public sector deficit has been cut sharply and, not coincidentally, the inflation rate has fallen. In Jamaica, inflation has also fallen and positive real interest rates have encouraged more efficient resource allocation. However, high public sector deficits and a controlled exchange rate continue to inhibit full economic recovery. Haiti has acted boldly and effectively, with tax reform, improved revenue performance, and expenditure controls. The public sector deficit has dropped sharply even as investment in development programs is being increased. Several state monopolies have been dismantled and low import tariffs are replacing import quotas and other such protectionist measures. With U.S. support, 1988 could be a year of strong economic recovery and growth in the Caribbean if traditional commodity prices are relatively favorable.

Haiti, one of the poorest countries in the world, is a special case within the Caribbean. With annual per capita income of $320, approximately 80% of Haitians have average incomes of under $150 per year. Therefore, in addition to assistance with broad economic problems, A.I.D.'s support to Haiti includes major assistance for food production for domestic consumption, and investments in education, health, child survival, and population planning. A.I.D. assistance in these sectors, while an important component of our programs in the other Caribbean countries, does not receive the same levels of funding as these activities do in Haiti.

A.I.D.'s goals in the region are to assist the Caribbean countries to:

-- complete the process of economic stabilization in countries where this has not yet been accomplished;

-- undertake structural adjustments that will result in sustained economic growth led by private sector investment, especially in agricultural diversification, other nontraditional export activities, and tourism;

-- achieve broad participation by low income groups in the benefits of growth, especially through delivery systems that improve health status, promote child survival, and make family planning services more widely available; and

-- strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights, both by working directly with such institutions and by achieving a substantial increase and broader participation in training, especially in the United States.

FY 1988 Program Highlights

In order to achieve these goals, shared by the democratic countries in the Caribbean, we are requesting $135 million in FY 1988 Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources, $91.6 million in Development Assistance (DA) and P.L. 480 funding of $81.1 million.

-- In Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, ESF will provide balance-of-payments assistance in support of continuing economic policy reforms. In the smaller countries of the Eastern Caribbean, the emphasis will be on continued development of productive infrastructure and structural adjustment policy reform measures.

-- DA projects will concentrate on private sector activities in agricultural diversification, development of small industries, improvement in efficiency of delivery of social services and training.

-- In Haiti, DA projects will continue to expand basic education opportunities (primarily through non-governmental organizations), and to improve the health and nutritional status of the rural and urban poor, especially children.

-- In FY 1988, A.I.D. will expand training programs in the Caribbean with emphasis on training in the United States, especially through the Presidential Training Initiatives for the Island Caribbean program.

SOUTH AMERICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	69,654	50,941	53,800
Loan	15,353	1,100	2,000
Grant	54,301	49,841	51,800
Economic Support Fund	48,748	44,652 2/	57,000
Loan	0	0	0
Grant	48,748	44,652	57,000
Other*	338 1/		
TOTALS	118,740 3/	95,593	110,800
P.L. 480	64,656	56,988	47,066
Title I	45,000 4/	40,000 4/	30,000 4/
Title II	19,656	16,988	17,066
TOTALS	183,396	152,581	157,866

Footnotes:

1/ International Disaster Assistance

2/ The above total for ESF includes $805,000 in local cost support.

3/ The total includes reobligations of $12,013,800 deobligated in FY 1985 and $12,100,500 deobligated in FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $24,114,300 in FY 1986.

4/ Includes Title III level of $20 million in each fiscal year, 1986, 1987, 1988.

SOUTH AMERICA

Overview

Important U.S. interests are at risk in the Andes. Despite an additional year of democratic, constitutional government in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, the political stability of all three countries is threatened by severe and worsening poverty, high debt levels and illicit narcotics. Ecuador and Peru are also plagued by terrorism and armed opposition. The short-term outlook for all is worrisome. The inability of the governments to cope with these menaces could bring a return of anti-democratic, authoritarian rule. In the most extreme case of Peru, Soviet penetration, combined with violent and deadly leftist extremism, could lead to a shift in Peru's traditionally pro-western orientation and imperil U.S. strategic interests.

The Andean democracies are now favorably oriented towards western democratic values. These countries are important to the United States because of their geographic location, their natural resources, their leadership role in Latin America and their participation in the fight against illegal drugs. The United States is one of their largest trading partners and sources of foreign investment.

Each of these countries suffered serious economic downturns in the early 1980s as a result of (a) weakened demand for primary mineral and agricultural exports, (b) devastating floods and drought, (c) rising interest rates on external debt, and (d) inappropriate economic policies. By 1985, per capita income in Peru and Bolivia had fallen to the levels of the 1960s.

The responses to these economic challenges have varied. Bolivia has implemented a courageous reform program, but short term prospects are not favorable without continued outside help. The market-oriented, private sector approach of the Ecuadorian Government has helped offset declining revenues due to a major drop in oil prices by cutting public sector programs and subsidies. But the drop in export income severely damaged the country's long term prospects. Although the Peruvian economy grew at a rate of 6% in 1986, the country has failed to adjust to significant changes in international economic relationships, and major reforms are still required to provide a foundation for sustained economic growth over the long term. Export diversification is needed in all three countries to provide foreign exchange to finance productive imports and to service the debt.

The impact of these changes has been positive in all three Andean countries. Peru was able to increase employment and reduce inflation, Ecuador weathered an extreme decline in earnings from oil exports, and Bolivia throttled the world's worst inflation. U.S. assistance was used effectively in each of these countries to provide needed resources along with crucial technical assistance to help sustain incomes while necessary policy reforms were carried out. Nonetheless, the three countries are in transition; each remains in a fragile economic situation and requires continuing support and sufficient time to complete the adjustment process.

The rise of terrorism in Peru and to a lesser extent in Ecuador threatens these fragile democracies. In Bolivia the strength of narcotics traffickers threatens the continued independence and integrity of the Bolivian Government. Throughout the region armed narcotics traffickers have the potential of threatening legitimate authority through their control of remote territory, their growing involvement in the informal economy and their increasing ties to insurgent organizations. U.S. support for continued economic improvement and the encouragement of democratic institutions in the region helps preclude popular unrest and the return to non-democratic military governments which, until recently, were predominant in these countries.

Extreme poverty is pervasive throughout the Andean region. Per capita GDP in Bolivia is hardly $500 per year, and skewed income distribution is a major problem in Ecuador and Peru. The provision of health services has not kept up with the growing population, which is increasing at a rate of over 2.5% in the region. The infant mortality rate exceeds 120 per 1000 in Bolivia. Each of the three countries needs to accelerate its efforts to provide basic immunization and other preventive services to reduce high rates of infant mortality. Malnutrition and hunger are also continuing problems in the Andean countries. In addition, illiteracy continues as a major problem, and declining government revenues in all three countries reduces their ability to address this fundamental development problem.

Our objectives in the region are to:

-- halt economic decline and achieve positive annual economic growth rates by 1987;

-- expand the role and participation of the private sector in economic development;

-- increase agricultural production for domestic consumption and agroindustrial exports;

-- improve health status and conditions of the region, especially to promote child survival;

-- ensure control of narcotics production through alternative income and narcotics awareness efforts and better interdiction;

-- expand participation of low-income groups in the benefits of economic growth; and

-- strengthen democratic institutions, including the judicial systems.

FY 1988 Program Highlights

-- A.I.D. is requesting $57 million of ESF assistance for Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru to support these countries' economic policy reforms and help finance narcotics control activities.

-- A.I.D. is requesting $53.8 million for the DA program, which will give high priority to new efforts to improve agricultural production and marketing, promote the role of the private sector in economic development, and expand the provision of health services to the poorer segments of the population.

-- ESF and DA resources will be complemented by $30 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III resources to ease the balance-of-payments deficit and promote economic policy reforms, particularly in the agricultural sector. A.I.D. also proposes to provide $17.1 million in Title II resources for child feeding and MCH programs in the region.

Our objectives in South America complement A.I.D. strategy worldwide by emphasizing private sector participation in the development process, encouraging greater reliance on market forces and competition as promoters of economic efficiency, and attacking illegal drug production at its source.

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

CP-88

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICA									
BELIZE									
1985	21,650	3,040	50	1,900	---	2,300	360	14,000	---
1986	8,764	2,150	50	2,250	---	650	1,750	1,914	---
1987	9,550	1,863	64	1,373	725	1,871	1,400	2,254	---
1988	9,300	3,200	50	1,000	300	550	2,200	2,000	---
COSTA RICA									
1985	180,547	2,950	1,125	50	---	3,796	12,605	160,000	21
1986	131,531	2,850	25	100	---	580	7,394	120,582	---
1987	140,490	6,577	230	410	---	1,932	3,575	127,716	---
1988	102,900	5,575	175	50	---	1,100	6,000	90,000	---
EL SALVADOR									
1985	372,755	31,998	6,225	14,875	---	9,125	25,532	285,000	---
1986	260,925	29,470	6,673	19,250	---	16,455	12,032	177,045	---
1987	463,646	33,371	1,286	12,166	3,932	13,452	11,250	236,747	151,442
1988	275,620	27,401	1,100	18,400	5,000	10,844	12,875	200,000	---
GUATEMALA									
1985	70,533	22,400	2,623	9,999	---	13,506	9,500	12,500	---
1986	84,746	19,165	2,867	5,098	1,600	6,704	1,447	47,850	15
1987	132,088	10,739	3,733	652	4,150	7,527	6,500	98,787	---
1988	113,300	12,650	4,400	2,000	2,000	6,000	6,250	80,000	---
HONDURAS									
1985	199,333	16,550	2,771	11,100	---	5,662	8,250	147,500	7,500
1986	105,556	26,678	5,236	5,847	---	4,529	2,018	61,248	---
1987	177,260	21,081	2,907	1,463	1,450	6,453	7,500	136,406	---
1988	140,362	18,712	4,000	2,250	2,000	7,150	6,250	100,000	---
PANAMA									
1985	68,822	10,065	290	---	---	2,395	6,072	50,000	---
1986	24,540	7,950	100	---	---	946	9,802	5,742	---
1987	19,334	9,477	319	438	---	4,625	4,475	---	---
1988	29,343	8,060	290	367	---	5,683	4,943	10,000	---
ROCAP									
1985	105,809	12,053	---	13,350	---	134	9,377	70,895	---
1986	25,039	15,215	---	2,425	---	2,400	3,799	1,200	---
1987	30,021	12,951	25	1,210	50	2,925	7,600	5,260	---
1988	29,361	14,700	---	100	---	3,911	5,650	5,000	---

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL									
1985	54,648	---	---	---	---	27,550	---	27,098	---
1986	71,678	1,794	1,439	7,197	2,500	13,766	2,751	42,231	---
1987	25,115	1,377	1,330	1,595	693	11,252	1,038	7,830	---
1988	31,914	800	1,750	1,910	450	8,204	3,800	15,000	---
SUBTOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA									
1985	1,074,097	99,056	13,089	51,274	---	54,468	71,696	766,993	7,521
1986	712,779	105,272	16,390	42,167	4,100	46,030	40,993	457,812	15
1987	997,504	97,436	9,894	19,307	11,000	50,087	43,338	615,000	151,442
1988	732,100	91,098	11,765	26,077	9,750	43,442	47,968	502,000	---
CARIBBEAN									
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									
1985	125,078	17,010	263	1,448	---	7,438	3,919	95,000	---
1986	66,501	9,097	2,449	1,249	---	6,531	7,175	40,000	---
1987	37,500	8,095	1,850	4,355	---	2,400	800	20,000	---
1988	55,000	8,000	1,550	1,450	500	2,250	6,250	35,000	---
GRENADA									
1985	11,128	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,128	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HAITI									
1985	30,721	11,989	3,002	5,170	3,000	1,000	1,487	5,000	73
1986	46,059	10,226	3,454	4,142	2,400	2,250	2,100	21,321	166
1987	66,165	15,300	3,541	6,000	3,000	4,300	4,859	29,165	---
1988	62,000	14,000	3,700	1,750	2,700	5,300	4,550	30,000	---
JAMAICA									
1985	114,560	15,555	2,138	244	---	7,048	8,565	81,000	10
1986	83,550	7,720	1,030	2,109	---	3,691	10,950	58,000	50
1987	39,500	4,380	1,500	250	---	3,800	4,570	25,000	---
1988	63,600	8,000	1,000	250	250	3,800	5,300	45,000	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL									
1985	46,507	7,944	2,130	3,450	---	4,999	7,984	20,000	---
1986	49,275	8,900	1,700	1,400	---	2,700	9,000	25,575	---
1987	42,100	10,045	700	1,200	---	6,698	4,257	19,200	---
1988	46,000	9,543	1,100	975	---	6,012	3,370	25,000	---
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN									
1985	327,994	52,498	7,533	10,312	3,000	20,485	21,955	212,128	83
1986	245,385	35,943	8,633	8,900	2,400	15,172	29,225	144,896	216
1987	185,265	37,820	7,591	11,805	3,000	17,198	14,486	93,365	---
1988	226,600	39,543	7,350	4,425	3,450	17,362	19,470	135,000	---

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SOUTH AMERICA									
BOLIVIA									
1985	18,034	6,840	10	714	---	1,300	1,720	---	7,500
1986	32,284	13,714	30	2,348	500	4,520	3,850	7,177	145
1987	35,100	12,151	60	600	3,000	1,070	3,219	15,000	---
1988	52,600	8,000	130	1,300	4,300	1,500	7,370	30,000	---
ECUADOR									
1985	32,465	8,610	1,034	9,754	---	4,060	4,593	4,414	---
1986	47,321	10,890	987	5,334	---	4,750	5,144	20,216	---
1987	28,841	7,400	1,206	1,041	1,000	2,918	2,776	12,500	---
1988	34,000	6,117	1,583	400	2,100	3,600	3,200	17,000	---
PARAGUAY									
1985	48	48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PERU									
1985	38,156	13,002	4,100	2,570	---	2,554	1,959	---	13,971
1986	24,780	7,125	1,800	3,289	---	2,500	2,873	7,000	193
1987	19,500	4,350	2,000	1,300	3,500	1,150	1,700	5,000	---
1988	24,200	5,133	1,800	883	3,484	1,150	1,750	10,000	---
URUGUAY									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	14,355	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,355	---
1987	12,152	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,152	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL SOUTH AMERICA									
1985	88,753	28,500	5,144	13,038	---	7,914	8,272	4,414	21,471
1986	118,740	31,729	2,817	10,971	500	11,770	11,867	48,748	338
1987	95,593	24,401	3,266	2,941	7,500	5,138	7,695	44,652	---
1988	110,800	19,250	3,513	2,583	9,884	6,250	12,320	57,000	---
LAC REGIONAL									
1985	30,616	3,260	1,426	1,469	---	14,955	8,018	1,490	---
1986	47,419	5,122	2,401	2,594	500	20,118	5,892	8,043	2,749
1987	43,409	1,442	1,487	4,095	2,500	12,477	5,552	15,856	---
1988	31,950	2,800	2,154	1,790	4,000	10,050	5,156	6,000	---
GRAND TOTAL									
1985	1,521,462	183,314	27,192	76,093	3,000	107,822	109,941	985,025	29,075
1986	1,124,323 4/	178,066	30,241	64,632	7,500	93,090	87,977	659,499	3,318 2/
1987	1,321,771 1/	161,099	22,238	38,148	24,000	84,900	71,071	768,873 3/	151,442 2/
1988	1,101,450	152,691	24,782	34,875	27,084	77,104	84,914	700,000	---

1/ The FY 1987 total includes $310,000,000 for the FY 1987 supplemental request. See separate supplemental annex for detail. The FY 1987 total excludes $8,816,000 in local cost support under the Development Assistance accounts.
2/ International Disaster Assistance.
3/ The FY 1987 total for ESF includes $5,080,000 in local cost support.
4/ The FY 1986 total includes reobligations of $19,066,800 deobligated in FY 1985 and $25,797,500 deobligated in FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $44,864,300 in FY 1986.

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

505 BELIZE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
505-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	83	C	--- ---	440	352	50	120	40	58	100	100
505-0006 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	G	83	91	4,350 1,350	1,350	257	---	584	---	439	500	500
505-0006 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	L	83	91	1,900 1,900	1,900	713	---	756	---	431	---	---
505-0007 RURAL ACCESS ROADS AND BRIDGES (PC)	G	83	91	11,150 6,150	6,150	4,644	---	894	---	612	1,200	800
505-0008 COMMERCIALIZATION OF ALTERNATIVE CROPS	G	85	89	6,800 6,800	2,225	---	1,600	437	675	1,700	800	400
505-0016 TOLEDO AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	G	87	89	2,500 ---	---	---	---	---	900	500	500	500
505-0023 ACCELERATED COCOA PRODUCTION (PC) OPG	G	84	85	615 615	615	134	---	148	---	333	---	---
505-0030 BEST - CASA PROGRAM (OPG)	G	86	87	385 385	---	---	200	115	185	150	---	120
505-0036 MACAL COOPERATIVE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	G	86	86	300 300	---	---	300	---	---	200	---	100
505-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	89	260 ---	---	---	---	---	63	40	100	75
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,260 17,500	12,680	6,100	2,150	3,054	1,863	4,463	3,200	2,595
GRANTS				26,360 15,600	10,780	5,387	2,150	2,298	1,863	4,032	3,200	2,595
LOANS				1,900 1,900	1,900	713	---	756	---	431	---	---

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
POPULATION PLANNING												
505-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	83	C	--- ---	2	2	20	5	20	24	20	10
505-0031 FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION - OPG	G	86	88	128 78	48	---	30	20	20	30	30	30
505-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	89	24 ---	---	---	---	---	24	12	---	12
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				152 78	50	2	50	25	64	66	50	52
GRANTS				152 78	50	2	50	25	64	66	50	52
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
505-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	83	C	--- ---	90	45	38	60	50	50	50	50
505-0017 CHILD SURVIVAL TECH SUPPORT OPG	G	86	86	500 500	---	---	500	89	---	275	---	136
505-0018 INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH BETTER HE	G	85	89	7,000 7,000	1,500	---	1,250	1,642	1,275	2,000	800	1,000
505-0024 VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION OPG	G	84	86	700 700	500	128	200	1	---	500	---	71
505-0029 BREAST IS BEST LEAGUE - OPG	G	85	86	62 62	50	21	12	4	---	10	---	27
505-0032 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH OPG	G	86	86	250 250	---	---	250	101	---	100	---	49

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
505-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	89	350 ---	---	---	---	---	48	24	150	124
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,362 8,512	2,140	194	2,250	1,897	1,373	2,959	1,000	1,457
GRANTS				8,862 8,512	2,140	194	2,250	1,897	1,373	2,959	1,000	1,457
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
505-0018 INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH BETTER HE	G	87	89	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	725	300	300	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	725	300	300	300
GRANTS				1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	725	300	300	300
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
505-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	83	C	--- ---	50	49	50	36	60	75	50	50
505-0020 TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT	G	85	89	5,000 5,000	2,000	---	500	185	1,000	1,315	300	1,305
505-0033 DRUG AWARENESS OPG	G	85	87	750 350	250	---	100	209	400	141	---	400
505-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	89	800 ---	---	---	---	---	411	200	200	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,550 5,350	2,300	49	650	430	1,871	1,731	550	1,755
GRANTS				6,550 5,350	2,300	49	650	430	1,871	1,731	550	1,755
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
505-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	83	C	--- ---	498	432	200	162	145	200	360	310
505-0010 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FUND	G	84	C	--- ---	100	49	20	6	55	70	20	50
505-0011 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OPG	G	83	88	342 242	142	117	30	25	100	100	70	70
505-0019 EXPORT INVESTMENT CREDIT	G	87	89	1,100 ---	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	---	300
505-0019 EXPORT INVESTMENT CREDIT	L	87	89	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	200
505-0026 PILOT GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, & PLCMT - DP	G	84	34	80 80	80	17	---	22	---	41	---	---
505-0027 EXPORT & INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	86	88	2,500 2,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	705	1,000	575
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,022 2,822	820	615	1,750	215	1,400	1,316	2,200	1,505
GRANTS				4,022 2,822	820	615	1,750	215	1,400	1,316	1,450	1,305
LOANS				3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	200
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
505-0005 CREDIT REDISCOUNT FUND	L	83	83	5,000 5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	---	4,023	---	---
505-0012 COUNTERPART FUND II	G	85	86	1,414 1,414	1,000	138	414	158	---	618	---	500
505-0012 COUNTERPART FUND II	L	85	86	14,500 14,500	13,000	6,500	1,500	6,500	---	1,500	---	---
505-0013 COUNTERPRT FUND III	G	87	89	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
505-0013 COUNTERPRT FUND III	L	87	89	7,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,915	1,915	1,350	1,350
505-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	G	87	87	85 ---	---	---	---	---	85	85	---	---
505-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	89	566 ---	---	---	---	---	254	---	150	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				29,565 20,914	19,000	6,638	1,914	11,658	2,254	8,141	2,000	2,550
GRANTS				3,065 1,414	1,000	138	414	158	339	703	650	1,200
LOANS				26,500 19,500	18,000	6,500	1,500	11,500	1,915	7,438	1,350	1,350
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				81,911 55,176	36,990	13,598	8,764	17,279	9,550	18,976	9,300	10,214
GRANTS				50,511 33,776	17,090	6,385	7,264	5,023	7,635	11,107	7,200	8,664
LOANS				31,400 21,400	19,900	7,213	1,500	12,256	1,915	7,869	2,100	1,550

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

511 BOLIVIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
511-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	2,010	1,993	280	180	500	400	500	300
511-0465 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II	L	78	78	11,300 11,300	11,300	10,354	---	896	---	50	---	---
511-0466 RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	G	78	79	300 300	300	39	---	109	---	152	---	---
511-0466 RURAL ACCESS ROADS II	L	78	79	9,042 9,042	9,042	2,228	---	1,102	---	2,500	---	3,212
511-0472 AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY	G	77	86	2,150 2,150	1,200	719	950	127	---	1,304	---	---
511-0472 AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY	L	77	86	9,200 9,200	9,200	6,008	---	127	---	3,065	---	---
511-0481 SMALL FARM PRODUCTION	G	78	84	3,060 3,060	3,060	2,846	---	212	---	2	---	---
511-0499 VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	L	78	79	3,000 3,000	3,000	2,938	---	---	---	62	---	---
511-0511 DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L	79	79	7,000 7,000	7,000	136	---	2,809	---	4,055	---	---
511-0543 CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	83	87	4,400 4,400	2,541	621	1,000	965	859	1,800	---	1,014
511-0543 CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	83	87	12,500 12,500	12,500	870	---	816	---	5,500	---	5,314
511-0573 MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION	G	86	90	3,500 3,500	---	---	2,206	---	951	600	343	2,000
511-0573 MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION	L	86	90	15,000 15,000	---	---	6,303	---	---	3,000	---	2,000
511-0577 INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION	G	87	89	6,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	250	3,000	2,000

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

511 BOLIVIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
511-0581		L	84	85	5,700	5,700	---	---	---	---	1,700	---	1,700
DISASTER RECOVERY					5,700								
511-0585		*G	88	89	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,772	400
EXPORT MARKETING ASSISTANCE					---								
511-0589		G	86	89	4,200	---	---	550	---	1,265	500	1,385	900
PRIVATE AG. ORGANIZATIONS					4,200								
511-0590		G	85	87	300	300	---	---	---	---	180	---	120
DRT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG					300								
511-0591		G	86	87	10,000	---	---	2,425	---	7,576	10,000	---	---
EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT					10,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					116,652	67,153	28,752	13,714	7,343	12,151	35,120	8,000	18,960
					100,652								
GRANTS					43,910	9,411	6,218	7,411	1,593	12,151	15,188	8,000	6,734
					27,910								
LOANS					72,742	57,742	22,534	6,303	5,750	---	19,932	---	12,226
					72,742								
POPULATION PLANNING													
511-0000		G	74	C	---	22	20	30	15	60	50	130	90
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	22	20	30	15	60	50	130	90

GRANTS					---	22	20	30	15	60	50	130	90

LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH													
511-0000		G	74	C	---	498	429	200	177	200	150	250	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
511-0456 RURAL SANITATION	G	77	80	310 310	310	158	---	93	---	59	---	---
511-0458 RURAL SANITATION	L	77	80	4,000 4,000	4,000	1,663	---	689	---	830	---	818
511-0536 SAN GABRIEL HEALTH PROJECT (PVO)	G	83	84	300 300	300	260	---	1	---	39	---	---
511-0569 SELF FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	83	88	1,500 1,100	990	233	110	410	400	350	---	400
511-0590 ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG	G	85	87	136 136	84	---	52	---	---	100	---	---
511-0599 WATER & HEALTH SERVICES - OPG	G	86	89	4,000 4,000	---	---	1,986	---	---	1,500	---	200
511-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,050	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,246 9,846	6,182	2,743	2,348	1,370	600	3,028	1,300	1,968
GRANTS				6,246 5,846	2,182	1,080	2,348	681	600	2,198	1,300	1,150
LOANS				4,000 4,000	4,000	1,663	---	689	---	830	---	818
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
511-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	450	450	500	500
511-0569 SELF FINANCING PRIMAR - LTH CARE	G	83	88	600 ---	---	---	---	---	600	200	---	250
511-0576 CHILD IMMUNIZATION	*G	88	88	3,600 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,600	1,200

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

511 BOLIVIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
511-0590	G	85	87	150	---	---	---	---	150	100	---	25
ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG				---								
511-0599	G	86	89	2,300	---	---	500	---	1,800	300	---	1,000
WATER & HEALTH SERVICES - OPG				2,300								
511-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,650	---	---	500	---	3,000	1,050	4,300	3,175
				2,300								
GRANTS				6,650	---	---	500	---	3,000	1,050	4,300	3,175
				2,300								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
511-0000	G	74	C	---	812	548	70	173	270	200	730	450
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
511-0471	G	78	84	3,949	3,949	3,003	---	349	---	597	---	---
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING				3,950								
511-0482	G	77	84	2,129	2,129	2,010	---	12	---	107	---	---
RURAL EDUCATION II				2,129								
511-0482	L	77	84	10,000	10,000	7,544	---	1,526	---	930	---	---
RURAL EDUCATION II				10,000								
511-0580	G	85	87	3,000	800	---	1,900	193	300	800	---	900
MANAGEMENT TRAINING				2,700								
511-0584	G	85	88	2,970	200	---	2,300	84	---	600	470	1,200
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT				2,500								
511-0592	G	86	88	1,050	---	---	250	---	500	250	300	350
NARCOTICS AWARENESS				250								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

511 BOLIVIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,098 21,529	17,890	13,105	4,520	2,337	1,070	3,484	1,500	2,900
GRANTS				13,098 11,529	7,890	5,561	4,520	811	1,070	2,554	1,500	2,900
LOANS				10,000 10,000	10,000	7,544	---	1,526	---	930	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
511-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	582	519	388	275	500	400	450	400
511-0412 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	64	C	--- ---	1,217	1,054	150	99	150	150	150	150
511-0511 DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L	79	79	3,000 3,000	3,000	60	---	1,258	---	1,682	---	---
511-0567 LOW-COST SHELTER THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR	G	83	88	2,000 1,650	550	223	200	272	700	550	550	700
511-0571 POLICY REFORM	G	83	89	5,000 5,000	1,200	594	2,612	582	---	950	---	950
511-0577 INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION	G	87	89	4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	594	200	1,900	1,000
511-0583 HANDICRAFT EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	85	89	3,000 3,000	875	---	500	378	475	300	750	1,200
511-0585 EXPORT MARKETING ASSISTANCE	*G	88	89	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	150
511-0596 MICRO-ENTERPRISE DEV	*G	88	90	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	400
511-0598 STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL MARKETS	G	87	90	6,400 ---	---	---	---	---	800	200	2,670	1,200

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

511 BOLIVIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,400 12,650	7,424	2,450	3,850	2,864	3,219	4,432	7,370	6,150
GRANTS				23,400 9,650	4,424	2,390	3,850	1,606	3,219	2,750	7,370	6,150
LOANS				3,000 3,000	3,000	60	---	1,258	---	1,682	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
511-0570 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY	G	86	86	7,177 7,177	---	---	7,177	7,177	---	---	---	---
511-0593 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY PROG	G	87	88	44,660 ---	---	---	---	---	14,660	14,660	30,000	30,000
511-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	G	87	87	340 ---	---	---	---	---	340	340	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				52,177 7,177	---	---	7,177	7,177	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
GRANTS				52,177 7,177	---	---	7,177	7,177	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				235,223 154,154	98,671	47,070	32,139	21,106	35,100	62,164	52,600	63,243
GRANTS				145,481 64,412	23,929	15,269	25,836	11,883	35,100	38,790	52,600	50,199
LOANS				89,742 89,742	74,742	31,801	6,303	9,223	---	23,374	---	13,044

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

515 COSTA RICA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
515-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	52	C	--- ---	6,554	6,190	500	219	400	580	415	840
515-0145 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	L	79	80	8,000 8,000	8,000	5,352	---	780	---	1,868	---	---
515-0148 AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	L	80	81	9,500 9,500	9,500	5,460	---	2,262	---	1,778	---	---
515-0191 NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	83	83	500 500	500	235	---	76	---	189	---	---
515-0191 NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	L	83	83	14,200 14,200	14,200	1,068	---	7,351	---	5,781	---	---
515-0204 PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	L	84	86	5,000 5,000	4,000	---	1,000	3,804	---	1,196	---	---
515-0223 INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION	L	86	90	5,588 ---	---	---	---	---	4,338	1,500	1,250	2,000
515-0226 AGRIC. SERVICES AND UNION DEV. (PVO-U-R)	G	85	86	1,000 1,000	250	181	750	289	---	530	---	---
515-0227 AGRIC. DEV. COOP INTERNAT'L (PVO-U-R)	G	85	86	800 800	200	15	600	167	---	320	---	298
515-0233 NORTHERN ZONES CONSOLIDATION	*G	88	89	500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	425	100
515-0235 NORTHERN ZONES CONSOLIDATION	*L	88	89	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	600
515-0237 NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS-TECH SUPPORT	G	87	90	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,415	300	585	800

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	424 ---	---	---	---	---	424	150	---	200
515-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	78	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				59,512 39,000	43,204	18,501	2,850	14,948	6,577	14,192	5,575	5,138
GRANTS				5,224 2,300	7,504	6,621	1,850	751	2,239	2,069	1,925	2,538
LOANS				54,288 36,700	35,700	11,880	1,000	14,197	4,338	12,123	3,650	2,600
POPULATION PLANNING												
515-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	52	C	--- ---	171	154	25	13	47	76	50	45
515-0168 FAMILY PLANNING SELF-RELIANCE	G	83	88	2,623 2,500	2,498	649	---	755	---	700	125	394
515-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	183 ---	---	---	---	---	183	113	---	70
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,806 2,500	2,669	803	25	768	230	889	175	509
GRANTS				2,806 2,500	2,669	803	25	768	230	889	175	509
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
515-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	52	C	--- ---	179	131	50	62	56	74	50	62
515-0203 HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	G	83	86	300 300	250	98	50	32	---	80	---	90

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-0203	L	83	84	10,000	10,000	193	---	2,482	---	6,000	---	1,325
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT				10,000								
515-1000	G	87	90	354	---	---	---	---	354	200	---	100
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,654	10,429	422	100	2,576	410	6,354	50	1,577
				10,300								
GRANTS				654	429	229	100	94	410	354	50	252
				300								
LOANS				10,000	10,000	193	---	2,482	---	6,000	---	1,325
				10,000								
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
515-0000	G	52	C	---	538	517	80	23	300	78	100	90
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
515-0138	L	79	79	2,000	2,000	1,656	---	82	---	252	---	---
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				2,000								
515-0190	G	83	88	1,000	1,000	353	---	505	---	142	---	---
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.				1,000								
515-0212	G	84	87	5,000	4,000	95	500	203	500	885	---	2,500
TRG FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				5,000								
515-1000	G	87	90	2,182	---	---	---	---	1,182	500	1,000	800
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,182	7,538	2,621	580	813	1,982	1,857	1,100	3,390
				8,000								
GRANTS				8,182	5,538	965	580	731	1,982	1,605	1,100	3,390
				6,000								
LOANS				2,000	2,000	1,656	---	82	---	252	---	---
				2,000								
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

515 COSTA RICA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-0000	G	52	C	--- ---	2,125	1,629	744	460	500	1,100	300	400
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
515-0138	L	79	79	2,500 2,500	2,500	2,317	---	19	---	164	---	---
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
515-0145	L	79	80	1,800 1,800	1,800	---	---	---	---	750	---	1,050
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION												
515-0187	L	82	83	8,000 8,000	8,000	1,747	---	5,174	---	1,079	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT												
515-0188	G	83	83	300 300	300	122	---	21	---	123	---	34
PRIVATE SECTOR LOW-COST SHELTER												
515-0190	G	83	88	7,900 7,900	5,500	1,868	---	1,055	1,300	2,600	1,100	2,377
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.												
515-0204	G	84	86	1,000 1,000	1,000	68	---	56	---	496	---	380
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION												
515-0204	L	84	86	15,000 15,000	14,750	---	250	---	---	6,000	---	9,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION												
515-0223	G	86	89	350 350	---	---	100	---	150	100	100	200
INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION												
515-0223	L	86	90	39,062 19,650	---	---	5,000	---	625	3,000	3,200	5,000
INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION												
515-0232	G	86	89	4,900 4,900	---	---	1,300	40	1,000	1,800	1,300	1,500
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				80,812 61,400	35,975	7,751	7,394	6,825	3,575	17,212	6,000	19,941
GRANTS				14,450 14,450	8,925	3,687	2,144	1,632	2,950	6,219	2,800	4,891
LOANS				66,362 46,950	27,050	4,064	5,250	5,193	625	10,993	3,200	15,050

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

515 COSTA RICA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-0178	G	83	83	500	500	359	---	92	---	49	---	---
COOP BANKING SERVICES AND CREDIT				500								
515-0194	G	85	85	160,000	160,000	147,200	---	12,800	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IV				160,000								
515-0247	G	87	87	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
S&T INFO NETWORK				---								
515-0222	G	86	86	120,582	---	---	120,582	80,582	---	40,000	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY V				120,582								
515-0231	G	87	87	124,750	---	---	---	---	124,750	124,750	---	---
ECON STABILIZ AND RECOVERY VI				---								
515-0236	*G	88	88	85,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	85,500	85,500
ECONOMIC STABILIZ & RECOVERY VII				---								
515-0999	G	87	87	155	---	---	---	---	155	155	---	155
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				155								
515-1000	G	87	90	18,561	---	---	---	---	2,561	2,000	4,500	4,000
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				510,298	160,500	147,559	120,582	93,474	127,716	167,054	90,000	89,805
				281,237								
GRANTS				510,298	160,500	147,559	120,582	93,474	127,716	167,054	90,000	89,805
				281,237								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				674,264	260,315	177,657	131,531	119,404	140,490	207,558	102,900	120,360
				402,437								
GRANTS				541,614	185,565	159,864	125,281	97,450	135,527	178,190	96,050	101,385
				306,787								
LOANS				132,650	74,750	17,793	6,250	21,954	4,963	29,368	6,850	18,975
				95,650								

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

517 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
517-0000	G	62	C	--- ---	9,387	9,238	297	323	320	400	400	400
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
517-0125	G	81	86	1,600 1,600	1,100	955	500	128	---	450	---	67
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT												
517-0126	G	81	84	500 500	500	364	---	105	---	31	---	---
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
517-0126	L	81	84	10,500 10,500	10,500	4,361	---	1,245	---	2,000	---	2,500
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
517-0130	L	79	80	10,000 10,000	10,000	9,769	---	---	---	231	---	---
RURAL FEEDER ROADS												
517-0144	G	82	84	3,114 3,114	3,114	2,789	---	231	---	94	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV												
517-0144	L	82	84	5,268 5,268	5,268	1,910	---	2,961	---	397	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV												
517-0150	G	82	82	595 595	595	203	---	---	---	150	---	214
SMALL INDUSTRY												
517-0150	L	82	82	3,500 3,500	3,500	2,001	---	552	---	600	---	347
SMALL INDUSTRY												
517-0156	G	84	84	500 500	500	79	---	118	---	290	---	13
AGRICULTJRE POLICY ANALYSIS												
517-0159	L	83	83	12,000 12,000	12,000	643	---	1,345	---	2,000	---	2,500
ON - FARM WATER MANAGEMENT												
517-0160	L	83	83	3,450 3,450	3,450	437	---	187	---	450	---	750
AGRICULTJRAL SECTOR TRAINING												
517-0173	G	84	85	2,000 2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	250	---	750
FORESTRY MANAGEMENT												

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
517-0177	L	83	86	15,000	12,800	2,349	2,200	1,955	---	3,000	---	4,000
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE II - (PVO)				15,000								
517-0179	G	83	85	950	950	334	---	106	---	510	---	---
SAVINGS MOBILIZATION I				950								
517-0186	G	85	86	2,500	1,740	---	760	28	---	750	---	1,500
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION				2,500								
517-0186	L	85	86	15,560	10,220	---	5,340	11,220	---	4,340	---	---
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION				15,560								
517-0214	G	87	89	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	2,000	400
COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS				---								
517-0214	L	87	89	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,850	2,000
COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS				---								
517-0236	G	87	88	5,000	---	---	---	---	3,275	---	1,750	300
SUGAR DIVERSIFICATION				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				106,037	87,624	35,432	9,097	20,504	8,095	15,943	8,000	15,741
				87,037								
GRANTS				20,759	19,886	13,962	1,557	1,039	5,095	2,925	4,150	3,644
				11,759								
LOANS				85,278	67,738	21,470	7,540	19,465	3,000	13,018	3,850	12,097
				75,278								
POPULATION PLANNING												
517-0000	G	62	C	---	333	162	149	217	50	125	50	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
517-0229	G	86	88	5,600	---	---	2,300	---	1,800	350	1,500	750
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES				2,300								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,600 2,300	333	162	2,449	217	1,850	475	1,550	800
GRANTS				5,600 2,300	333	162	2,449	217	1,850	475	1,550	800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
517-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	62	C	--- ---	817	762	249	117	1,105	800	150	500
517-0100 HEALTH SECTOR II	L	79	79	8,000 8,000	8,000	7,035	---	557	---	408	---	---
517-0153 HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	84	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	---	---	1	---	450	---	600
517-0174 HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION - OPG	G	83	84	495 495	495	261	---	---	---	100	---	134
517-0230 SELF-FINANCING HEALTH CARE	*G	88	89	2,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	300
517-0230 SELF-FINANCING HEALTH CARE	*L	88	89	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
517-0232 CARE - RURAL WATER OPG	G	85	85	430 430	430	---	---	48	---	150	---	175
517-0235 VECTOR CONTROL	G	86	87	1,500 1,500	---	---	1,000	---	500	500	---	500
517-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	78	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	2,750	500	---	1,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,425 11,925	11,242	8,058	1,249	723	4,355	2,908	1,450	3,709
GRANTS					6,425 3,925	3,242	1,023	1,249	166	4,355	2,500	1,450	3,709
LOANS					13,000 8,000	8,000	7,035	---	557	---	408	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
517-0230 SELF-FINANCING HEALTH CARE	*G		88	89	500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200
GRANTS					500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
517-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G		62	C	--- ---	872	718	150	128	180	200	150	175
517-0127 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G		81	81	1,150 1,150	1,150	607	---	221	---	175	---	147
517-0127 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L		81	81	4,250 4,250	4,250	1,090	---	531	---	700	---	700
517-0157 GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G		83	87	6,500 6,500	6,119	1,861	381	593	---	1,200	---	1,200
517-0160 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L		83	83	1,550 1,550	1,550	---	---	---	---	250	---	250
517-0163 RADIO SANTA MARIA - OPG	G		82	85	425 425	425	238	---	85	---	102	---	---
517-0190 EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G		86	88	2,500 2,500	---	---	1,500	---	620	850	380	1,400

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
517-0216		G	36	89	7,000	---	---	4,500	---	500	1,500	620	1,300
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING					7,000								
517-0640		G	87	88	2,200	---	---	---	---	1,100	300	1,100	1,000
PTIIC					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,575	14,366	4,514	6,531	1,558	2,400	5,277	2,250	6,172
					23,375								
GRANTS					19,775	8,566	3,424	6,531	1,027	2,400	4,327	2,250	5,222
					17,575								
LOANS					5,800	5,800	1,090	---	531	---	950	---	950
					5,800								
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
517-0000		G	62	C	---	1,426	1,151	486	353	515	750	350	450
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								
517-0050		G	62	C	---	1,100	1,090	39	42	85	55	50	50
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES					---								
517-0144		G	82	86	2,600	1,600	816	1,000	752	---	750	---	282
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV					2,600								
517-0144		L	82	86	6,550	6,550	---	---	949	---	3,000	---	2,601
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV					6,550								
517-0150		G	82	84	255	255	111	---	---	---	75	---	69
SMALL INDUSTRY					255								
517-0150		L	82	84	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
SMALL INDUSTRY					1,500								
517-0164		G	83	85	478	478	355	---	77	---	46	---	---
HOUSING APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY - OPG					478								
517-0186		L	85	86	1,740	540	---	1,200	---	---	1,740	---	---
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION					1,740								
517-0190		G	85	87	3,500	1,850	---	1,450	201	200	1,500	---	1,600
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION					3,500								

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C Level of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
517-0208	G	84	85	499	499	298	---	142	---	59	---	---
MICROBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT - OPG				499								
517-0210	G	84	84	250	250	78	---	---	---	172	---	---
BI-NATIONAL CENTER - OPG				250								
517-0218	G	86	86	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	200
CDE REVENUE COLLECTION				500								
517-0218	L	86	86	2,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	500	---	2,000
CDE REVENUE COLLECTION				2,500								
517-0237	*G	88	91	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE ENTERPRISES				---								
517-0237	*L	88	91	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,300	---
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE ENTERPRISES				---								
517-0238	*G	88	91	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TECH				---								
517-9999	G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				44,372	16,048	3,899	7,175	2,516	800	10,347	6,250	7,252
				20,372								
GRANTS				17,082	7,458	3,899	3,475	1,567	800	3,607	3,950	2,651
				8,082								
LOANS				27,290	8,590	---	3,700	949	---	6,740	2,300	4,601
				12,290								
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
517-0171	G	82	90	225,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	19,835	19,835	35,000	35,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				135,000								
517-0999	G	87	87	165	---	---	---	---	165	---	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- DBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				225,165 135,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	19,835	35,000	35,000
	GRANTS			225,165 135,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	19,835	35,000	35,000
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			426,674 280,009	224,613	147,065	66,501	65,518	37,500	54,785	55,000	68,874
	GRANTS			295,306 178,641	134,485	117,470	55,261	44,016	34,500	33,669	48,850	51,226
	LOANS			131,368 101,368	90,128	29,595	11,240	21,502	3,000	21,116	6,150	17,648

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
518-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	78	C	--- ---	12,572	11,374	1,088	1,235	550	1,400	497	600
518-0012 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE	G	80	84	2,000 2,000	2,000	1,229	---	242	---	529	---	---
518-0012 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE	L	80	84	9,800 9,800	9,800	5,112	---	2,152	---	2,536	---	---
518-0018 RURAL YOUTH DEVEL. FOUNDATION 4-F (OPG)	G	78	C	448 448	448	260	---	52	---	136	---	---
518-0019 NON-TRADITIONAL AG EXPORTS	G	84	88	2,400 2,400	1,100	315	900	755	400	700	---	630
518-0019 NON-TRADITIONAL AG EXPORTS	L	84	88	7,300 6,400	4,000	---	2,400	2,488	---	372	900	2,000
518-0023 FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	82	85	1,600 1,600	1,600	661	---	240	---	350	---	349
518-0023 FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L	82	85	6,500 6,500	6,500	779	---	282	---	1,700	---	2,000
518-0031 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION - (OPG)	G	80	82	340 340	340	263	---	39	---	38	---	---
518-0032 RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM	G	80	87	5,700 5,300	3,700	2,123	1,000	416	600	800	---	800
518-0047 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	84	87	275 275	150	6	75	66	50	100	---	---
518-0051 AG SECTOR REORIENTATION PROGRAM	G	85	89	7,100 7,100	700	---	2,602	980	1,500	2,109	1,415	1,100

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
518-0051	L	85	89	1,400	1,400	---	---	38	---	1,362	---	---
AG SECTOR REORIENTATION PROGRAM				1,400								
518-0057	G	85	87	397	100	---	150	53	147	200	---	144
SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG				350								
518-0059	G	85	89	3,300	900	---	1,100	92	300	750	---	1,000
LAND TITLING				3,300								
518-0059	L	85	89	7,000	2,100	---	1,400	17	1,100	1,000	1,100	2,000
LAND TITLING				7,000								
518-0062	G	85	89	680	275	---	175	39	150	200	---	50
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION-OPG				680								
518-0067	G	86	90	800	---	---	---	---	200	100	300	300
ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
518-0068	G	87	89	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,153	1,000	1,750	1,500
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDU				5,000								
518-9999	G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	250	20	155	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				62,040	47,685	22,122	10,890	9,186	7,400	15,402	6,117	12,673
				59,893								
GRANTS				30,040	23,885	16,231	7,090	4,209	6,300	8,432	4,117	6,673
				28,793								
LOANS				32,000	23,800	5,891	3,800	4,977	1,100	6,970	2,000	6,000
				31,100								
POPULATION PLANNING												
518-0000	G	79	C	---	163	114	50	44	100	48	50	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
518-0026	G	81	90	12,000	4,491	2,343	937	937	1,106	1,542	1,533	950
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING				5,600								

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,000 5,600	4,654	2,457	987	981	1,206	1,590	1,583	1,000
GRANTS				12,000 5,600	4,654	2,457	987	981	1,206	1,590	1,583	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
518-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	79	C	--- ---	679	411	434	165	300	250	100	150
518-0015 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	81	91	5,771 5,130	5,130	590	---	1,213	641	1,288	---	1,600
518-0015 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	L	81	91	7,235 7,235	7,235	3,905	---	1,538	---	900	---	892
518-0033 STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ORG. (OPG)	G	86	87	155 155	---	---	155	---	---	130	---	25
518-0049 MALARIA CONTROL	G	85	86	3,000 3,000	2,500	9	500	291	---	1,116	---	800
518-0049 MALARIA CONTROL	L	85	86	6,500 6,500	2,500	3	4,000	1,437	---	1,691	---	1,400
518-0060 PRIV SECTOR HEALTH DEL MODEL-OPG	G	85	85	645 645	400	---	245	61	---	180	---	240
518-0067 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	700 ---	---	---	---	---	100	75	300	250

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,006 22,665	18,444	4,918	5,334	4,705	1,041	5,630	400	5,357
GRANTS				10,271 8,930	8,709	1,010	1,334	1,730	1,041	3,039	400	3,065
LOANS				13,735 13,735	9,735	3,908	4,000	2,975	---	2,591	---	2,292
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
513-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	100	70	250	200
513-0015 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	81	91	5,360 5,360	---	---	---	---	900	300	1,850	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,360 5,360	---	---	---	---	1,000	370	2,100	1,400
GRANTS				5,360 5,360	---	---	---	---	1,000	370	2,100	1,400
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
513-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	79	C	--- ---	1,279	358	480	622	268	760	253	300
513-0017 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	80	86	1,300 1,300	930	499	370	345	---	350	---	106
513-0035 GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	86	89	10,000 10,000	---	---	3,500	---	1,600	600	1,300	1,600
513-0036 REVENUE GENERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	83	84	1,000 1,000	1,000	564	---	227	---	209	---	---
513-0036 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT - (OPG)	G	82	83	328 328	328	226	---	81	---	21	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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518-0041	G	84	85	388	388	43	---	15	---	165	---	165
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - OPG				388								
518-0042	G	85	87	2,200	2,200	---	---	231	---	900	---	1,069
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT				2,200								
518-0043	G	83	85	635	635	273	---	244	---	118	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (OPG)				635								
518-0044	G	84	86	611	571	36	40	163	---	212	---	200
TECHNICAL TRAINING - OPG				611								
518-0045	G	83	85	50	---	---	---	---	---	48	---	---
SPECIAL EDUCATION RESOURCE CTRS (OPG)				50								
518-0055	G	86	88	4,097	---	---	140	---	210	200	---	150
TECHNICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT				597								
518-0061	G	84	87	640	280	---	220	201	140	225	---	214
CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG				640								
518-0064	G	87	91	1,000	---	---	---	---	300	50	400	300
NARCOTICS EDUCATION				---								
518-0066	*G	88	90	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200
BINATIONAL FOUNDATION				---								
518-0067	G	87		1,600	---	---	---	---	400	300	600	400
ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
518-9999	G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	547	400
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,849	7,611	1,999	4,750	2,129	2,918	4,158	3,600	5,104
				17,749								
GRANTS				25,849	7,611	1,999	4,750	2,129	2,918	4,158	3,600	5,104
				17,749								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
518-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	79	C	--- ---	2,358	1,600	834	787	656	250	576	760
518-0004 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	79	C	--- ---	556	554	200	69	200	170	200	160
518-0021 INTEGRATED COMM. DEV OPG	G	83	86	586 586	546	348	40	199	---	39	---	---
518-0029 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G	81	84	798 800	798	317	---	212	---	269	---	---
518-0029 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	L	81	84	1,450 1,650	1,400	457	---	703	---	240	---	---
518-0033 STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ORG. (OPG)	G	83	84	204 204	204	78	---	123	---	3	---	---
518-0040 MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	84	85	460 460	460	255	---	85	---	120	---	---
518-0042 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	G	85	87	2,600 2,600	1,500	7	680	835	420	660	---	1,098
518-0042 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT	L	85	87	2,250 2,250	1,000	---	1,250	48	---	1,200	---	1,002
518-0048 TECH TRAINING FOR THE FINANCE SECTOR-OPG	G	84	85	237 237	237	42	---	65	---	65	---	65
518-0050 MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS	G	84	86	1,300 1,300	900	184	400	623	---	493	---	---
518-0056 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	86	89	8,200 5,000	---	---	1,560	---	600	1,225	700	600
518-0061 CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG	G	85	89	700 700	120	---	180	---	150	200	---	50

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
518-0063 FINANCIAL MARKETS AND PRIVATIZATION	G	87	89	2,500 ---	---	---	---	---	750	50	650	500
518-0065 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION	*G	88	90	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	300
518-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	78	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	274	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,285 15,787	10,079	3,842	5,144	3,749	2,776	4,984	3,200	4,785
GRANTS				19,585 11,887	7,679	3,385	3,894	2,998	2,776	3,544	3,200	3,783
LOANS				3,700 3,900	2,400	457	1,250	751	---	1,440	---	1,002
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
518-0057 SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG	G	85	87	414 414	414	---	---	---	---	150	---	150
518-0058 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM	G	85	88	53,531 24,216	4,000	---	20,216	24,000	12,315	12,315	17,000	17,000
518-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	G	87	87	185 185	---	---	---	---	185	185	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				54,130 24,815	4,414	---	20,216	24,000	12,500	12,650	17,000	17,150
GRANTS				54,130 24,815	4,414	---	20,216	24,000	12,500	12,650	17,000	17,150
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		206,670 151,869	92,887	35,338	47,321	44,750	28,841	44,784	34,000	47,469
		GRANTS		157,235 103,134	56,952	25,082	38,271	36,047	27,741	33,783	32,000	38,175
		LOANS		49,435 48,735	35,935	10,256	9,050	8,703	1,100	11,001	2,000	9,294

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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
519-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G		74	C	--- ---	2,097	1,519	400	425	550	800	477	617
519-0184 SMALL FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	L		78	78	2,300 2,300	2,300	1,808	---	---	---	427	---	65
519-0229 SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G		80	85	750 750	750	582	---	---	---	168	---	---
519-0229 SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	L		80	85	7,000 7,000	7,000	5,446	---	---	---	1,475	---	79
519-0262 AGRARIAN REFORM ORGANIZATION	L		80	83	11,384 11,750	11,384	10,754	---	---	---	630	---	---
519-0263 AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	G		80	85	4,325 4,325	4,325	2,198	---	490	---	1,352	---	250
519-0263 AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	L		80	85	81,500 81,500	81,500	71,982	---	1,114	---	8,404	---	---
519-0265 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	G		83	87	12,257 10,200	7,200	3,458	3,000	1,262	2,057	4,400	---	2,280
519-0265 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	L		83	87	38,500 30,000	22,000	14,601	8,000	4,703	8,500	17,500	---	1,696
519-0286 RURAL SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT-OPG	G		82	85	3,250 3,250	3,250	1,872	---	478	---	672	---	228
519-0289 AGRARIAN REFORM - AIFLD, OPG	G		82	86	3,000 3,000	2,000	-1	1,000	3,001	---	---	---	---
519-0300 SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG	G		85	88	1,900 1,900	600	277	1,300	54	---	764	---	805
519-0303 WATER MANAGEMENT	G		85	88	18,744 18,744	3,500	---	8,220	226	4,300	13,486	2,724	4,000
519-0307 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR FINANCING	G		86	89	50,000 50,000	---	---	6,500	---	11,964	18,000	14,800	15,000

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
519-0312	G	86	88	4,050	---	---	1,050	---	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,600
NEW TECHNOSERVE OPG				4,050								
519-0321	G	86	88	5,400	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500	2,900	2,500
AIFLD - OPG				---								
519-0327	G	87	89	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	5,000	3,500
AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				256,360	147,906	114,496	29,470	11,753	33,371	72,578	27,401	32,620
				228,769								
GRANTS				115,676	23,722	9,905	21,470	5,936	24,871	44,142	27,401	30,780
				96,219								
LOANS				140,684	124,184	104,591	8,000	5,817	8,500	28,436	---	1,840
				132,550								
POPULATION PLANNING												
519-0000	G	74	C	---	418	305	100	111	200	200	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
519-0210	G	85	88	10,184	3,525	---	4,573	25	1,086	1,500	1,000	3,000
POPULATION DYNAMICS				10,000								
519-0275	G	83	86	8,073	6,073	2,360	2,000	1,300	---	2,000	---	2,413
SALVADORAN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION -OPG				8,073								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,257	10,016	2,665	6,673	1,436	1,286	3,700	1,100	5,513
				18,073								
GRANTS				18,257	10,016	2,665	6,673	1,436	1,286	3,700	1,100	5,513
				18,073								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
519-0000	G	74	C	---	1,539	958	850	502	374	950	400	600
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								

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519-0281	G	82	88	12,645	1,025	154	3,000	674	4,620	5,000	4,000	5,000
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES				9,645								
519-0291	G	83	85	12,225	12,225	893	---	3,067	---	5,104	---	2,000
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION				12,225								
519-0291	L	83	85	23,380	23,380	10,184	---	5,857	---	3,886	---	2,500
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION				23,400								
519-0300	G	85	88	868	---	---	---	---	368	350	500	518
SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG				868								
519-0308	G	86	90	60,000	---	---	14,900	---	6,304	12,000	8,000	14,000
HEALTH SYSTEMS SUPPORT				48,000								
519-0324	*G	88	90	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000
POTABLE WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION				---								
519-0329	G	86	86	220	---	---	220	---	---	220	---	---
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROM.				220								
519-0330	G	86	86	280	---	---	280	---	---	280	---	---
STRENGTHENING REHAB SERVICES OPG				280								
519-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	500	250	500	500
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				144,618	38,169	12,189	19,250	10,100	12,166	28,040	18,400	28,118
				94,638								
GRANTS				121,238	14,789	2,005	19,250	4,243	12,166	24,154	18,400	25,618
				71,238								
LOANS				23,380	23,380	10,184	---	5,857	---	3,886	---	2,500
				23,400								
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
519-0281	G	82	88	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	825	1,000	1,100
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
519-0300 SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG	G	85	88	932 ---	---	---	---	---	932	---	---	900
519-0308 HEALTH SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	86	90	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,932 ---	---	---	---	---	3,932	1,825	5,000	5,000
GRANTS				14,932 ---	---	---	---	---	3,932	1,825	5,000	5,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
519-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	1,076	743	840	372	2,250	1,500	469	1,000
519-0242 LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENING	G	87	87	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	250	---	500
519-0295 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION	G	85	89	40,600 37,600	8,725	386	15,200	1,622	2,689	10,000	6,925	12,000
519-0311 YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOP OPG	G	85	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	---	1,500
519-0315 TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	90	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	3,450	3,000
519-0316 FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING	G	86	86	415 415	---	---	415	---	---	150	---	250
519-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	2,138 ---	---	---	---	---	2,138	500	---	1,500
519-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	375	350	---	25

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C Level of effort activity

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				64,153 38,015	9,801	1,129	16,455	1,994	13,452	14,750	10,844	19,775
GRANTS				64,153 38,015	9,801	1,129	16,455	1,994	13,452	14,750	10,844	19,775
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
519-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	4,028	1,977	2,365	1,783	2,347	3,500	1,275	2,500
519-0094 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	70	C	--- ---	1,465	1,205	350	217	350	400	350	600
519-0242 LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENING	G	87	90	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	3,250	3,000
519-0256 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	G	80	85	955 955	955	487	---	59	---	409	---	---
519-0256 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	L	80	85	28,430 28,430	28,430	28,335	---	95	---	---	---	---
519-0260 REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING	G	80	88	10,055 8,155	4,570	2,196	2,282	316	2,203	2,000	1,000	2,000
519-0281 HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES	G	82	88	24,085 24,085	21,460	2,460	2,625	6,888	---	14,085	---	652
519-0302 INT. EX. SERVICE CORP., OPG	G	85	85	500 500	500	---	---	180	---	320	---	---
519-0304 URBAN SMALL BUSINESS , OPG	G	85	88	3,000 3,000	1,000	---	1,000	227	---	1,400	1,000	1,286
519-0311 YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOP OPG	G	85	90	1,000 650	300	---	350	108	---	350	---	42
519-0316 FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING	G	85	87	1,490 390	330	---	60	95	1,100	190	---	500

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519-0318	*G	88	89	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000
SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE				---								
519-0321	G	86	88	2,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
AIFLD - OPG				2,500								
519-0322	G	86	87	1,000	---	---	500	---	500	500	---	500
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT OPG				500								
519-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	2,750	1,500	1,000	1,500
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				93,015	63,038	36,660	12,032	9,968	11,250	26,654	12,875	17,080
				69,165								
GRANTS				64,585	34,608	8,325	12,032	9,873	11,250	26,654	12,875	17,080
				40,735								
LOANS				28,430	28,430	28,335	---	95	---	---	---	---
				28,430								
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
519-0000	G	74	C	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
519-0229	G	80	85	9,000	9,000	3,297	---	2,169	---	2,534	---	1,000
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT				9,000								
519-0279	G	82	87	84,600	44,600	14,457	20,000	16,915	20,000	35,000	---	11,000
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION				64,600								
519-0279	L	82	87	13,400	13,400	13,060	---	50	---	290	---	---
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION				13,400								
519-0281	G	82	88	23,545	20,500	4,890	3,045	4,070	---	8,545	---	6,040
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES				23,545								
519-0287	G	84	88	29,460	9,460	947	7,000	4,209	8,000	17,000	5,000	7,000
IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY				16,460								
519-0296	G	84	85	9,234	9,234	654	---	517	---	4,000	---	4,067
JUDICIAL REFORM				9,234								

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519-0310	G	85	86	190,000	160,000	100,000	30,000	90,000	---	---	---	---
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT				190,000								
519-0316	G	85	85	40	---	---	---	---	---	25	---	---
FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING				40								
519-0320	*G	88	90	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	17,000
PUBLIC SERVICES RESTORATION/REHABILITATI				---								
519-0323	*G	88	89	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
INDUSTRIAL PARKS/INFRASTRUCTUR E				---								
519-0323	*L	88	89	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,000
INDUSTRIAL PARKS/INFRASTRUCTUR E				---								
519-0328	G	86	88	478,500	---	---	117,000	70,000	197,000	197,000	164,500	164,500
1986 ESF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM				117,000								
519-0999	G	87	87	1,185	---	---	---	---	1,185	1,185	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				1,185								
519-1000	G	87	90	17,562	---	---	---	---	2,562	2,000	5,500	4,000
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
519-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	3,500	---	3,500
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				928,526	266,194	137,305	177,045	187,930	236,747	271,579	200,000	221,607
				444,464								
GRANTS				905,126	252,794	124,245	177,045	187,880	236,747	271,289	195,000	219,607
				431,064								
LOANS				23,400	13,400	13,060	---	50	---	290	5,000	2,000
				13,400								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		1,519,861 893,124	535,124	304,444	260,925	223,181	312,204	419,126	275,620	329,713
		GRANTS		1,303,967 695,344	345,730	148,274	252,925	211,362	303,704	386,514	270,620	323,373
		LOANS		215,894 197,780	189,394	156,170	8,000	11,819	8,500	32,612	5,000	6,340

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

543 GRENADA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	*• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
543-0000	G	84	85	1,596	1,596	981	---	179	---	436	---	---
PROG DEVELOP AND SUPPORT				1,596								
543-0002	G	84	85	966	966	195	---	261	---	510	---	---
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)				966								
543-0003	G	84	85	3,805	3,605	1,111	---	579	---	1,915	---	---
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE				3,605								
543-0005	G	84	84	1,964	1,964	681	---	332	---	951	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR REVITALIZATION				1,964								
543-0006	G	84	84	19,000	19,000	15,360	---	3,467	---	173	---	---
POINT SALINES AIRPORT				19,000								
543-0008	G	84	85	6,400	6,400	1,840	---	2,941	---	1,619	---	---
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION				6,400								
543-0009	G	84	85	500	500	241	---	184	---	75	---	---
EDUCATION AND TRAINING				500								
543-0010	G	84	85	8,681	8,681	5,003	---	3,214	---	464	---	---
RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION				8,681								
543-0013	G	84	84	874	874	136	---	251	---	487	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				874								
543-0014	G	84	85	300	300	74	---	91	---	135	---	---
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND				300								
543-0016	G	85	85	3,000	3,000	1,500	---	1,500	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT STRUCTURE				3,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				47,036	46,886	27,122	---	12,999	---	6,765	---	---
				46,886								
GRANTS				47,036	46,886	27,122	---	12,999	---	6,765	---	---
				46,886								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		47,086 46,886	46,886	27,122	---	12,999	---	6,765	---	---
		GRANTS		47,086 46,886	46,886	27,122	---	12,999	---	6,765	---	---
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L / INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
520-0000	G	69	C	--- ---	7,748	7,453	398	442	550	525	150	175
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
520-0238	L	78	81	2,684 3,400	2,684	1,440	---	464	---	780	---	---
SMALL FARMER MARKETING SYSTEMS												
520-0245	G	79	83	850 850	---	---	---	---	---	250	---	300
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT												
520-0245	L	79	83	5,350 6,000	5,350	2,523	---	1,278	---	700	---	840
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT												
520-0248	L	79	83	10,600 10,600	10,600	6,661	---	435	---	2,690	---	813
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION												
520-0255	G	81	85	3,696 3,696	3,696	1,104	---	630	---	760	---	160
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS												
520-0255	L	81	85	5,500 5,500	5,500	1,699	---	446	---	930	---	900
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS												
520-0274	G	83	86	2,100 2,100	1,500	155	600	115	---	310	---	400
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT												
520-0274	L	83	86	13,500 13,500	10,500	758	3,000	362	---	3,400	---	3,500
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT												
520-0286	G	86	86	11,000 11,000	---	---	11,000	---	---	732	---	1,837
COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING												
520-0290	G	81	81	343 343	343	196	---	83	---	64	---	---
SMALL FISH POND DEVELOPMENT - OPG												
520-0317	G	84	84	290 290	290	155	---	9	---	126	---	---
IXCAN CARDAMON CULTIVATION AND COMM -OPG												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
520-0330	G	84	84	1,000	1,000	334	---	416	---	144	---	106
PILOT COMMERCIAL LAND MARKET				1,000								
520-0332	G	85	86	1,100	1,000	---	100	11	---	196	---	350
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS				1,100								
520-0332	L	85	86	10,366	8,999	432	1,367	391	---	3,996	---	2,000
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS				10,366								
520-0341	G	87	88	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	950
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION				---								
520-0343	G	85	88	4,000	1,000	---	1,000	49	1,000	1,234	1,000	428
SMALL COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS II OPG				2,000								
520-0349	*G	88	88	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
AG DIVERSIFICATION & NAT RESOURCE MGT				---								
520-0349	*L	83	88	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
AG DIVERSIFICATION & NAT RESOURCE MGT				---								
520-0351	G	86	86	500	---	---	500	---	---	174	---	218
FAMILY FISH POND DEV II - OPG				500								
520-0352	L	87	89	9,000	---	---	---	---	6,265	400	---	2,000
TERTIARY ROADS				---								
520-0353	*G	88	89	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	300
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II				---								
520-0353	*L	88	89	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II				---								
520-0355	G	86	86	1,200	---	---	1,200	---	---	175	---	500
GUATEMALA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT				1,200								
520-1000	G	87	90	424	---	---	---	---	424	300	---	100
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
520-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	500	100	500	400
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				101,503 73,445	60,210	22,910	19,165	5,131	10,739	17,986	12,650	17,777
GRANTS				34,503 24,079	16,577	9,397	14,798	1,755	4,474	5,090	7,150	7,724
LOANS				67,000 49,366	43,633	13,513	4,367	3,376	6,265	12,896	5,500	10,053
POPULATION PLANNING												
520-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	290	291	164	21	120	175	100	125
520-0288 EXPANSION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	82	89	14,186 8,686	5,983	2,401	2,703	1,548	3,430	2,100	---	2,500
520-0357 IMPROVED FAMILY HEALTH	*G	88	89	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,300	500
520-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	183 ---	---	---	---	---	183	100	---	83
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,369 8,686	6,273	2,692	2,867	1,569	3,733	2,375	4,400	3,208
GRANTS				24,369 8,686	6,273	2,692	2,867	1,569	3,733	2,375	4,400	3,208
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
520-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	572	476	298	210	20	175	100	125
520-0251 COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS	G	80	85	1,274 1,300	1,274	592	---	45	---	80	---	320

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
520-0251		L	80	85	9,500	9,500	3,522	---	202	---	1,790	---	2,200
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS					9,500								
520-0298		G	84	84	500	500	408	---	44	---	48	---	---
RURAL POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION, OPG					500								
520-0335		G	85	85	1,000	1,000	---	---	212	---	266	---	486
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION II - OPG					1,000								
520-0336		G	85	85	500	500	---	---	---	---	206	---	243
WATER, WOMEN, AND HEALTH, OPG					500								
520-0339		G	85	87	8,378	3,300	---	4,800	442	278	1,954	---	1,663
IMMUNIZATION/CHILD SURVIVAL					8,100								
520-0358	*	G	88	89	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	500
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE					---								
520-1000		G	87	90	---	---	---	---	---	354	75	---	250
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,152	16,646	4,998	5,098	1,155	652	4,594	2,000	5,787
					20,900								
GRANTS					16,652	7,146	1,476	5,098	953	652	2,804	2,000	3,587
					11,400								
LOANS					9,500	9,500	3,522	---	202	---	1,790	---	2,200
					9,500								
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
520-0000		G	69	C	---	---	---	---	---	180	100	200	175
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								
520-0339		G	85	87	5,570	---	---	1,600	---	3,970	1,100	---	2,500
IMMUNIZATION/CHILD SURVIVAL					1,600								
520-0358	*	G	88	89	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	500
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE					---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,570 1,600	---	---	1,600	---	4,150	1,200	2,000	3,175
GRANTS				10,570 1,600	---	---	1,600	---	4,150	1,200	2,000	3,175
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
520-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	963	799	200	245	350	300	200	225
520-0281 INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	82	85	850 860	850	309	---	216	---	325	---	---
520-0281 INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	L	82	85	2,000 3,500	2,000	718	---	359	---	600	---	323
520-0282 RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	85	86	3,300 3,300	3,300	107	---	553	---	500	---	600
520-0282 RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	L	85	86	10,204 10,204	8,700	41	1,504	327	---	1,800	---	1,800
520-0304 ALTIPLANO HIGHER EDUCATION	G	86	86	5,000 5,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	600	---	900
520-0311 ADULT LITERACY	G	85	85	700 700	700	---	---	---	---	200	---	300
520-0320 PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	87	87	3,830 ---	---	---	---	---	3,830	500	---	1,500
520-0320 PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	L	87	87	1,170 ---	---	---	---	---	1,170	800	---	300
520-0324 PRIVATE SECTOR SKILLS TRAINING DEV	*G	88	89	8,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	500

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
520-0360 ZAMORANO SCHOLARSHIP	G	87	88	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	750
520-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	1,177 ---	---	---	---	---	1,177	500	---	577
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				38,231 23,564	16,513	1,974	6,704	1,700	7,527	6,325	6,000	7,775
GRANTS				24,857 9,860	5,813	1,215	5,200	1,014	6,357	3,125	6,000	5,352
LOANS				13,374 13,704	10,700	759	1,504	686	1,170	3,200	---	2,423
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
520-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	650	382	297	444	450	298	300	350
520-0145 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G	63	C	--- ---	1,467	1,373	100	127	100	95	100	90
520-0261 SHELTER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	88	600 ---	---	---	---	---	300	100	300	115
520-0336 WATER, WOMEN, AND HEALTH, OPG	G	85	88	500 500	500	---	---	147	---	206	---	143
520-0337 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVEL COORDINATION, OPG	G	85	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	---	---	328	---	915	---	257
520-0341 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G	87	89	8,800 ---	---	---	---	---	5,070	---	2,450	800
520-0341 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	L	87	89	11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	300
520-0344 ELECTRICAL POWER RESERVE	G	85	85	7,000 7,000	7,000	5,059	---	1,342	---	387	---	212
520-0346 SINDES PVO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	G	86	88	2,550 1,050	---	---	1,050	---	500	485	1,000	1,000

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

520 GUATEMALA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
520-0361	G	87	88	180	---	---	---	---	80	750	100	80
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE FUND				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,130	11,117	6,814	1,447	2,388	6,500	3,236	6,250	3,347
				10,050								
GRANTS				21,130	11,117	6,814	1,447	2,388	6,500	3,236	4,250	3,047
				10,050								
LOANS				11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	300

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
520-0000	G	69	C	---	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	250
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
520-0276	G	85	85	3,000	3,000	24	---	200	---	770	---	900
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				3,000								
520-0276	L	85	85	9,500	9,500	---	---	238	---	3,300	---	4,742
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				9,500								
520-0347	G	86	88	193,925	---	---	23,425	23,425	96,000	96,000	74,500	74,500
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM				23,425								
520-0347	L	86	88	23,925	---	---	23,925	23,925	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM				23,925								
520-0999	G	87	87	---	---	---	---	---	225	225	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				---								
520-1000	G	87	90	17,862	---	---	---	---	2,562	1,200	5,500	4,000
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				248,212	12,500	24	47,850	47,788	98,787	101,695	80,000	84,392
				59,850								
GRANTS				214,787	3,000	24	23,925	23,625	98,787	98,395	80,000	79,650
				26,425								
LOANS				33,425	9,500	---	23,925	24,163	---	3,300	---	4,742
				33,425								

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		481,167 198,095	123,259	39,412	84,731	59,731	132,088	137,411	113,300	125,461
		GRANTS		346,868 92,100	49,926	21,618	54,935	31,304	124,653	116,225	105,800	105,743
		LOANS		134,299 105,995	73,333	17,794	29,796	28,427	7,435	21,186	7,500	19,718

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

504 GUYANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
504-0073	G	78	82	1,168	1,003	598	---	404	---	---	---	---
MEANING FOODS DEVELOPMENT				1,168								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,168	1,003	598	---	404	---	---	---	---
				1,168								
GRANTS				1,168	1,003	598	---	404	---	---	---	---
				1,168								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
504-0066	L	79	79	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	48	---	---	---	---
RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,900	2,900	2,330	---	48	---	---	---	---
				---								
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

LOANS				2,900	2,900	2,330	---	48	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				4,068	3,903	2,928	---	452	---	---	---	---
				1,168								
GRANTS				1,168	1,003	598	---	404	---	---	---	---
				1,168								
LOANS				2,900	2,900	2,330	---	48	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
521-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	73	C	--- ---	3,198	3,059	350	368	250	300	250	250
521-0078 INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	76	85	9,290 9,290	9,290	7,888	---	786	---	616	---	---
521-0078 INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	76	85	2,800 2,800	2,800	1,888	---	682	---	230	---	---
521-0092 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	78	88	4,308 3,808	2,462	799	846	1,020	500	1,200	500	1,000
521-0121 STRENGTHENING RURAL CREDIT SERVICES	G	81	87	4,150 4,150	3,650	2,772	100	715	400	663	---	---
521-0122 AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH - PVO	G	81	90	27,000 11,500	8,867	6,082	2,533	3,596	5,400	3,500	5,007	4,000
521-0149 SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT	G	83	88	12,500 12,500	8,450	2,395	---	2,797	1,000	2,000	2,050	3,000
521-0155 COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	84	87	6,000 6,000	1,905	1,225	700	797	1,800	1,500	1,893	1,600
521-0156 LOCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	G	85	85	1,000 1,000	1,000	50	---	126	---	824	---	---
521-0167 TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING	G	83	88	800 ---	---	---	---	---	800	400	---	400
521-0170 INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION	G	83	87	6,650 5,000	3,803	2,325	1,197	1,434	1,650	1,200	---	1,500
521-0191 TARGETED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	86	93	25,000 15,000	---	---	1,500	---	3,200	2,000	3,000	3,000

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
521-0192	G	86	86	500	---	---	500	36	---	364	---	100
LOCAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II				500								
521-0193	G	85	86	1,000	500	25	500	130	---	845	---	---
STRENGTHENING COFFEE COOP. II (CLUSA)				1,000								
521-0199	*G	88	93	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
HILLSIDE CROP DEVELOPMENT				---								
521-0201	G	86	86	2,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---
COFFEE SECTOR ASSITANCE				2,000								
521-0640	G	87	88	600	---	---	---	---	300	150	300	300
PTIIC				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				112,598	45,925	28,508	10,226	14,487	15,300	15,792	14,000	15,350
				74,548								
GRANTS				109,798	43,125	26,620	10,226	13,805	15,300	15,562	14,000	15,350
				71,748								
LOANS				2,800	2,800	1,888	---	682	---	230	---	---
				2,800								
POPULATION PLANNING												
521-0000	G	73	C	---	177	166	105	82	100	100	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
521-0124	G	81	88	16,281	9,598	6,922	333	2,001	3,000	2,000	3,350	1,500
FAMILY PLANNING OUTREACH				14,215								
521-0189	G	86	87	3,250	---	---	3,016	104	234	1,800	---	1,100
POPULATION FOR DEVELOPMENT				3,250								
521-0203	G	87	91	1,500	---	---	---	---	207	50	250	200
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					21,031 17,465	9,775	7,088	3,454	2,187	3,541	3,950	3,700	2,900
GRANTS					21,031 17,465	9,775	7,088	3,454	2,187	3,541	3,950	3,700	2,900
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
521-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G		73	C	--- ---	374	264	94	153	150	100	100	120
521-0091 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G		79	87	19,756 17,500	17,500	13,750	1,756	1,909	500	2,000	---	2,097
521-0143 MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA	G		82	88	13,000 8,000	7,050	4,865	950	1,919	5,000	2,000	---	2,000
521-0159 URBAN HEALTH & COMMUNITY DEV II OPG	G		84	86	3,100 3,100	1,758	749	1,342	603	---	1,000	---	748
521-0172 TARGETED COMMUNITY HEALTH OUTREACH	*G		88	92	13,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	250
521-0203 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G		87	91	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	350	150	350	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,856 28,600	26,682	19,628	4,142	4,584	6,000	5,250	1,750	5,565
GRANTS					50,856 28,600	26,682	19,628	4,142	4,584	6,000	5,250	1,750	5,565
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
521-0172 TARGETED COMMUNITY HEALTH OUTREACH	*G		88	92	950 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	950	250

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
521-0194 MOBILIZING MOTHERS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	85	88	10,150 5,400	3,000	91	2,400	1,122	3,000	2,000	1,750	2,187
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,100 5,400	3,000	91	2,400	1,122	3,000	2,000	2,700	2,437
GRANTS				11,100 5,400	3,000	91	2,400	1,122	3,000	2,000	2,700	2,437
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
521-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	73	C	--- ---	691	632	250	250	250	100	150	150
521-0138 CINEC - OPG	G	80	85	--- ---	2,297	1,976	---	321	---	---	---	---
521-0183 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT CENTER	G	85	88	3,300 2,300	450	---	800	515	750	800	1,300	1,200
521-0188 NGO SUPPORT V	G	87	87	700 ---	---	---	---	---	700	350	---	350
521-0190 INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUC	G	86	90	15,000 15,000	---	---	1,200	92	1,800	1,800	3,050	2,000
521-0640 PTIIC	G	87	88	1,600 ---	---	---	---	---	800	400	800	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				20,600 17,300	3,438	2,608	2,250	1,178	4,300	3,450	5,300	4,500
GRANTS				20,600 17,300	3,438	2,608	2,250	1,178	4,300	3,450	5,300	4,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

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521-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	73	C	--- ---	1,688	1,430	550	628	300	280	300	300
521-0062 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	68	C	--- ---	1,794	1,753	300	242	200	280	300	300
521-0151 CHAMBELLAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G	81	84	--- ---	361	308	---	53	---	---	---	---
521-0154 DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION	G	83	88	2,820 ---	---	---	---	---	2,100	1,000	720	1,500
521-0179 CRAFTS EXPORT CENTER	G	85	88	2,000 1,000	950	77	50	433	500	700	500	700
521-0186 INVESTMENT AND EXPORT PROMOTION	G	86	90	7,700 7,700	---	---	1,200	---	1,659	1,500	2,230	1,500
521-0203 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	100	50	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,520 8,700	4,793	3,568	2,100	1,356	4,859	3,810	4,550	4,800
GRANTS				14,520 8,700	4,793	3,568	2,100	1,356	4,859	3,810	4,550	4,800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
521-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	73	C	--- ---	---	---	111	111	---	---	---	---
521-0154 DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION	G	83	88	7,400 10,000	5,000	4,346	1,800	1,769	---	600	600	300
521-0163 HAITIAN MORTGAGE BANK	G	84	88	2,750 1,750	1,100	72	---	340	---	688	1,650	700

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
521-0167	G	83	88	6,141	2,000	899	936	1,087	1,455	950	1,750	1,500
TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING				3,100								
521-0181	G	84	84	4,259	4,259	1,298	---	1,843	---	1,118	---	---
NGO SUPPORT II				4,596								
521-0182	G	85	85	3,400	3,400	246	---	1,546	---	1,200	---	408
NGO SUPPORT III				3,400								
521-0185	G	86	86	474	---	---	474	---	---	474	---	---
NGO SUPPORT IV				474								
521-0197	*G	88	88	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
NGO SUPPORT TO HILLSIDE AGRIC				---								
521-0200	G	86	89	100,000	---	---	18,000	12,000	27,000	33,000	25,000	25,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY ASSIST/CASH TRANSFER				18,000								
521-0999	G	87	87	710	---	---	---	---	710	710	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				126,134	15,759	6,861	21,321	18,696	29,165	38,740	30,000	28,208
				41,320								
GRANTS				126,134	15,759	6,861	21,321	18,696	29,165	38,740	30,000	28,208
				41,320								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				356,839	109,372	68,352	45,893	43,610	66,165	72,992	62,000	63,760
				193,333								
GRANTS				354,039	106,572	66,464	45,893	42,928	66,165	72,762	62,000	63,760
				190,533								
LOANS				2,800	2,800	1,888	---	682	---	230	---	---
				2,800								

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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
522-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	79	C	--- ---	5,165	4,573	900	823	203	568	212	500
522-0139 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	78	83	2,628 2,750	2,628	2,525	---	103	---	---	---	---
522-0150 AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	G	79	84	4,000 4,000	3,942	3,670	---	210	---	62	---	---
522-0150 AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	L	79	84	21,000 21,000	21,000	20,782	---	36	---	92	---	90
522-0157 RURAL TECHNOLOGIES	G	79	86	9,000 9,000	7,050	5,776	1,950	1,703	---	774	---	747
522-0164 RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	G	80	85	730 730	730	483	---	163	---	84	---	---
522-0164 RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	L	80	85	20,970 20,970	20,970	15,119	---	3,496	---	2,355	---	---
522-0168 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	80	87	3,900 3,900	2,700	2,128	1,000	638	200	800	---	133
522-0168 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	80	87	12,252 12,252	7,000	4,151	3,300	1,990	1,952	1,249	---	1,249
522-0171 RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	G	81	83	200 200	200	120	---	20	---	60	---	---
522-0171 RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	L	81	83	3,300 3,300	3,300	2,414	---	464	---	422	---	---
522-0173 SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	G	82	88	3,000 2,500	2,500	1,064	---	553	---	470	500	613
522-0173 SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	L	82	88	11,200 10,000	10,000	2,610	---	1,197	---	1,320	1,200	3,000

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522-0176	G	81	87	4,250	1,250	647	693	406	2,307	1,223	---	830
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT				4,250								
522-0176	L	81	87	16,000	9,000	8,547	3,000	1,622	4,000	3,492	---	1,840
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT				16,000								
522-0177	G	81	83	500	500	354	---	146	---	---	---	---
COOPERATIVE DEVELOP. FACACH - OPG				500								
522-0207	G	84	90	2,400	1,000	333	1,400	454	---	500	---	750
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES				2,400								
522-0207	L	84	90	7,200	7,000	---	200	582	---	1,530	---	2,000
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES				7,200								
522-0209	G	83	86	3,000	2,000	586	1,000	1,135	---	924	---	300
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK				3,000								
522-0209	L	83	86	10,000	10,000	2,518	---	2,380	---	2,850	---	2,000
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK				10,000								
522-0214	G	85	89	1,315	200	---	815	76	---	202	300	230
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II				1,315								
522-0214	L	85	89	18,685	5,300	---	3,600	214	---	5,146	1,000	4,000
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II				18,685								
522-0241	*G	88	92	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT				---								
522-0241	*L	88	92	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	750
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT				---								
522-0246	G	87	90	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	2,000	1,500
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT				---								
522-0246	L	87	90	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500	3,300	2,750
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT				---								

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522-0249	G	84	92	23,000	2,730	765	2,670	2,709	2,659	3,000	2,400	3,500
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION				20,000								
522-0251	G	84	85	438	438	153	---	175	---	110	---	---
SMALL SCALE LIVESTOCK - OPG				438								
522-0252	G	85	91	7,500	1,400	---	1,250	26	750	2,184	1,600	1,800
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING				7,500								
522-0252	L	85	91	8,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	400	1,000	1,000
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING				---								
522-0263	G	86	91	9,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,335
IRRIGATION DEVELOP				7,500								
522-0268	L	86	91	15,000	---	---	2,500	---	1,500	295	---	1,300
IRRIGATION DEVELOP				8,500								
522-0269	G	85	86	2,500	1,100	---	1,400	139	---	1,200	---	1,161
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT				2,500								
522-0292	•G	86	92	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT				---								
522-0292	*L	86	92	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT				---								
522-0300	G	85	85	396	396	---	---	376	---	20	---	---
MODEL COOP DEVEL SERVICES (ACDI)				396								
522-1000	G	87	90	1,010	---	---	---	---	1,010	500	---	400
CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
522-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	150
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				297,874 200,786	129,499	79,318	26,678	21,836	21,081	34,832	18,712	35,028
GRANTS				108,767 72,879	35,929	23,177	14,078	9,855	9,129	14,181	10,212	14,749
LOANS				189,107 127,907	93,570	56,141	12,600	11,981	11,952	20,651	8,500	20,279
POPULATION PLANNING												
522-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	73	C	--- ---	303	208	75	72	100	100	50	50
522-0153 HEALTH SECTOR I	G	80	87	3,194 2,619	1,519	670	1,100	566	575	600	---	450
522-0201 COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES - OPG	G	83	85	1,205 1,205	1,205	1,151	---	54	---	---	---	---
522-0216 HEALTH SECTOR II	*G	88	91	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
522-0240 LEADERSHIP POPULATION ED. OPG	G	83	83	320 320	320	142	---	178	---	---	---	---
522-0286 PRIVATE SECTOR POPULATION PROGRAM	G	85	88	11,010 9,810	1,950	236	4,061	1,624	2,049	2,574	2,950	2,200
522-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	183 ---	---	---	---	---	183	70	---	113
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,912 13,954	5,297	2,407	5,236	2,494	2,907	3,344	4,000	2,913
GRANTS				18,912 13,954	5,297	2,407	5,236	2,494	2,907	3,344	4,000	2,913
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
522-0000	G	79	C	--- ---	859	710	200	47	100	317	50	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
522-0153	G	80	87	10,798 12,048	6,589	5,003	3,200	2,720	1,009	2,000	---	1,075
HEALTH SECTOR I												
522-0153	L	80	87	15,652 15,652	15,652	6,725	---	2,321	---	2,600	---	1,000
HEALTH SECTOR I												
522-0166	G	80	86	1,200 1,200	1,200	643	---	225	---	315	---	17
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION												
522-0166	L	80	86	19,500 19,500	17,113	9,311	2,387	2,134	---	2,900	---	1,000
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION												
522-0216	*G	88	91	9,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
HEALTH SECTOR II												
522-0216	*L	88	91	6,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
HEALTH SECTOR II												
522-0303	G	85	85	400 400	400	---	---	133	---	160	---	107
COMMUNITY HEALTH SELF MOTIV ACT												
522-0304	G	85	85	75 75	75	---	---	57	---	18	---	---
MOSQUITIA HEALTH CARE												
522-0305	G	85	86	150 150	90	---	60	32	---	60	---	50
FUHRIL INST. STRENGTHENING												
522-1000	G	87	90	354 ---	---	---	---	---	354	150	---	150
CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS												
522-9999	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	150
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S												

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				63,129 49,025	41,978	22,392	5,847	7,669	1,463	8,520	2,250	4,199
GRANTS				21,977 13,873	9,213	6,356	3,460	3,214	1,463	3,020	1,250	2,099
LOANS				41,152 35,152	32,765	16,036	2,387	4,455	---	5,500	1,000	2,100
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
522-0153 HEALTH SECTOR I	G	80	87	1,450 ---	---	---	---	---	1,450	1,200	---	250
522-0216 HEALTH SECTOR II	*G	88	91	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,450 ---	---	---	---	---	1,450	1,200	2,000	250
GRANTS				3,450 ---	---	---	---	---	1,450	1,200	2,000	250
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
522-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	79	C	--- ---	2,730	2,088	181	665	50	60	50	99
522-0167 RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	G	80	85	2,850 2,850	2,850	1,891	---	655	---	304	---	---
522-0167 RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	L	80	85	16,850 16,850	16,850	9,616	---	5,747	---	1,487	---	---
522-0174 DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	G	82	84	2,164 2,500	2,164	2,060	---	104	---	---	---	---
522-0234 ENVIRONMENTAL ED. II - OPG	G	83	83	75 75	75	32	---	43	---	---	---	---
522-0256 SEMAH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, OPG	G	84	86	1,000 1,000	800	474	200	146	---	380	---	---

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
522-0257	G	84	88	4,580	625	245	455	474	1,000	1,361	2,500	2,000
HUMAN RESOURCE DEV COUNCIL (CADERH)-OPG				1,325								
522-0273	G	86	95	28,900	---	---	3,000	---	3,311	1,350	3,000	2,500
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.				22,500								
522-0273	L	86	95	14,000	---	---	600	---	1,500	600	1,400	900
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.				5,500								
522-0287	G	85	86	480	387	5	93	247	---	170	---	58
ITEC INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING				480								
522-1000	G	87	90	592	---	---	---	---	592	300	---	100
CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
522-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				71,491	26,481	16,411	4,529	8,081	6,453	6,012	7,150	5,857
				53,080								
GRANTS				40,641	9,631	6,795	3,929	2,334	4,953	3,925	5,750	4,957
				30,730								
LOANS				30,850	16,850	9,616	600	5,747	1,500	2,087	1,400	900
				22,350								
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
522-0000	G	79	C	---	1,893	1,532	418	396	100	304	200	175
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
522-0169	G	81	C	---	399	383	93	79	---	30	100	100
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				---								
522-0204	G	82	83	100	100	95	---	5	---	---	---	---
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - OPG				100								
522-0205	G	84	87	800	600	61	---	124	200	315	---	200
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				600								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
522-0206	G	85	85	450	450	21	---	209	---	220	---	---
SHELTER FOR THE URBAN POOR II				450								
522-0207	G	84	90	5,100	2,000	139	---	291	1,550	1,558	1,300	1,500
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES				5,100								
522-0207	L	84	90	8,550	6,000	---	---	495	1,150	2,310	1,400	3,320
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES				8,800								
522-0263	G	85	85	132	132	5	---	9	---	66	---	52
FUNDEH PAN AM DEV. FOUNDATION				132								
522-0266	G	85	86	500	393	9	107	84	---	115	---	282
FOPRIDEH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING				500								
522-0269	G	85	86	1,500	1,100	---	400	---	---	750	---	750
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT				1,500								
522-0289	G	86	89	8,900	---	---	1,000	---	1,100	1,336	2,650	1,500
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES				4,000								
522-0296	G	87	87	1,700	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,200	---	500
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS				---								
522-0324	G	87	94	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,600	---	---	800
SHELTER SECTOR PROGRAM				---								
522-0325	G	87	90	1,000	---	---	---	---	100	10	500	200
POLICY PLANNING & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPM				---								
522-9999	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				33,732 21,182	13,067	2,245	2,018	1,692	7,500	8,214	6,250	9,429
GRANTS				25,182 12,332	7,067	2,245	2,018	1,197	6,350	5,904	4,850	6,109
LOANS				3,550 8,800	6,000	---	---	495	1,150	2,310	1,400	3,320
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
522-0207 EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	84	90	1,550 ---	---	---	---	---	1,550	750	---	800
522-0249 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION	G	84	92	4,500 ---	---	---	---	---	4,500	1,000	---	2,000
522-0268 IRRIGATION DEVELOP	G	86	91	6,000 ---	---	---	---	---	6,000	2,000	---	3,000
522-0273 PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	G	86	95	6,650 ---	---	---	---	---	6,650	2,000	---	3,000
522-0283 ECONOMIC STAB FACILITY PROGRAM	G	85	90	514,748 147,500	75,000	25,000	61,248	70,000	105,000	105,000	93,500	90,000
522-0289 PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES	G	86	89	1,900 ---	---	---	---	---	1,900	500	---	1,000
522-0296 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	G	87	87	1,700 ---	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,200	---	500
522-0325 POLICY PLANNING & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPM	G	87	90	6,900 ---	---	---	---	---	5,900	1,000	1,000	2,500
522-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	G	87	87	645 645	---	---	---	---	645	645	---	---
522-1000 CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	18,311 ---	---	---	---	---	2,561	1,200	5,500	3,000

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C Level of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				562,904 148,145	75,000	25,000	61,248	70,000	136,406	115,295	100,000	105,800
GRANTS				562,904 148,145	75,000	25,000	61,248	70,000	136,406	115,295	100,000	105,800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				1,051,492 486,172	291,322	147,773	105,556	111,772	177,260	177,417	140,362	163,476
GRANTS				781,833 291,963	142,137	65,980	89,969	89,094	162,658	146,869	128,062	136,877
LOANS				269,659 194,209	149,185	81,793	15,587	22,678	14,602	30,548	12,300	26,599

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
532-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	55	85	1,598 1,598	1,598	854	---	320	---	323	---	101
532-0059 FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	79	82	968 968	917	917	---	---	---	---	---	---
532-0059 FISH PRODUCTION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	L	79	82	2,240 2,240	1,656	1,656	---	---	---	---	---	---
532-0060 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	G	81	89	3,847 3,847	---	---	---	---	450	150	1,350	300
532-0060 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING	L	81	89	13,800 13,800	10,800	4,320	3,000	469	---	4,000	---	3,111
532-0081 AGROINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	L	82	84	9,489 9,489	9,489	1,803	---	1,582	---	2,200	---	2,850
532-0082 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	84	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	17	---	109	---	660	---	800
532-0082 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	84	85	6,500 6,500	6,500	---	---	---	---	990	---	1,100
532-0085 VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G	83	88	775 575	575	---	---	575	150	100	50	100
532-0091 PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	84	90	1,100 100	100	---	---	---	---	50	1,000	500
532-0091 PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK	L	84	90	5,000 2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
532-0097 SMALL FARM PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (OPG	G	83	88	760 660	660	290	---	70	---	100	100	100
532-0101 HILLSIDE AGRICULTURAL RESTRUCTURING	G	87	89	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	800	350	1,000	1,200

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
532-0105 JAFD TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT	G	85	85	1,000 1,000	1,000	---	---	132	---	308	---	560
532-0106 BROTHER'S BROTHER FOUNDATION OPG	G	83	87	50 ---	---	---	---	---	50	25	---	25
532-0107 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVEL.	G	84	85	500 500	500	45	---	101	---	150	---	104
532-0108 NATL DEV. FOUNDATION EXPANSION OPG	G	84	88	100 ---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	75
532-0113 HILLSIDE ASSESMENT	G	85	85	600 600	600	---	---	216	---	200	---	150
532-0123 CROP DIVERSIFICATION	G	85	89	13,000 13,000	1,200	---	4,000	1,470	1,500	3,800	2,800	4,130
532-0123 CROP DIVERSIFICATION	L	85	88	4,800 5,000	4,800	---	---	2,974	---	500	---	300
532-0128 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	86	90	7,600 7,600	---	---	500	---	800	500	1,300	1,100
532-0130 COOPERATIVE DEV. AND TRAINING - OPG	G	85	87	200 200	---	---	---	---	200	50	---	150
532-0640 PTIIC	G	87	88	400 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	200	200
532-9103 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	220	96	130	200	200	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				92,327 73,177	45,895	9,902	7,720	8,114	4,380	15,756	8,000	18,656
GRANTS				50,498 38,648	10,150	2,123	4,720	3,089	4,380	7,066	8,000	9,795
LOANS				41,829 39,529	35,745	7,779	3,000	5,025	---	8,690	---	8,861

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
POPULATION PLANNING												
532-0000	G	55	85	166	---	---	---	---	---	12	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				166								
532-0069	G	82	90	10,711	5,708	3,169	1,000	779	1,150	500	850	1,000
POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES				10,711								
532-0085	G	83	88	100	---	---	---	---	50	25	50	50
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
532-0122	G	85	88	498	248	25	---	107	200	100	50	100
PRIVATE SECTOR PROM. OF FAMILY PLAN- OPG				248								
532-9104	G	86	C	---	---	---	30	9	100	50	50	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,475	5,956	3,194	1,030	895	1,500	687	1,000	1,200
				11,125								
GRANTS				11,475	5,956	3,194	1,030	895	1,500	687	1,000	1,200
				11,125								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
532-0000	G	55	85	315	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				315								
532-0064	G	81	86	3,017	1,017	120	2,000	---	---	1,840	---	2,000
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT				3,017								
532-0064	L	81	86	8,554	8,554	2,426	---	1,188	---	1,400	---	598
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT				3,554								
532-0085	G	83	88	774	574	---	---	574	200	100	---	100
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT				574								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
532-9108 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	109	20	50	80	50	50
532-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,660 12,460	10,145	2,546	2,109	1,782	250	3,424	250	2,848
GRANTS				4,106 3,906	1,591	120	2,109	594	250	2,024	250	2,250
LOANS				8,554 8,554	8,554	2,426	---	1,188	---	1,400	---	598
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
532-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
532-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	55	85	3,101 3,101	3,101	2,632	---	150	---	217	---	102
532-0083 BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	G	83	89	4,900 4,900	2,750	716	400	726	---	800	700	850
532-0083 BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	L	83	89	8,500 8,500	8,500	389	---	426	---	1,870	---	3,300
532-0084 MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	85	85	350 350	350	95	---	137	---	118	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

532 JAMAICA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
532-0035	G		83	88	2,021	1,400	440	221	468	200	613	200	400
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT					1,621								
532-0086	G		82	83	500	500	266	---	128	---	106	---	---
PARTNERS VOL TECH ASST SERVICE - OPG					500								
532-0095	G		83	87	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	600	---	400
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE					3,000								
532-0095	L		83	87	4,522	4,522	2,449	---	1,156	---	917	---	---
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE					4,522								
532-0106	G		83	87	650	300	277	200	193	150	130	---	50
BROTHER'S BROTHER FOUNDATION OPG					500								
532-0126	G		85	88	11,300	3,000	---	1,250	223	1,750	2,800	1,100	3,000
PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE					11,300								
532-0129	G		87	89	2,500	---	---	---	---	700	200	800	1,000
MANAGEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT					---								
532-0180	G		85	87	720	500	166	220	146	---	250	---	158
COOPERATIVE DEV. AND TRAINING - OPG					720								
532-0540	G		87	88	1,800	---	---	---	---	900	500	900	900
PTIIC					---								
532-9105	G		86	C	---	---	---	400	36	100	200	100	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,864	24,923	7,430	3,691	3,789	3,800	9,321	3,800	10,360
					39,014								
GRANTS					28,842	11,901	4,592	3,691	2,207	3,800	6,534	3,800	7,060
					25,992								
LOANS					13,022	13,022	2,838	---	1,582	---	2,787	---	3,300
					13,022								

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

532 JAMAICA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
532-0000	G	55	85	2,116	2,116	1,555	---	382	---	179	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				2,116								
532-0029	G	66	C	---	1,164	1,064	100	99	100	100	100	100
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				---								
532-0055	G	81	85	300	300	53	---	135	---	112	---	---
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE				300								
532-0065	L	81	85	8,400	8,400	2,593	---	1,590	---	1,800	---	500
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE				8,400								
532-0067	G	82	89	2,385	985	857	400	111	150	450	350	317
LOW-COST SHELTER DEVELOPMENT				1,385								
532-0079	G	79	87	8,500	5,500	973	3,000	786	---	3,000	---	3,200
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING				14,500								
532-0091	G	84	90	4,000	800	112	---	283	---	300	1,000	300
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK				1,100								
532-0091	L	84	90	15,000	10,000	---	---	1,813	---	3,700	---	4,000
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK				15,000								
532-0095	G	83	87	1,455	---	---	285	---	1,170	600	---	285
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE				3,000								
532-0108	G	84	88	770	470	238	---	209	100	115	200	208
NATL DEV. FOUNDATION EXPANSION OPG				470								
532-0117	G	85	85	900	900	---	---	26	---	280	---	250
URBAN SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				900								
532-0120	G	86	89	12,000	---	---	1,665	---	2,750	2,700	2,350	2,000
INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION				10,000								
532-0120	L	86	89	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	1,600	---	2,500
INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION				5,000								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

531 JAMAICA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
531-0135	*G	88	92	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PROMOTION OF INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS				---								
532-0141	G	85	86	725	650	---	75	79	---	646	---	---
INNER KINGSTON EMPLOYMENT OPG				725								
532-9106	G	86	C	---	---	---	425	181	300	300	300	300
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				78,551	31,285	7,445	10,950	5,694	4,570	15,882	5,300	14,460
				62,896								
GRANTS				45,151	12,885	4,852	5,950	2,291	4,570	8,782	5,300	7,460
				34,496								
LOANS				33,400	18,400	2,593	5,000	3,403	---	7,100	---	7,000
				28,400								
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
532-XXXX	G	87	87	240	---	---	---	---	240	240	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				---								
532-0079	G	79	87	14,720	12,960	8,032	---	1,494	1,760	1,400	---	2,034
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING				18,460								
532-0100	G	85	86	34,500	15,500	15,500	19,000	19,000	---	---	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT V				34,500								
532-0111	G	86	86	39,000	---	---	39,000	39,000	---	---	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VI				39,000								
532-0124	G	87	87	23,000	---	---	---	---	23,000	23,000	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VII				---								
532-0134	*G	88	88	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
PRODUCTION & EMPLOYMENT VIII				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					156,460 91,960	28,460	23,532	58,000	59,494	25,000	24,640	45,000	47,034
GRANTS					156,460 91,960	28,460	23,532	58,000	59,494	25,000	24,640	45,000	47,034
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					393,337 295,632	146,664	54,049	83,500	79,768	39,500	69,710	63,600	94,608
GRANTS					296,532 206,127	70,943	38,413	75,500	68,570	39,500	49,733	63,600	74,849
LOANS					96,805 89,505	75,721	15,636	8,000	11,198	---	19,977	---	19,759

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
525-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	64	C	--- ---	2,995	2,483	1,162	349	500	800	400	700
525-0180 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	79	88	3,900 2,200	2,000	1,248	200	669	1,200	283	500	500
525-0180 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	79	88	9,800 9,000	8,740	4,664	260	716	600	3,238	200	200
525-0185 RURAL GROWTH & SERVICE CENTERS	L	78	78	7,836 8,150	7,836	7,221	---	665	---	---	---	---
525-0186 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	77	77	9,700 9,700	9,700	5,186	---	2,298	---	1,417	---	700
525-0191 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L	79	79	9,685 9,685	9,685	8,703	---	982	---	---	---	---
525-0222 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	G	84	89	3,700 2,300	1,100	60	1,200	425	---	294	---	600
525-0222 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	L	84	89	8,900 5,900	5,900	4	---	207	1,000	4,213	1,000	1,000
525-0227 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	82	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	147	---	29	---	70	---	300
525-0227 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	82	85	6,000 6,000	6,000	1,308	---	1,316	---	1,951	---	1,000
525-0240 SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	84	87	500 500	---	---	---	---	500	150	---	300
525-0244 RURAL YOUTH ORGANIZATION-OPG	G	82	83	150 150	150	112	---	38	---	---	---	---

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
525-0247	G	84	88	7,250	2,500	247	2,500	930	1,750	1,255	500	1,500
AG. POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT				5,000								
525-0248	G	87	93	13,400	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	2,500	1,500
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				---								
525-0248	L	87	93	22,300	---	---	---	---	1,609	700	1,732	2,500
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				---								
525-0257	G	84	88	1,200	1,000	73	---	431	---	410	200	270
NATURAL RESOURCES EDUCATION, OPG				1,000								
525-0261	G	86	92	300	---	---	---	---	300	100	---	200
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE				300								
525-0261	L	86	92	2,081	---	---	2,081	---	---	1,000	---	900
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE				2,081								
525-0231	G	85	86	447	200	99	247	172	---	125	---	51
PANAJURU LOCAL SCHOOL - OPG				447								
525-0285	G	86	89	1,200	---	---	300	---	300	217	428	500
PANAJURU - ZAMORANO SCHOOL - OPG				---								
525-1000	G	87	90	2,518	---	---	---	---	718	400	600	600
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				112,417	59,356	31,555	7,950	9,227	9,477	17,123	8,060	13,321
				63,913								
GRANTS				35,565	11,445	4,469	5,609	3,043	5,768	4,454	5,128	6,721
				12,897								
LOANS				76,352	47,911	27,086	2,341	6,184	3,709	12,669	2,932	6,600
				51,016								
POPULATION PLANNING												
525-0000	G	81	C	---	108	69	100	51	100	120	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
525-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	809 ---	---	---	---	---	219	115	190	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				809 ---	108	69	100	51	319	235	290	350
GRANTS				809 ---	108	69	100	51	319	235	290	350
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
525-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	1,505 ---	---	---	---	---	438	200	367	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,505 ---	---	---	---	---	438	200	367	250
GRANTS				1,505 ---	---	---	---	---	438	200	367	250
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
525-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	64	C	--- ---	1,326	1,002	500	100	400	807	200	500
525-0225 SMALL ENTERPRENUERIAL DEVELOPMENT	G	80	82	790 795	790	700	---	90	---	---	---	---
525-0258 PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG	G	84	89	4,250 1,750	1,750	---	---	103	---	592	250	1,305
525-0275 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES	G	85	86	646 646	200	37	446	193	---	231	---	185
525-0280 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT	*G	88	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	333	300

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525-0280	*L	88	90	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	400
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT				---								
525-1000	G	87	90	12,475	---	---	---	---	4,225	1,500	4,400	3,500
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,161	4,066	1,739	946	486	4,625	3,130	5,683	6,190
				3,191								
GRANTS				23,161	4,066	1,739	946	486	4,625	3,130	5,183	5,790
				3,191								
LOANS				3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	400

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
525-0000	G	64	C	---	12,968	12,477	750	475	500	868	750	800
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
525-0101	G	64	C	---	941	940	100	64	100	100	100	100
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				---								
525-0237	G	87	91	12,500	---	---	---	---	1,700	200	1,000	1,000
STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENT				---								
525-0239	G	83	83	200	200	108	---	23	---	69	---	---
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL				200								
525-0239	L	83	83	3,773	3,773	708	---	183	---	2,232	---	650
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL				3,773								
525-0240	G	84	87	3,000	2,000	1,082	1,000	339	---	606	---	600
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				3,000								
525-0240	L	84	87	5,500	4,275	---	1,225	271	---	1,176	---	2,000
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				5,500								
525-0250	G	85	86	3,000	1,197	231	1,803	377	---	422	---	600
DEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDIES				3,000								
525-0252	G	84	84	250	250	25	---	225	---	---	---	---
SHELTER AND URBAN PLANNING				250								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
525-0256	G	84	85	750	750	598	---	152	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., DPG				750								
525-0261	G	86	92	3,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	175	---	400
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE				1,000								
525-0261	L	86	92	23,919	---	---	3,924	---	---	1,000	2,000	3,000
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE				15,919								
525-0272	G	87	90	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	1,093	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT				---								
525-0287	G	87	87	675	---	---	---	---	675	200	---	200
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				63,567	26,354	16,169	9,802	2,109	4,475	7,048	4,943	10,350
				33,392								
GRANTS				30,375	18,306	15,461	4,653	1,655	4,475	2,640	2,943	4,700
				3,200								
LOANS				33,192	8,048	708	5,149	454	---	4,408	2,000	5,650
				25,192								
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
525-0282	G	85	88	25,742	20,000	20,000	5,742	---	---	5,742	---	---
FINANCIAL STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY				25,742								
525-0282	L	85	88	5,557	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,557	5,557
FINANCIAL STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY				---								
525-1000	G	87	90	8,093	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,443	2,000
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS				---								

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C Level of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				39,392 25,742	20,000	20,000	5,742	---	---	5,742	10,000	7,557
	GRANTS			33,835 23,742	20,000	20,000	5,742	---	---	5,742	4,443	2,000
	LOANS			5,557 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,557	5,557
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			243,851 126,238	109,884	69,532	24,540	11,873	19,334	33,478	29,343	38,018
	GRANTS			125,250 50,030	53,925	41,738	17,050	5,235	15,625	16,401	18,354	19,811
	LOANS			118,601 76,208	55,959	27,794	7,490	6,638	3,709	17,077	10,989	18,207

*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 initiel obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
527-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	5,366	4,363	1,475	1,026	680	1,775	600	740
527-0156 SIERRA WATER AND LAND USE	L	76	76	11,000 11,000	11,000	9,849	---	728	---	---	---	---
527-0178 INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	79	83	1,600 1,600	1,600	1,488	---	91	---	21	---	---
527-0178 INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	79	83	15,000 15,000	15,000	10,457	---	2,121	---	1,922	---	500
527-0192 AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	G	80	87	10,650 9,650	6,250	2,367	3,400	2,058	1,000	5,225	---	500
527-0192 AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	L	80	87	9,000 9,000	9,000	7,316	---	1,274	---	410	---	---
527-0202 LAND USE INVENTORY & ENV PLANNING/ONERN	G	80	85	1,600 1,600	1,600	998	---	242	---	360	---	---
527-0219 EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	G	79	85	1,100 1,100	1,100	170	---	550	---	320	---	60
527-0220 SOIL CONSERVATION	G	80	86	1,575 1,600	1,400	1,142	175	327	---	106	---	---
527-0226 SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	G	81	84	750 1,000	750	282	---	30	---	438	---	---
527-0226 SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	L	81	84	9,000 9,000	9,000	2,089	---	4,389	---	2,522	---	---
527-0231 EXPANDED REFORESTATION PROGRAM - OPG	G	82	86	1,225 1,225	950	660	275	273	---	292	---	---

*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.
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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0238 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	G	83	88	5,350 6,000	4,480	1,627	---	1,691	470	1,632	400	400
527-0238 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	L	83	85	11,000 11,000	11,000	1,908	---	2,165	---	3,500	---	3,000
527-0240 CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	82	86	4,000 4,000	3,175	1,727	825	1,078	---	1,195	---	---
527-0240 CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L	82	86	18,000 18,000	18,000	2,252	---	1,559	---	2,800	---	2,200
527-0244 UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	81	88	3,000 3,000	3,000	1,727	---	892	---	381	---	---
527-0244 UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	L	81	88	15,000 15,000	15,000	9,643	---	2,733	---	1,562	---	1,062
527-0247 EXPANDED FEEDING PROGRAM (OFASA) - OPG	G	83	86	1,120 1,120	720	605	400	115	---	400	---	---
527-0248 CARITAS FEEDING PROGRAM - OPG	G	84	86	425 425	275	60	150	94	---	271	---	---
527-0261 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUEBLOS JOVENES	G	84	86	775 775	600	314	175	207	---	254	---	---
527-0265 PRIVATE SECTOR AG INVESTMENT PROMOTION	L	83	83	10,000 10,000	10,000	4,976	---	---	---	4,000	---	1,024
527-0277 DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	83	83	2,000 2,000	1,962	1,708	---	131	---	123	---	---
527-0282 AGRICULTURAL TECH TRANS	G	87	91	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,100	500	3,133	2,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a plannad date.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0293	G	85	87	750	300	390	250	178	200	272	---	---
TECHNOSERVE - COOP MANAGEMENT - OPG				750								
527-0294	G	85	85	260	260	102	---	73	---	85	---	---
PVO NETWORK - OPG				260								
527-0310	*G	88	90	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	400
AG MARKETING/AGRIBUSINESS IMPROVEMENT				---								
527-0313	G	87	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	75
ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM				300								
527-9999	G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	400	250	400	400
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				154,180	131,788	68,720	7,125	24,025	4,850	30,616	5,133	12,861
				134,405								
GRANTS				56,180	33,788	20,230	7,125	9,056	4,850	13,900	5,133	5,075
				36,405								
LOANS				98,000	98,000	48,490	---	14,969	---	16,716	---	7,786
				98,000								
POPULATION PLANNING												
527-0000	G	74	C	---	497	428	100	137	100	100	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
527-0230	G	81	88	10,528	9,928	4,101	---	2,230	---	1,500	600	1,100
INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH				10,900								
527-0269	G	86	90	13,000	---	---	1,700	10	1,900	2,500	1,100	1,200
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING				13,000								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

527 PERU

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,528 23,900	10,425	4,529	1,800	2,377	2,000	4,100	1,800	2,400
GRANTS				23,528 23,900	10,425	4,529	1,800	2,377	2,000	4,100	1,800	2,400
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
527-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	2,733	1,887	889	456	600	1,800	400	500
527-0219 EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	L	79	85	5,800 5,800	5,800	3,955	---	890	---	700	---	255
527-0221 RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION	G	80	85	1,000 1,000	1,000	411	---	127	---	200	---	150
527-0221 RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION	L	80	85	10,000 10,000	10,000	2,908	---	1,105	---	3,000	---	2,000
527-0224 SUR MEDIO HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	G	80	81	800 800	800	748	---	---	---	52	---	---
527-0230 INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH	L	81	81	4,000 4,000	4,000	2,343	---	696	---	861	---	100
527-0231 EXPANDED REFORESTATION PROGRAM - OPG	G	86	86	75 75	---	---	75	---	---	75	---	---
527-0247 EXPANDED FEEDING PROGRAM (OFASA) - OPG	G	86	86	175 175	---	---	175	40	---	135	---	---
527-0248 CARITAS FEEDING PROGRAM - OPG	G	86	86	125 125	---	---	125	---	---	125	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0261	G	86	86	125	---	---	125	---	---	125	---	---
BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUEBLOS JOVENES				125								
527-0285	G	87	90	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	100	383	150
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION				---								
527-0294	G	85	86	700	400	---	300	---	---	325	---	375
PVO NETWORK - OPG				700								
527-0297	G	86	36	42	---	---	42	3	---	30	---	9
CARE COMMUNITY HEALTH PROG OPG				42								
527-0308	G	86	86	1,050	---	-136	1,050	15	---	430	---	420
PRIVATE SECTOR NUTRITION/CHILD SURVIVAL				1,050								
527-0309	G	86	86	150	---	---	150	28	---	122	---	---
TRAINING PHYSICIANS AND NURSES				150								
527-0311	G	86	88	658	---	---	358	47	300	370	---	241
CHILD SURVIVAL				658								
527-0313	G	87	89	300	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	75
ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,500	24,733	12,116	3,289	3,407	1,300	8,500	883	4,275
				24,700								
GRANTS				6,700	4,933	2,910	3,289	716	1,300	3,939	883	1,920
				4,900								
LOANS				19,800	19,800	9,206	---	2,691	---	4,561	---	2,355
				19,800								
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
527-0285	G	87	90	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,500	3,162	2,600
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION				---								
527-0311	G	86	88	322	---	---	---	---	---	---	322	150
CHILD SURVIVAL				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LDP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,322 ---	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,500	3,484	2,750
GRANTS				11,322 ---	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,500	3,484	2,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
527-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	74	C	--- ---	1,230	840	50	395	30	56	25	20
527-0266 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN PUEBLOS JOVENES	G	83	86	480 480	360	230	120	158	---	80	---	12
527-0272 PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G	85	89	7,000 7,000	1,489	---	1,750	279	720	1,000	725	1,500
527-0288 NARCOTICS EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	G	85	88	750 750	250	---	500	---	---	750	---	---
527-0304 EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING - OPG	G	86	86	80 80	---	---	80	39	---	41	---	---
527-0313 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	87	89	--- ---	---	---	---	---	400	200	400	275
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,310 8,310	3,329	1,070	2,500	871	1,150	2,127	1,150	1,807
GRANTS				8,310 8,310	3,329	1,070	2,500	871	1,150	2,127	1,150	1,807
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

527 PERU

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
527-0000	G	74	C	--- ---	2,395	1,934	823	432	350	850	350	753
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
527-0061	G	63	C	--- ---	1,599	1,529	100	123	100	120	100	120
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
527-0241	L	82	83	10,000 10,000	10,000	6,600	---	3,130	---	270	---	---
URBAN SMALL ENTERPRISE DEV.												
527-0274	G	84	85	714 714	714	167	---	134	---	200	---	213
MICRO ENTERPRISE PROMOTION - (OPG)												
527-0277	L	83	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	2,506	---	346	---	148	---	---
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION												
527-0298	G	85	90	6,000 6,000	500	712	1,950	489	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,274
PRIV SECTOR POLICY PLAN AND INST DEV												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				19,714 19,714	18,208	13,448	2,873	4,654	1,700	2,888	1,750	2,360
GRANTS				6,714 6,714	5,208	4,342	2,873	1,178	1,700	2,470	1,750	2,360
LOANS				13,000 13,000	13,000	9,106	---	3,476	---	418	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
527-0244	G	81	88	5,400 8,400	---	---	5,400	31	3,000	3,056	---	4,313
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT												
527-0288	G	85	88	1,900 600	---	---	600	---	700	550	600	800
NARCOTICS EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS												
527-0303	G	86	88	2,850 1,000	---	---	1,000	1	850	600	1,000	1,200
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
527-0306	*G	88	88	7,800 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,800	7,800
POLICY AND PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- DBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- DBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0313 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	87	90	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	600	450
527-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	G	87	87	250 ---	---	---	---	---	250	250	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				20,200 10,000	---	---	7,000	32	5,000	4,556	10,000	14,563
GRANTS				20,200 10,000	---	---	7,000	32	5,000	4,556	10,000	14,563
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				263,754 221,029	188,483	99,883	24,587	35,366	19,500	54,287	24,200	41,016
GRANTS				132,954 90,229	57,683	33,081	24,587	14,230	19,500	32,592	24,200	30,875
LOANS				130,800 130,800	130,800	66,802	---	21,136	---	21,695	---	10,141

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

508 SURINAME

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
508-0019	G	78	82	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING				500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				500								
GRANTS				500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				500								
GRANTS				500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

528 URUGUAY

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
528-0104	G	86	87	29,355	---	---	---	---	12,122	12,122	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM				---								
528-0107	G	86		---	---	---	14,000	14,000	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM				---								
528-0108	G	86		---	---	---	355	---	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE & TRAINING				---								
528-0999	G	87	87	30	---	---	---	---	30	30	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT				30								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				29,385	---	---	14,355	14,000	12,152	12,152	---	---
				30								
GRANTS				29,385	---	---	14,355	14,000	12,152	12,152	---	---
				30								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				29,385	---	---	14,355	14,000	12,152	12,152	---	---
				30								
GRANTS				29,385	---	---	14,355	14,000	12,152	12,152	---	---
				30								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

533 CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
538-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	2,901	2,075	800	1,229	300	340	320	340
538-0010 RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION	L	77	77	6,500 6,500	6,500	6,210	---	100	---	190	---	---
538-0017 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION	G	80	81	1,551 1,551	1,551	1,496	---	---	---	55	---	---
538-0057 AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION	L	80	80	6,000 6,000	6,000	3,723	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
538-0066 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION II	G	82	89	11,000 11,000	5,930	4,547	1,280	746	1,434	1,600	1,700	1,750
538-0080 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.	G	82	82	225 225	225	61	---	41	---	44	---	79
538-0080 CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.	L	82	82	1,250 4,000	1,250	539	---	362	---	311	---	38
538-0084 CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	85	85	2,300 2,300	2,300	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,200
538-0099 E. CARIBBEAN FARM SYSTEMS RESCH & DEV	G	83	88	7,550 7,550	3,550	2,858	1,320	1,523	1,700	1,540	980	1,628
538-0112 ANTIGUA LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	G	84	85	530 530	530	337	---	118	---	75	---	---
538-0136 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION ASSIST.	G	85	85	260 260	260	95	---	164	---	1	---	---
538-0140 HIGH IMPACT AGRIC. MARKETING AND PROD.	G	86	91	40,000 30,900	---	---	5,250	100	6,611	4,000	6,543	9,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
538-0147 INTEGRATED AG OPG	G	85	86	1,750 1,750	1,500	---	250	809	---	500	---	411
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				78,916 72,566	32,497	21,941	8,900	5,192	10,045	10,656	9,543	15,646
GRANTS				62,866 53,766	16,447	11,469	8,900	4,730	10,045	8,155	9,543	13,408
LOANS				16,050 18,800	16,050	10,472	---	462	---	2,501	---	2,238
POPULATION PLANNING												
538-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	431	386	110	---	100	150	100	100
538-0039 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	82	88	6,265 4,665	3,624	2,001	1,041	239	600	900	1,000	1,000
538-0116 FAMILY PLANNING IEC - OPG	G	84	86	962 962	413	350	549	201	---	411	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,227 5,627	4,468	2,737	1,700	440	700	1,461	1,100	1,100
GRANTS				7,227 5,627	4,468	2,737	1,700	440	700	1,461	1,100	1,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
538-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	825	515	200	94	100	95	100	100
538-0027 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRNG	G	79	85	2,585 2,585	2,585	1,949	---	84	---	300	---	252
538-0111 CARIBBEAN EYE CARE (OPG)	G	83	83	250 250	250	118	---	9	---	123	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
538-0120	G	84	84	400	400	100	---	198	---	102	---	---
GRENADA BLINDNESS PREVENTION				400								
538-0134	G	85	87	3,500	2,800	---	650	495	50	900	---	1,000
REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS MANAGEMENT				3,500								
538-0149	G	86	87	1,600	---	---	550	---	1,050	550	---	600
PROJECT HOPE - OPG				550								
538-9999	G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875	600
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,335	6,860	2,682	1,400	880	1,200	2,070	975	2,552
				7,285								
GRANTS				8,335	6,860	2,682	1,400	880	1,200	2,070	975	2,552
				7,285								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
538-0000	G	75	C	---	945	659	100	296	98	90	112	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
538-0014	G	79	85	4,000	4,000	3,723	---	---	---	277	---	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEV TRAINING				4,000								
538-0029	G	79	83	9,958	9,958	9,803	---	---	---	155	---	---
CARIBBEAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				9,958								
538-0030	G	79	80	4,000	4,000	3,887	---	---	---	113	---	---
BASIC HUMAN NEEDS EMPLOYMENT SECTOR				4,000								
538-0073	G	82	88	5,772	4,072	1,133	---	---	---	1,000	1,700	2,000
REGIONAL NON-FORMAL SKILLS TRAINING				4,072								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
533-0087	G	83	89	22,000	3,488	1,500	---	293	1,500	1,700	2,000	2,000
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II				5,000								
533-0148	G	86	87	2,100	---	---	1,000	---	1,100	1,000	---	1,100
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT TRG PILOT PROJECT				2,700								
533-0160	G	86	86	1,600	---	---	1,600	20	---	800	---	780
CARIBBEAN TRAINING - OPG				1,600								
533-0640	G	87	88	6,200	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500	2,200	2,000
PTIIC				6,200								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				55,630	26,463	20,705	2,700	609	6,698	6,635	6,012	7,980
				37,530								
GRANTS				55,630	26,463	20,705	2,700	609	6,698	6,635	6,012	7,980
				37,530								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
533-0000	G	75	C	---	3,057	2,514	500	534	300	450	450	550
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
533-0005	G	75	C	---	2,150	1,811	415	252	---	250	---	252
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				---								
533-0013	G	78	82	1,676	1,676	1,544	---	---	---	132	---	---
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION I				1,676								
533-0018	G	79	83	1,400	1,400	1,250	---	122	---	28	---	---
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II				1,400								
533-0018	L	79	83	8,400	8,400	6,570	---	180	---	725	---	925
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II				8,400								
533-0032	G	79	84	6,939	6,939	5,323	---	1,571	---	---	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS				7,600								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
538-0043	G	81	87	3,800	2,500	2,500	800	282	500	500	---	518
PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ASST PROGRAM				3,500								
538-0081	G	82	86	425	275	235	150	25	---	165	---	---
BARBADOS PRIVATE INITIATIVES IN HOUSING				425								
538-0084	G	83	85	400	400	15	---	21	---	150	---	214
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES				400								
538-0084	L	83	85	11,035	11,035	3,420	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES				11,035								
538-0088	L	84	84	12,000	12,000	400	---	650	---	2,000	---	2,500
INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT				12,000								
538-0089	G	82	85	676	676	380	---	---	---	---	---	296
INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION				676								
538-0102	G	83	85	390	390	335	---	8	---	47	---	---
CARIBBEAN MARKETING ASSISTANCE (OPG)				390								
538-0119	G	84	89	17,200	4,176	2,125	4,000	4,401	2,000	2,500	1,700	3,000
INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVEL.				8,500								
538-0133	G	85	90	12,400	---	---	2,900	507	1,457	2,000	1,220	3,000
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				10,000								
538-0135	G	85	86	535	300	60	235	270	---	120	---	85
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CREDIT UNION DEVEL II				535								
538-0136	G	85	85	260	260	---	---	---	---	165	---	95
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION ASSIST.				260								

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C Level of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					77,536 66,797	55,634	28,482	9,000	8,823	4,257	12,232	3,370	14,435
GRANTS					46,101 35,362	24,199	18,092	9,000	7,993	4,257	6,507	3,370	8,010
LOANS					31,435 31,435	31,435	10,390	---	830	---	5,725	---	6,425
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
538-XXXX LOCAL COST SUPPORT	G		87	87	605 ---	---	---	---	---	605	605	---	---
533-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G		75	C	--- ---	592	362	472	387	295	290	300	300
533-0005 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G		75	C	--- ---	1,049	524	300	508	300	275	300	500
538-0060 ACCELERATED PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G		82	87	2,000 1,500	1,500	1,010	---	410	500	200	---	280
533-0076 DOMINICA ROAD REHABILITIATION	G		82	85	14,900 14,900	14,900	10,100	---	4,793	---	7	---	---
533-0082 PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION	G		82	85	14,650 14,650	14,650	12,300	---	2,076	---	274	---	---
538-0083 BANANA INDUSTRY REHABILITATION	G		82	82	1,750 1,750	1,750	1,241	---	285	---	24	---	---
533-0084 CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L		83	83	4,000 4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
538-0089 INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION	G		85	85	300 1,476	300	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
533-0090 ST. LUCIA AGRIC STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	G		83	83	9,500 9,500	9,500	3,243	---	2,105	---	423	---	1,395
538-0091 CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	G		84	84	500 500	500	66	---	234	---	200	---	---

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
538-0091	L	84	84	7,500	7,500	638	---	1,812	---	2,500	---	2,550
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC				7,500								
538-0096	G	84	88	12,000	3,500	300	1,700	2,479	2,800	3,500	4,000	5,721
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT POLICY PLANNING				8,000								
538-0098	G	83	83	3,225	3,225	1,575	---	1,077	---	274	---	299
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY				3,225								
538-0098	L	83	83	6,625	6,625	674	---	2,447	---	3,000	---	504
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY				6,625								
538-0101	G	84	84	2,000	2,000	407	---	1,351	---	242	---	---
ST. VINCENT AGRICULTURAL DEVEL PROGRAM				2,000								
538-0103	G	84	89	18,300	12,700	842	---	4,758	---	3,000	---	4,000
BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND				12,700								
538-0108	G	84	85	1,500	1,500	1	---	570	---	529	---	400
ST. KITTS/NEVIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				2,000								
538-0119	G	84	89	2,800	---	---	1,500	---	1,300	1,500	---	1,000
INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVEL.				1,500								
538-0129	G	86	86	5,000	---	---	5,000	1,911	---	3,089	---	---
GRENADA INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION				5,000								
538-0130	G	85	85	4,700	4,700	650	---	3,305	---	745	---	---
DOMINICA ELECTRIC				4,700								
538-0133	G	85	90	800	---	---	---	---	800	300	---	500
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
538-0137	G	85	87	4,000	1,500	---	1,500	111	1,000	1,500	---	2,389
ST LUCIA GEOTHERMAL				3,000								
538-0138	G	86	91	24,000	---	---	1,200	160	5,100	1,400	5,000	3,000
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT SYSTEMS				24,000								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
533-0138	L	86	91	16,000	---	---	1,800	---	---	---	6,900	4,000
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT SYSTEMS				16,000								
533-0141	G	87	88	15,000	---	---	---	---	6,500	2,000	8,500	5,000
STRUCTURAL REFORM SUPPORT				---								
533-0150	G	86	86	4,000	---	---	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT GRANT III				4,000								
533-0156	G	86	86	4,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
GRENADA STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT				4,000								
533-0157	G	86	86	1,500	---	---	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---
DOMINICA STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT				---								
543-0010	G	84	86	2,603	---	---	2,603	---	---	2,603	---	---
RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION				2,603								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				183,758	91,991	33,933	25,575	38,279	19,200	32,780	25,000	33,838
				155,129								
GRANTS				149,633	73,866	32,621	23,775	34,020	19,200	25,280	18,100	24,784
				121,004								
LOANS				34,125	18,125	1,312	1,800	4,259	---	7,500	6,900	9,054
				34,125								
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				411,402	217,913	110,480	49,275	54,223	42,100	65,834	46,000	75,551
				344,934								
GRANTS				329,792	152,303	88,306	47,475	48,672	42,100	50,108	39,100	57,834
				260,574								
LOANS				81,610	65,610	22,174	1,800	5,551	---	15,726	6,900	17,717
				84,360								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	1,794	662	1,377	1,200	800	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	1,794	662	1,377	1,200	800	750
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	1,794	662	1,377	1,200	800	750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	539	172	500	400	150	100
597-0014 MANAGEMENT LOGISTICS SYSTEM CENTER	G	86	87	500 250	---	---	250	---	250	250	---	250
597-0015 POPULATION INFORMATION CENTER	G	86	87	830 650	---	---	650	---	180	780	---	50
597-0018 POPULATION MANAGEMENT CENTER	G	87	88	750 ---	---	---	---	---	400	350	350	400
597-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,080 900	---	---	1,439	172	1,330	1,780	1,750	1,050
GRANTS				2,080 900	---	---	1,439	172	1,330	1,780	1,750	1,050
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	349	111	95	110	50	200
597-0005 CHILD SURVIVAL/ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION	G	86	88	2,632 2,632	---	---	2,632	263	---	200	---	1,500
597-0006 TECH DEVELOPMENT/TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G	86	88	2,000 1,500	---	---	1,500	150	---	700	500	800
597-0007 ESSENTIAL DRUGS & MALARIA	G	86	89	7,860 6,500	---	---	2,716	364	1,500	1,700	1,360	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,492 10,632	---	---	7,197	888	1,595	2,710	1,910	4,500
GRANTS				12,492 10,632	---	---	7,197	888	1,595	2,710	1,910	4,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	45	35	50	55
597-0005 CHILD SURVIVAL/ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION	G	86	88	3,548 3,148	---	---	2,500	250	648	700	400	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,548 3,148	---	---	2,500	250	693	735	450	2,055
GRANTS				3,548 3,148	---	---	2,500	250	693	735	450	2,055
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	1,274	427	752	750	700	900
597-0001 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	85	90	50,430 86,000	27,538	4,488	10,192	9,616	7,000	20,500	1,700	10,250
597-0008 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	1,500	924	2,000	1,500	1,500	2,000
597-0011 REGIONAL TECH AIDS CENTER	G	86	89	10,000 10,000	---	---	800	160	1,500	750	4,304	3,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				60,430 96,000	27,538	4,488	13,766	11,127	11,252	23,500	8,204	16,650
GRANTS				60,430 96,000	27,538	4,488	13,766	11,127	11,252	23,500	8,204	16,650
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	301	23	738	450	1,800	750
597-0003 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
597-0008 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	300	150	---	150
597-0012 CENTRAL AMERICAN LAW SCHOLARSHIPS	G	86	86	2,300 2,300	---	---	2,300	290	---	810	---	1,200
597-0016 ASSISTANCE TO NDFS IN CENTRAL AMERICA	G	86	86	150 150	---	---	150	15	---	115	---	20

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

597 CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,450 2,450	---	---	2,751	328	1,038	1,525	3,800	3,120
GRANTS				2,450 2,450	---	---	2,751	328	1,038	1,525	3,800	3,120
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	261	70	530	450	700	900
597-0001 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	85	90	39,379 39,379	2,100	520	27,329	1,883	---	10,000	5,300	15,000
597-0002 REG. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	85	88	19,720 11,720	10,000	507	1,720	2,448	3,500	4,500	4,500	6,500
597-0003 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY	G	85	C	--- ---	4,904	159	2,870	3,152	3,800	6,000	4,500	5,000
597-0004 TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM	G	85	86	20,000 20,000	10,000	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---
597-0008 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	51	---	---	26	---	25
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				79,099 71,099	27,004	1,186	42,231	7,553	7,830	20,976	15,000	27,425
GRANTS				79,099 71,099	27,004	1,186	42,231	7,553	7,830	20,976	15,000	27,425
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				160,099 184,229	54,542	5,674	71,678	20,980	25,115	52,426	31,914	55,550
GRANTS				160,099 184,229	54,542	5,674	71,678	20,980	25,115	52,426	31,914	55,550
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
596-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	8,866	8,847	350	212	225	250	225	200
596-0083 SMALL FARM PRODUCTION SYSTEMS	G	79	85	8,155 8,155	8,155	7,871	---	280	---	4	---	---
596-0089 FUELWOOD AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	G	79	85	8,800 8,800	8,800	7,256	---	792	---	752	---	---
596-0090 COFFEE RUST AND PEST CONTROL	G	81	85	3,500 3,500	3,500	1,880	---	940	---	680	---	---
596-0094 CENTRAL AMERICAN AG SECRETARIAT	G	81	83	850 850	850	317	---	438	---	95	---	---
596-0106 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	83	92	2,000 2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	500	500
596-0108 AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUPPORT	G	86	89	8,000 8,000	---	---	2,000	1	2,000	2,000	3,224	2,000
596-0110 PEST MANAGEMENT (CATIE)	G	84	88	6,750 6,750	1,700	599	1,550	1,422	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
596-0114 REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	L	85	86	9,800 9,800	6,800	---	3,000	---	---	4,000	---	5,800
596-0117 TREE CROP PRODUCTION	G	85	89	9,000 9,000	1,195	---	1,715	707	1,000	2,800	3,000	3,500
596-0123 EXPORT AGRIBUS DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION	L	86	88	15,000 15,000	---	---	6,600	---	6,149	6,000	2,251	5,000
596-0127 REG. AGRIC. TECHNOLOGY NETWORKS	G	87	92	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	1,000
596-0129 REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC	G	85	92	13,600 13,600	200	---	---	22	---	100	2,500	350

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
596-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	77 ---	---	---	---	---	77	25	---	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				95,532 85,455	40,066	26,770	15,215	4,814	12,951	19,406	14,700	20,390
GRANTS				70,732 60,655	33,266	26,770	5,615	4,814	6,802	9,406	12,449	9,590
LOANS				24,800 24,800	6,800	---	9,600	---	6,149	10,000	2,251	10,800
POPULATION PLANNING												
596-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	25 ---	---	---	---	---	25	10	---	10
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25 ---	---	---	---	---	25	10	---	10
GRANTS				25 ---	---	---	---	---	25	10	---	10
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
596-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	120	28	75	88	50	100	100	79
596-0115 ORT. GROWTH MONITORING AND EDUCATION	G	85	87	8,800 8,000	8,000	146	---	798	800	2,000	---	2,000
596-0116 FOOD ASSISTANCE SUPPORT	G	85	87	5,862 5,600	3,250	47	2,350	446	262	1,500	---	1,500
596-0136 ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MALARIA	G	85	85	2,000 2,000	2,000	---	---	423	---	850	---	727
596-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	98 ---	---	---	---	---	98	40	---	40

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,760 15,600	13,370	221	2,425	1,755	1,210	4,490	100	4,346
GRANTS				16,760 15,600	13,370	221	2,425	1,755	1,210	4,490	100	4,346
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
596-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	78	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	50	20	---	30
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	50	20	---	30
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	50	20	---	30
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
596-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	234	118	---	116	---	---	---	---
596-0124 EXPORT MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	86	88	5,336 5,650	---	---	2,400	1,009	1,125	1,500	1,811	2,000
596-0129 REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC	G	85	92	2,800 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	900	1,100	1,000
596-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	90	3,400 ---	---	---	---	---	600	350	1,000	600

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,536 5,650	234	118	2,400	1,125	2,925	2,750	3,911	3,600
GRANTS				11,536 5,650	234	118	2,400	1,125	2,925	2,750	3,911	3,600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
596-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	75	C	--- ---	2,148	1,053	1,249	892	750	900	750	800
596-0095 REGIONAL INDUST ENERGY EFFICIENCY	G	82	87	5,800 5,850	3,950	2,263	1,000	790	850	1,500	---	1,290
596-0106 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G	83	92	4,500 4,500	3,100	603	1,400	1,042	---	1,500	---	1,355
596-0114 REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY	L	85	86	5,200 5,200	5,200	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	2,200
596-0124 EXPORT MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	86	88	150 150	---	---	150	---	---	50	---	100
596-0143 C.A. SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,400	1,900
596-0143 C.A. SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	L	87	89	3,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
596-0146 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT	G	87	87	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,500	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,150 15,700	14,398	3,919	3,799	2,724	7,600	9,950	5,650	9,645
GRANTS				19,450 10,500	9,198	3,919	3,799	2,724	7,600	6,950	2,150	7,445
LOANS				8,700 5,200	5,200	---	---	---	---	3,000	3,500	2,200

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C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
596-0000	G	75	C	--- ---	1,664	425	200	1,250	---	189	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
596-0114	G	85	86	35,000 35,000	35,000	---	---	18,673	---	10,000	---	6,327
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY												
596-0129	G	85	92	38,800 11,000	11,000	---	---	120	---	4,800	---	4,000
REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC												
596-0131	G	85	85	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	4,780	---	3,500	---	1,720
COOPERATIVE HOUSING INITIATIVE												
596-0134	G	85	88	21,200 11,200	10,200	1,341	1,000	6,638	5,000	5,500	5,000	5,500
CENTRAL AMERICA ENERGY RESOURCES												
596-0137	G	85	85	2,000 2,000	2,000	---	---	850	---	900	---	250
BUSINESSWOMEN IN CENTRAL AMERICA												
596-0138	G	85	85	1,000 1,000	1,000	109	---	552	---	339	---	---
TRAINING FOR DEMOCRACY												
596-0999	G	87	87	260 ---	---	---	---	---	260	260	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				108,260 70,200	70,864	1,875	1,200	32,863	5,260	25,488	5,000	17,797
GRANTS				108,260 70,200	70,864	1,875	1,200	32,863	5,260	25,488	5,000	17,797
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				260,263 192,605	138,932	32,903	25,039	43,281	30,021	62,114	29,361	55,818
GRANTS				226,763 162,605	126,932	32,903	15,439	43,281	23,872	49,114	23,610	42,818
LOANS				33,500 30,000	12,000	---	9,600	---	6,149	13,000	5,751	13,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

598 LAC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
598-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	5,386	4,094	2,758	2,713	617	1,000	1,200	1,200
598-0605 DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	79	C	--- ---	2,325	1,583	300	860	275	400	300	300
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	84	C	--- ---	330	4	463	252	200	425	400	450
598-0622 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G	82	85	4,730 5,500	4,730	3,292	---	904	---	534	---	---
598-0625 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	83	C	--- ---	1,158	820	400	243	---	495	---	---
598-0638 TENURE SECURITY AND LAND MARKET RESEARCH	G	86	89	850 850	---	---	150	40	250	250	200	250
598-0640 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	85	89	2,136 2,446	185	---	1,051	60	---	600	300	600
598-0647 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	87	90	900 900	---	---	---	---	100	25	400	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,616 9,696	14,114	9,793	5,122	5,072	1,442	3,729	2,800	2,900
GRANTS				8,616 9,696	14,114	9,793	5,122	5,072	1,442	3,729	2,800	2,900
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
598-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	1,254	477	925	1,127	162	500	154	200

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL DBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- DBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	84	C	--- ---	776	---	1,476	593	1,325	1,900	2,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	2,030	477	2,401	1,720	1,487	2,400	2,154	2,700
GRANTS				--- ---	2,030	477	2,401	1,720	1,487	2,400	2,154	2,700
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
598-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	467	357	632	598	1,535	600	100	900
598-0436 PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)	G	65	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	60	50	---	10
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	84	C	--- ---	500	---	1,435	343	1,400	2,000	400	800
598-0632 TECHNOLOGY DEV AND TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G	85	88	3,240 2,240	850	---	500	870	900	1,100	990	1,000
598-0643 LAC ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION	G	86	89	727 727	---	---	27	---	100	50	200	100
598-0647 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	87	90	800 800	---	---	---	---	100	25	100	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,767 3,767	1,817	357	2,594	1,811	4,095	3,825	1,790	2,860
GRANTS				4,767 3,767	1,817	357	2,594	1,811	4,095	3,825	1,790	2,860
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	84	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
598-0643 LAC ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION	G	86	89	9,270 18,540	---	---	500	75	2,500	1,700	3,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,270 18,540	---	---	500	75	2,500	1,700	4,000	2,900
GRANTS				9,270 18,540	---	---	500	75	2,500	1,700	4,000	2,900
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
598-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	340	286	709	653	323	350	334	300
598-0101 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	62	C	--- ---	84,686	78,377	6,156	6,761	5,883	9,000	5,883	7,000
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	84	C	--- ---	498	20	500	545	600	800	600	700
598-0622 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G	82	85	10,477 10,511	10,477	7,487	---	1,442	---	880	---	668
598-0635 LAC EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK	G	84	88	1,854 1,966	200	79	200	211	271	400	200	400
598-0640 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	85	89	41,511 41,511	5,535	279	12,553	2,823	5,000	11,000	1,533	6,000
598-0647 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM	G	87	90	4,500 4,500	---	---	---	---	400	75	1,500	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

598 LAC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				58,342 58,488	101,736	86,528	20,118	12,435	12,477	22,505	10,050	15,568
GRANTS				58,342 58,488	101,736	86,528	20,118	12,435	12,477	22,505	10,050	15,568
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
598-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	69	C	--- ---	1,194	734	961	1,050	2,600	1,500	1,346	1,900
598-0436 PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)	G	65	C	--- ---	8,208	7,316	1,090	1,083	700	1,165	760	800
598-0572 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFO TRANSFER	G	77	86	3,773 5,473	3,373	3,016	400	536	---	107	---	114
598-0591 HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	78	C	--- ---	6,264	4,756	833	1,531	300	850	700	800
598-0603 DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	79	C	--- ---	3,257	2,549	480	692	325	675	400	400
598-0616 INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	84	C	--- ---	1,297	37	797	754	582	1,200	600	800
598-0619 PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES	G	82	C	--- ---	4,321	2,758	1,095	1,446	800	1,295	1,000	1,300
598-0630 FLA ASSOC OF VOLAG FOR CAR ACTION-OPG	G	83	85	430 430	355	233	75	165	---	---	---	---
598-0634 PVO SECTOR POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN	G	85	89	450 450	162	44	56	140	---	34	100	30
598-0636 LAC STATISTICS TRAINING CTR.	G	85	89	1,000 1,000	347	---	100	412	245	200	250	250

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

595 LAC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,653 7,353	28,778	21,443	5,892	7,809	5,552	7,026	5,156	6,394
GRANTS				5,653 7,353	28,778	21,443	5,892	7,809	5,552	7,026	5,156	6,394
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
598-0101 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	62	C	--- ---	5,490	4,000	2,064	1,913	1,000	2,350	1,000	1,200
598-0587 SOLIDARIDOS (PVO)	G	78	84	1,100 1,100	1,100	1,000	---	100	---	---	---	---
598-0591 HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	78	C	--- ---	---	---	400	70	656	850	800	850
598-0626 CARIBBEAN BASIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND	G	83	83	7,476 7,500	7,476	4,776	---	2,370	---	330	---	---
598-0640 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G	85	89	4,000 804	---	---	804	---	---	304	---	400
598-0642 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	925	---	4,200	3,500	4,200	4,000
598-0644 INTL INVESTIGATIVE TRG ASSISTANCE PROG	G	86	86	1,350 1,350	---	---	1,350	---	---	1,000	---	350
598-0645 CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT	G	86	86	2,500 2,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	900	---	1,500
598-0648 NARCOTICS CONTROL PERFORMANCE FUND	G	87	87	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,000	---	7,000

*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, 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.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

598 LAC REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,426 13,254	14,066	9,776	8,043	4,453	15,856	11,234	6,000	15,300
	GRANTS			26,426 13,254	14,066	9,776	8,043	4,453	15,856	11,234	6,000	15,300
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			113,074 111,098	162,541	128,374	44,670	33,375	43,409	52,419	31,950	48,622
	GRANTS			113,074 111,098	162,541	128,374	44,670	33,375	43,409	52,419	31,950	48,622
	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, 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.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 86 Actual	FY 87 Estimated	FY 88 Request
477.2 1/	459.0 2/	439.6

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

Centrally-funded programs include basic and applied research, development and testing of appropriate technology, private enterprise activities, cooperative development, private voluntary organizations and international disaster assistance. These programs are centrally funded because of their global focus, and because of efficiencies 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, privitization, financial market development, 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 which seeks to make a vital contribution to economic growth and social development through job creation, the transfer of technology and management skills, and increased productivity.

-- Support non-governmental development activities through assistance to cooperatives, private voluntary organizations and other private sector and family planning intermediaries;

1/ Excludes $71.2 million disaster assistance funding carryover from supplemental appropriations.

2/ Excludes $150 million in disaster assistance funding for El Salvador

-- 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.

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,

-- The development of innovative private sector program approaches that have a demonstration effect on A.I.D. Missions.

-- 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, financial markets, forestry and fuelwood, education, health child survival, privatization, 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 Private Enterprise

The private sector makes a vital contribution to economic and social development through job creation, the transfer of technology and management skills, and increased productivity to help developing countries achieve sustainable economic growth with equity.

Through the central Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), A.I.D. carries out 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 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 by Congress in FY 1983, enhances the impact of private sector activities by providing loans to private financial institutions at market rates to fill gaps in developing country capital markets. Innovative satellite farming projects, support for small-scale and rural entrepreneurs and a private sector health project were also included in the FY 1986 Revolving Fund portfolio.

Development through Intermediary Organizations

Private assistance organizations 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 $28.9 million for its centrally-funded PVO program for FY 1988. 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 $3.7 million for its centrally funded CDO program for FY 1988. Activities funded are explained more fully 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), have extensive experience and expertise in providing family planning services. Such private organizations help to diversify the services and information available to the poor and provide an important alternative to government-to-government programs. A.I.D. proposes a level of centrally-funded support for these organizations of $62.0 million in FY 1988.

-- 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 12 centers for which $40.0 million is requested in FY 1988 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 $5.9 million to these institutions in FY 1988.

FY 1988 Request

In FY 1988 A.I.D. is requesting a total of $439.6 million for the centrally-funded programs.

-- $241.9 million - Science and Technology Bureau, including $14.7 million for the Science Advisor;

-- $62.9 million - Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau, including $20.0 million for ASHA

-- $32.4 million - Private Enterprise Bureau

-- $20.0 million - Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

-- $12.4 million - Women in Development activities, policy development and evaluations and Peace Corps activities; and,

-- $65.0 million - support of UNFPA and the International Agricultural Research Centers.

SUMMARY OF FY 1988 CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

	CENTRALLY FUNDED (Except PVOs)	PVOs 1/	TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED
Agriculture, Rural Dev. and Nutrition	125.1	13.0	138.1
Population	129.1	-	129.1
Health	40.2	6.4	46.6
Child Survival	14.3	7.3	21.6
Education and Human Resources	7.8	2.6	10.4
Selected Development Activities	26.7	7.4	34.1
Science Advisor	14.7	-	14.7
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	20.0	-	20.0
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	25.0	-.	25.0
TOTAL	402.9	36.7	439.6

1/Includes FVA Bureaus Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) only.

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

CP-88

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									
1985	285,926	79,641	123,050	57,341	1,065	8,082	10,747	1,000	---
1986	263,233	69,024	133,515	36,837	7,625	6,132	6,715	1,435	---
1987	226,272	57,643	100,689	40,500	14,000	7,198	9,202	1,000	---
1988	227,232	57,732	103,068	38,099	14,333	6,525	7,475	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST									
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	33,917	22,291	---	6,500	7,300	2,064	12,267	---	33,495
1987	77,431	17,356	---	9,000	10,000	703	5,372	---	35,000
1988	62,590	19,107	---	6,410	7,344	2,600	7,429	---	20,000
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION									
1985	93,222	47,916	36,206	70	7,500	1,253	5,277	---	---
1986	57,296	49,031	870	374	---	1,049	5,972	---	---
1987	77,326	45,107	26,509	2,055	---	1,514	2,643	---	---
1988	77,375	45,139	26,040	2,100	---	1,275	2,821	---	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE									
1985	40,294	8,484	---	550	---	---	12,750	---	18,500
1986	40,817	7,243	---	420	---	---	17,754	---	15,400
1987	34,051	7,645	---	---	---	---	12,606	---	13,600
1988	32,451	16,080	---	---	---	---	16,371	---	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE									
1985	53,507	13,353	1,999	6,619	---	---	---	---	31,031
1986	16,733	4,366	---	1,347	---	---	84	530	10,386
1987	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR									
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
1986	15,110	---	---	---	---	---	15,110	---	---
1987	14,662	---	---	---	---	---	14,662	---	---
1988	14,662	---	---	---	---	---	14,662	---	---
TOTAL									
1985	589,582	172,659	166,255	77,958	13,500	16,807	55,972	7,000	79,531
1986	477,156	151,975	134,385	45,478	14,925	11,245	57,902	1,965	59,281
1987	455,204	123,951	127,198	51,555	24,000	9,415	44,485	1,000	73,600
1988	414,610	138,058	129,108	46,609	21,677	10,400	48,758	---	20,000

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

CP-88

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE									
1985	38,543	38,543	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	37,025	37,025	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	29,951	29,951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	31,000	31,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION									
1985	7,418	1,450	---	---	---	5,968	---	---	---
1986	5,621	100	---	---	---	5,521	---	---	---
1987	4,989	---	---	---	---	4,989	---	---	---
1988	4,750	175	---	---	---	4,575	---	---	---
ENERGY									
1985	11,399	3,300	---	---	---	---	7,099	1,000	---
1986	6,744	1,300	---	---	---	---	4,009	1,435	---
1987	12,028	2,891	---	---	---	---	8,137	1,000	---
1988	9,775	4,000	---	---	---	---	5,775	---	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES									
1985	6,049	4,749	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	---
1986	5,625	4,770	---	---	---	---	855	---	---
1987	4,311	3,779	---	---	---	---	532	---	---
1988	5,000	4,300	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
HEALTH									
1985	52,355	---	---	51,290	1,065	---	---	---	---
1986	39,917	450	---	31,842	7,625	---	---	---	---
1987	46,825	---	---	34,825	12,000	---	---	---	---
1988	45,300	---	---	32,399	12,901	---	---	---	---
INTL TRAINING									
1985	1,439	---	---	---	---	1,439	---	---	---
1986	2,436	---	---	---	---	2,486	---	---	---
1987	2,038	---	---	---	---	2,038	---	---	---
1988	1,800	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
NUTRITION									
1985	13,645	11,718	---	1,927	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,855	8,855	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,666	2,491	---	2,675	1,500	---	---	---	---
1988	7,207	3,507	---	2,700	1,000	---	---	---	---

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

CP-88

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
POPULATION									
1985	128,050	---	128,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	133,515	---	133,515	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	101,189	---	100,689	---	500	---	---	---	---
1988	103,500	---	103,068	---	432	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
1985	12,769	11,199	---	---	---	675	895	---	---
1986	9,605	8,587	---	---	---	125	893	---	---
1987	7,849	7,370	---	---	---	171	308	---	---
1988	8,000	7,650	---	---	---	150	200	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE									
1985	4,069	1,353	---	1,563	---	---	1,153	---	---
1986	3,494	2,609	---	67	---	---	818	---	---
1987	1,492	1,267	---	---	---	---	225	---	---
1988	2,000	1,200	---	---	---	---	800	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS									
1985	10,185	7,324	---	2,561	---	---	300	---	---
1986	8,396	5,328	---	2,928	---	---	140	---	---
1987	8,894	5,394	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
1988	8,900	5,900	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1985	285,926	79,641	128,050	57,341	1,065	8,082	10,747	1,000	---
1986	263,283	69,024	133,515	36,837	7,625	8,132	6,715	1,435	---
1987	226,232	53,643	100,689	40,500	14,000	7,198	9,202	1,000	---
1988	227,232	57,732	103,068	38,099	14,333	6,525	7,475	---	---

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

CP-88

REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD									
1985	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	30,000
1986	33,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,495
1987	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35,000
1988	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000
FOOD FOR PEACE									
1985	7,969	7,969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,011	10,011	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,150	6,150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,150	6,150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP									
1985	55,090	14,691	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	14,614	---	---
1986	39,925	12,280	---	6,500	7,300	2,064	11,781	---	---
1987	35,781	11,206	---	9,000	10,000	703	4,872	---	---
1988	36,240	12,957	---	6,410	7,344	2,600	6,929	---	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF									
1985	584	---	---	---	---	---	584	---	---
1986	486	---	---	---	---	---	486	---	---
1987	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
TOTAL									
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	83,917	22,291	---	6,500	7,300	2,064	12,267	---	33,495
1987	77,431	17,356	---	9,000	10,000	703	5,372	---	35,000
1988	62,890	19,107	---	6,410	7,344	2,600	7,429	---	20,000

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

CP-88

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS									
1985	439	---	---	---	---	---	439	---	---
1986	442	---	---	---	---	---	442	---	---
1987	425	---	---	---	---	---	425	---	---
1988	425	---	---	---	---	---	425	---	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO									
1985	4,538	1,612	---	---	---	---	2,926	---	---
1986	4,565	1,601	---	---	---	---	2,964	---	---
1987	4,000	2,050	---	585	---	585	780	---	---
1988	4,000	2,127	115	570	---	450	738	---	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV									
1985	2,358	597	106	70	---	666	919	---	---
1986	4,038	888	360	374	---	349	2,067	---	---
1987	3,913	907	794	520	---	439	1,253	---	---
1988	3,913	875	675	530	---	375	1,458	---	---
WOMEN IN DEV									
1985	2,387	707	100	---	---	587	993	---	---
1986	2,002	293	510	---	---	700	499	---	---
1987	2,000	750	325	250	---	490	185	---	---
1988	2,000	800	250	300	---	450	200	---	---
CGIAR									
1985	45,000	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	46,249	46,249	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PEACE CORPS									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,100	1,400	---	700	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,037	1,337	---	700	---	---	---	---	---
UNICEF									
1985	7,500	---	---	---	7,500	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

CP-88

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
U N FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITY									
1985	36,000	---	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	25,390	---	25,390	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	25,000	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1985	98,222	47,916	36,206	70	7,500	1,253	5,277	---	---
1986	57,296	49,031	870	374	---	1,049	5,972	---	---
1987	77,828	45,107	26,509	2,055	---	1,514	2,643	---	---
1988	77,375	45,139	26,040	2,100	---	1,275	2,821	---	---

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

CP-88

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
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT									
1985	4,255	---	---	---	---	---	4,255	---	---
1986	5,615	---	---	---	---	---	5,615	---	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1988	4,750	---	---	---	---	---	4,750	---	---
INVESTMENT									
1985	18,800	110	---	---	---	---	190	---	18,500
1986	15,933	45	---	---	---	---	488	---	15,400
1987	14,100	304	---	---	---	---	196	---	13,600
1988	12,500	9,760	---	---	---	---	2,740	---	---
PROGRAM REVIEW									
1985	1,552	70	---	---	---	---	1,482	---	---
1986	1,572	---	---	---	---	---	1,572	---	---
1987	769	---	---	---	---	---	769	---	---
1988	771	---	---	---	---	---	771	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT									
1985	15,677	8,304	---	550	---	---	6,823	---	---
1986	17,697	7,198	---	420	---	---	10,079	---	---
1987	13,882	7,541	---	---	---	---	6,341	---	---
1988	14,130	6,320	---	---	---	---	7,810	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATOR									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
1988	300	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
TOTAL									
1985	40,284	8,484	---	550	---	---	12,750	---	18,500
1986	40,817	7,243	---	420	---	---	17,754	---	15,400
1987	34,051	7,845	---	---	---	---	12,606	---	13,600
1988	32,451	16,080	---	---	---	---	16,371	---	---

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE												
931-0054 INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G	75	C	--- ---	43,700	45,700	4,000	4,000	3,460	3,865	3,460	3,460
931-0060 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	G	77	C	--- ---	5,010	4,545	449	365	---	549	---	---
931-0242 FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.	G	76	C	--- ---	2,107	1,947	190	107	240	270	240	240
931-0610 BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS	G	76	88	11,200 7,000	5,250	4,600	320	548	250	250	250	250
931-0613 N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G	75	88	8,730 11,300	8,080	7,505	650	1,224	---	1	---	---
931-0621 SPRING X WINTER WHEAT	G	76	88	5,112 5,095	3,645	3,383	400	347	300	278	300	300
931-1229 SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE	G	79	C	--- ---	5,967	5,192	1,000	1,169	615	750	660	660
931-1234 CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	G	79	C	--- ---	22,487	18,150	2,220	3,320	2,186	3,050	2,700	2,700
931-1310 CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	G	80	C	--- ---	16,700	13,316	2,600	2,696	3,035	2,980	2,600	2,600
931-1311 CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT	G	81	C	--- ---	10,450	7,898	2,600	3,082	2,013	2,508	2,100	2,100
931-1314 AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	78	C	--- ---	2,976	2,842	310	409	260	265	255	255
931-1323 STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS	G	80	90	5,610 5,415	2,265	2,000	400	445	285	350	300	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
931-1328	G	78	C	---	25,929	21,110	2,580	3,789	1,980	3,230	2,800	2,800
CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS				---								
936-4021	G	81	C	---	1,735	1,300	700	291	260	490	510	510
TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT				---								
936-4023	G	82	C	---	3,250	2,126	1,040	1,079	973	987	920	920
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS				---								
936-4024	G	82	C	---	885	735	300	250	245	261	255	255
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES				---								
936-4048	G	82	C	---	4,379	3,379	2,400	1,251	1,600	1,981	1,700	1,700
CRSP - PEANUTS				---								
936-4054	G	82	90	9,930	3,500	1,350	400	950	890	1,080	1,080	1,080
INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK				9,930								
936-4083	G	83	88	1,670	850	580	300	355	260	260	260	260
HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.				1,450								
936-4084	G	83	88	7,370	2,995	2,995	1,498	1,266	840	840	840	840
AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS				9,200								
936-4099	G	82	87	6,062	5,042	3,017	720	1,778	300	973	---	294
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT				9,953								
936-4109	G	81	C	---	4,102	2,968	1,010	935	1,744	1,200	1,430	1,430
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN				---								
936-4111	G	66	C	---	3,265	2,908	3,223	2,344	1,750	1,700	1,530	1,530
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS				---								
936-4120	G	83	85	1,624	1,624	1,455	---	169	---	---	---	---
POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL				12,305								
936-4127	G	82	87	12,915	10,230	7,946	2,025	2,547	660	1,500	---	922
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II				20,000								
936-4132	G	85	89	5,950	850	75	695	1,194	550	636	600	600
SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH				5,950								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-4136	G	85	89	4,200	316	26	725	448	550	464	500	500
SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH				4,200								
936-4137	G	84	C	---	2,184	516	500	933	535	900	750	900
BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE				---								
936-4142	G	85	89	6,000	950	---	---	417	475	702	520	520
IPM AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION				5,800								
936-4143	G	86	92	4,000	---	---	360	35	130	305	255	255
R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS				3,420								
936-4144	G	85	89	5,500	600	---	---	295	370	318	425	426
POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYSTEMS R&D				3,245								
936-4146	G	85	C	---	500	100	800	399	895	742	700	500
CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH				---								
936-4148	G	84	88	768	768	410	---	307	---	51	---	---
TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC				1,399								
936-4161	G	84	88	4,850	1,250	444	1,200	806	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH				1,250								
936-4173	G	86	90	2,445	---	---	340	129	---	150	---	61
VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS				2,445								
936-4177	G	86	96	9,600	---	---	200	25	750	800	780	780
IMPROVED BNF THRU BIO-TECHNOLOGY				9,690								
936-4178	G	86	96	9,000	---	---	870	30	350	290	480	480
IMPROVED ANIMAL VACCINE THRU BIO-TECH.				870								
936-4179	*G	88	97	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	65
IRRIGATION MGT SUPPORT AND RESEARCH				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				142,536 130,417	208,891	171,018	37,025	40,234	29,951	36,176	31,000	31,693
GRANTS				142,536 130,417	208,891	171,018	37,025	40,234	29,951	36,176	31,000	31,693
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
931-0045 NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	75	89	22,000 13,965	7,836	4,361	5,430	3,198	---	3,374	907	2,000
931-0227 NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	76	89	4,600 2,983	2,382	2,216	70	166	---	70	---	---
931-0262 NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT	G	76	C	--- ---	4,471	3,692	694	1,026	800	1,006	850	800
931-0831 NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G	69	C	--- ---	9,381	9,130	500	350	550	600	550	500
931-1010 NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	79	88	4,586 5,750	4,586	2,879	---	1,223	---	484	---	---
931-1064 NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	77	87	4,583 4,835	4,433	3,584	---	600	150	249	---	150
931-1065 NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	79	91	14,341 2,691	2,185	1,970	419	233	---	385	500	300
931-1171 NUT:CONSUMPTION ANALY OF AG POL.	G	77	C	--- ---	3,370	2,872	412	610	---	300	---	---
931-1275 NUTRITION: SUBSIDIZED FOOD CONSUMPTION	G	80	86	1,183 3,400	1,095	1,095	88	---	---	88	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

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

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-1309	G	81	87	11,977	10,235	7,850	1,242	2,188	450	1,750	---	189
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP				11,800								
936-5110	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	541	300	700	450
CONSUMPTN ANALYSIS OF FOOD & AG POLICIES				---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				63,270	50,024	39,649	8,855	9,594	2,491	8,606	3,507	4,389
				45,474								
GRANTS				63,270	50,024	39,649	8,855	9,594	2,491	8,606	3,507	4,389
				45,474								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF HEALTH												
936-5951	G	85	87	2,000	---	---	450	---	---	450	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT				2,000								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				2,000	---	---	450	---	---	450	---	---
				2,000								
GRANTS				2,000	---	---	450	---	---	450	---	---
				2,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
931-1018	G	78	90	1,951	1,200	50	---	1,150	---	---	---	---
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL				1,951								
936-5826	G	85	92	1,250	250	---	100	200	---	100	175	100
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.				5,795								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,201 7,746	1,450	50	100	1,350	---	100	175	100
GRANTS				3,201 7,746	1,450	50	100	1,350	---	100	175	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
931-1090 SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G	78	89	1,475 1,475	---	---	506	50	289	411	347	595
931-1096 FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	77	C	--- ---	6,307	5,827	594	540	3	537	---	---
931-1135 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY	G	78	88	6,774 6,774	4,599	3,625	985	973	400	730	400	579
931-1190 FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA	G	77	86	4,615 3,615	3,587	2,287	---	209	---	700	---	391
936-4053 MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY ACCESS	G	83	88	2,375 2,375	1,350	800	538	465	135	591	309	450
936-4127 WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	82	86	2,600 2,600	1,200	645	300	500	---	355	---	---
936-5301 RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES	G	79	89	6,150 6,150	4,396	3,608	694	897	530	739	530	700
936-5303 LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION & ADMINISTRATIO	G	79	87	3,635 3,635	2,735	2,635	100	124	100	100	---	76
936-5313 SMALL FARMER MARKETING ACCESS	G	81	87	2,420 2,420	1,486	1,450	---	36	310	---	350	420
936-5314 RSCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP ID AND DEVELOPM	G	83	85	778 950	778	689	---	85	---	4	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5315	G		82	83	3,135	1,855	1,150	510	355	430	700	390	426
EXP. APPROACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS					3,000								
936-5317	G		82	89	3,500	1,446	622	413	323	618	721	639	900
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT					3,500								
936-5426	G		84	86	1,750	171	171	405	---	285	399	335	400
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI					1,250								
936-5428	G		83	88	22,000	13,329	7,427	2,277	3,502	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,500
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II					22,000								
936-5436	G		86	95	6,100	---	---	420	15	500	540	500	530
DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS					6,100								
936-5446	G		87	92	5,000	---	---	---	---	270	---	450	480
DECENTRALIZATION: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT					---								
936-5547	G		85	94	2,800	340	---	560	---	250	250	250	250
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.					2,800								
936-5826	G		85	92	957	272	---	285	407	250	250	150	150
COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC					7,295								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					76,314	43,851	30,936	8,587	9,481	7,370	11,077	7,650	9,847
					75,939								
GRANTS					76,314	43,851	30,936	8,587	9,481	7,370	11,077	7,650	9,847
					75,939								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF ENERGY													
936-5709	G		79	92	25,622	6,210	5,191	800	1,068	781	1,500	1,060	904
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY					8,710								
936-5715	G		80	86	4,446	4,446	3,944	---	466	---	36	---	---
SMALL DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER (PVO)					5,500								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5728 ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	82	97	12,000 400	---	---	---	---	705	535	1,105	1,175
936-5730 RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING	G	85	90	11,000 3,200	1,074	---	500	874	605	1,200	605	650
936-5734 ENERGY TRAINING	G	87	92	13,000 ---	---	---	---	---	800	450	1,230	1,400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				66,068 22,810	11,730	9,135	1,300	2,408	2,891	3,721	4,000	4,129
GRANTS				66,068 22,810	11,730	9,135	1,300	2,408	2,891	3,721	4,000	4,129
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
936-5517 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	82	90	1,500 550	500	250	12	250	335	75	167	144
936-5518 COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	83	89	8,000 3,000	1,706	325	144	425	746	900	746	828
936-5519 FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	80	89	30,000 19,800	6,782	6,097	2,000	602	1,057	1,435	1,017	1,107
936-5547 FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.	G	85	94	30,000 30,000	1,742	25	2,364	1,886	1,641	2,500	1,570	1,663
936-5550 BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION IN DEVELOPMENT	G	86	86	5,300 250	---	---	250	10	---	200	800	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				74,800 58,600	10,730	6,697	4,770	3,173	3,779	5,110	4,300	4,342
GRANTS				74,800 58,600	10,730	6,697	4,770	3,173	3,779	5,110	4,300	4,342
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
931-1282	G	79	C	--- ---	36,349	30,428	1,794	4,390	1,178	1,050	1,178	1,060
TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANTS												
936-5052	G	86	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	173	164	133	120
PROJECT REVIEW												
936-5053	G	84	C	--- ---	1,805	819	163	799	800	427	800	720
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS												
936-5055	G	85	89	2,133 2,133	796	---	163	795	530	233	576	518
TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES												
936-5058	G	86	90	20,000 20,000	---	---	3,208	614	2,823	4,600	2,823	2,541
JOINT MOUS-AGRICULTURE												
936-5060	G	87	91	4,000 4,000	---	---	---	---	390	333	390	351
MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS												
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				26,133 26,133	38,950	31,247	5,328	6,593	5,894	6,812	5,900	5,310
GRANTS				26,133 26,133	38,950	31,247	5,328	6,598	5,894	6,812	5,900	5,310
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												
936-1406	G	72	C	--- ---	3,051	2,480	1,469	571	1,002	1,000	1,200	1,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
936-1421	G	85	87	1,415 1,415	---	---	340	---	---	340	---	---
AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST												
936-5054	G	85	89	1,765 3,300	700	---	800	699	265	1,066	---	---
INFORMATION TRANSFER												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,180 4,715	3,751	2,480	2,609	1,270	1,267	2,406	1,200	1,000
GRANTS					3,180 4,715	3,751	2,480	2,609	1,270	1,267	2,406	1,200	1,000
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					457,502 373,834	369,377	291,212	69,024	74,108	53,643	74,458	57,732	60,810
GRANTS					457,502 373,834	369,377	291,212	69,024	74,108	53,643	74,458	57,732	60,810
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST													
FOOD FOR PEACE													
904-0006 TITLE II OUTREACH	G		78	84	--- ---	19,568	18,747	---	706	---	---	---	---
938-0700 FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G		80	C	2,753 ---	2,219	1,905	311	362	300	400	300	---
938-0701 TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G		85	87	10,121 5,600	1,821	---	843	305	2,400	2,000	1,500	2,000
938-0702 AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G		85	86	9,000 4,500	1,291	57	---	644	350	300	350	450
938-0703 TITLE II OUTREACH	G		85	86	8,728 8,728	4,029	831	6,072	2,455	---	2,774	---	---
938-0704 TITLE II OUTREACH	G		87	C	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	3,100	1,000	4,000	3,200
938-0706 LINKING DAIRY PRODUCTS WITH DEVELOPMENT	G		86	86	2,785 2,785	---	---	2,785	---	---	1,000	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				48,337 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
GRANTS				48,337 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				48,337 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
GRANTS				48,337 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	80	C	--- ---	2,449	1,716	888	545	907	900	875	700
930-0085 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	238	150	307	175
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	80	C	--- ---	3,625	3,020	293	401	750	500	800	600
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	76	C	--- ---	1,201	770	1,346	1,674	1,592	1,576	1,600	1,400
930-0264 AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES	G	74	C	--- ---	1,225	1,119	255	---	220	235	220	170
930-0600 PEACE CORPS	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	1,400	1,000	1,337	1,000
936-4111 INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	63	C	--- ---	343,038	332,748	46,249	47,338	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	351,538	339,373	49,031	49,958	45,107	44,361	45,139	44,045
GRANTS				--- ---	351,538	339,373	49,031	49,958	45,107	44,361	45,139	44,045
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				--- ---	351,538	339,373	49,031	49,958	45,107	44,361	45,139	44,045
GRANTS				--- ---	351,538	339,373	49,031	49,958	45,107	44,361	45,139	44,045
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				505,839 395,447	749,843	652,125	128,066	128,538	104,900	126,293	109,021	110,505
GRANTS				505,839 395,447	749,843	652,125	128,066	128,538	104,900	126,293	109,021	110,505
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY													
OFFICE OF HEALTH													
936-5951	G		85	89	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT					500								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					500								
GRANTS					500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					500								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF POPULATION													
932-0502	G		63	C	---	14,771	14,595	2,599	1,878	2,314	2,000	2,300	2,400
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT					---								
932-0546	G		72	85	19,765	19,765	16,534	---	2,493	---	738	---	---
PROG. FOR APPLIED RES. ON FERTITLITY REG					27,378								
932-0604	G		73	86	64,932	59,363	52,131	5,069	5,358	---	7,443	---	---
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					66,241								
932-0632	G		72	84	27,758	27,758	26,646	---	1,099	---	13	---	---
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS					39,747								
932-0643	G		79	87	9,835	9,565	7,999	320	1,258	---	628	---	---
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH					12,665								
932-0651	G		72	C	---	5,034	4,974	315	314	---	61	---	---
FP WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND					---								
932-0607	G		68	84	77,343	77,343	74,040	---	3,139	---	114	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER					77,344								
932-0955	G		71	88	220,000	158,745	143,621	16,000	13,712	6,400	14,000	7,450	12,100
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM					191,500								

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
932-0968 PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G	72	88	200,000 133,006	89,178	80,030	10,200	9,443	10,000	11,000	9,775	11,500
936-3000 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	82	87	9,067 11,000	5,860	5,079	1,782	2,185	1,425	1,200	---	603
936-3004 POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G	82	90	46,995 46,995	8,082	4,357	5,100	3,933	3,300	3,500	3,600	4,100
936-3005 POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM	G	78	88	38,036 36,287	22,922	16,294	4,700	5,326	4,100	5,000	4,100	5,250
936-3017 AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (II)	G	85	88	3,008 9,800	4,708	3,825	2,000	1,955	1,300	2,000	---	228
936-3018 CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT	G	81	C	--- ---	45,853	41,925	15,400	5,390	10,000	7,500	10,000	8,000
936-3023 DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS	G	84	88	40,250 24,675	9,050	1,645	4,000	3,309	2,500	6,000	3,100	4,500
936-3024 POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	84	88	11,750 3,120	2,224	1,385	---	738	500	500	700	750
936-3027 INTEGRATED POP DEV PLANNING II	G	84	87	4,884 8,548	2,034	1,531	2,100	2,052	750	1,000	---	301
936-3028 CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING	G	84	88	25,000 25,000	6,600	2,010	3,500	4,480	4,174	4,600	4,175	5,000
936-3029 NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING/EDUCATION/TRAINI	G	84	85	1,857 1,950	1,857	1,017	---	565	---	275	---	---
936-3030 STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	84	88	73,200 36,342	12,887	3,849	7,837	6,189	7,195	8,800	6,000	10,000
936-3031 FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II	G	84	88	74,838 28,026	11,181	4,976	6,000	6,538	5,077	6,000	5,645	6,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-3032 POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III	G	84	86	34,000 8,000	5,530	2,480	2,200	2,428	1,505	2,500	1,825	2,500
936-3033 UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM	G	84	88	2,219 3,700	1,100	411	419	389	700	800	---	619
936-3034 FP ENTERPRISE	G	85	89	39,321 39,321	5,007	---	2,500	2,896	5,000	5,400	5,000	6,200
936-3035 POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES	G	85	89	73,363 29,703	2,806	233	3,750	1,970	3,326	4,500	4,493	5,000
936-3037 EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS	G	85	89	14,500 7,300	300	53	600	744	572	750	560	800
936-3038 FP LOGISTICS AND MANAGEMENT	G	86	90	36,800 13,019	---	---	2,086	---	1,349	1,900	1,330	2,100
936-3039 MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	85	89	17,679 17,679	3,495	---	1,765	1,538	2,000	3,100	1,815	3,500
936-3040 NATURAL FP	G	85	89	20,000 20,000	2,300	145	3,000	1,250	1,405	2,500	2,000	3,000
936-3041 FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL	G	85	89	58,500 58,500	8,700	725	7,680	6,604	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,500
936-3042 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATH FINDER	G	85	89	60,000 60,000	12,000	850	9,750	4,993	7,597	10,000	7,350	10,000
936-3043 EXPANSION/IMPROV. FP PROGRAMS	G	85	89	32,000 12,000	5,000	45	7,000	4,682	3,700	6,000	3,350	6,000
936-3044 CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	86	90	80,680 31,760	---	---	4,750	---	3,000	3,000	3,600	4,300
936-3045 TRAINING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH II	G	86	90	57,000 52,000	---	---	1,093	---	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,500
936-3046 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVE	*G	88	91	19,636 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	500

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				1,499,316 1,133,106	642,018	513,905	133,515	108,903	100,689	135,322	103,068	127,251
GRANTS				1,499,316 1,133,106	642,018	513,905	133,515	108,903	100,689	135,322	103,068	127,251
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				1,499,816 1,133,606	642,018	513,905	133,515	108,903	100,689	135,322	103,068	127,251
GRANTS				1,499,816 1,133,606	642,018	513,905	133,515	108,903	100,689	135,322	103,068	127,251
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	76	C	--- ---	2,039	1,985	360	35	794	550	675	600
930-0085 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	88	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	65	30
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	80	C	--- ---	---	---	510	---	325	250	250	150
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	88	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	25
932-0662 UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G	68	C	--- ---	413,291	413,291	---	---	25,390	25,390	25,000	25,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	415,380	415,276	870	35	26,509	26,190	26,040	25,805
GRANTS				--- ---	415,380	415,276	870	35	26,509	26,190	26,040	25,805
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				--- ---	415,380	415,276	870	35	26,509	26,190	26,040	25,805
GRANTS				--- ---	415,380	415,276	870	35	26,509	26,190	26,040	25,805
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT			1,499,816 1,133,606		057,398*	929,181	134,335	108,938	127,198	161,512	129,108	153,056
GRANTS			1,499,816 1,133,606		057,398*	929,181	134,335	108,938	127,198	161,512	129,108	153,056
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
931-0045 NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	75	89	3,682 5,697	725	475	---	65	---	185	---	---
931-0227 NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	76	89	2,300 950	475	300	200	275	100	175	---	25
931-1010 NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	79	88	10,518 14,227	6,043	4,962	950	665	1,575	1,350	1,950	1,300
931-1064 NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	77	87	3,500 2,000	---	---	525	---	175	585	400	490
931-1065 NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	79	91	500 ---	---	---	---	---	500	360	---	140
931-1196 NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	77	C	--- ---	790	615	325	320	325	325	350	330
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				20,500 22,874	8,033	6,352	2,000	1,325	2,675	2,980	2,700	2,285
GRANTS				20,500 22,874	8,033	6,352	2,000	1,325	2,675	2,980	2,700	2,285
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
931-0453 MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	G	75	89	89,000 75,112	50,305	35,296	9,500	9,648	10,000	12,000	9,000	10,000
931-1018 COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	78	90	12,500 12,500	---	---	200	75	---	125	---	---

*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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-1126	G	78	90	40,300	22,300	20,800	2,500	1,600	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,500
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH				32,300								
936-3023	G	84	88	2,625	600	---	500	600	500	500	500	500
DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS				2,625								
936-5901	G	81	86	4,921	4,821	3,752	100	965	---	204	---	---
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING				5,250								
936-5920	G	81	89	19,553	9,240	6,169	1,600	3,009	2,000	2,800	2,000	2,600
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE-OPERATIONS RESEARCH				19,553								
936-5927	G	83	90	44,700	10,800	4,260	4,200	5,967	---	3,350	204	1,500
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC				40,000								
936-5928	G	84	88	18,025	4,675	2,555	3,550	3,244	3,500	3,900	3,500	3,675
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH				14,025								
936-5929	G	84	C	---	300	100	200	150	200	250	200	200
HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT				---								
936-5932	G	83	87	4,600	2,482	1,624	500	754	1,000	1,100	500	500
MEDEX SUPPORT				4,600								
936-5935	G	85	91	11,000	500	---	625	584	1,500	2,000	2,000	1,750
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				10,000								
936-5939	G	84	91	7,300	4,219	2,250	1,100	1,979	750	1,000	---	750
ORT-HELP				7,300								
936-5940	G	84	87	3,298	1,998	1,248	800	440	500	800	---	600
PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE				3,000								
936-5942	G	84	89	19,700	3,930	2,721	2,734	3,084	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,500
WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II				19,700								
936-5947	G	84	88	7,430	5,430	629	---	1,314	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,200
VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH				6,000								
936-5948	G	85	94	19,880	2,250	120	600	1,266	1,500	2,700	1,500	1,500
VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL				19,880								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5950	G	85	89	2,200	2,200	372	---	320	---	450	---	1,000
ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG				2,280								
936-5951	G	85	89	7,000	281	35	1,017	246	1,250	700	995	2,300
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT				3,750								
936-5952	G	85	90	12,500	652	---	550	427	1,500	1,100	1,500	2,200
APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH				12,500								
936-5953	G	85	90	2,973	1,973	---	---	411	---	750	---	700
SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT				1,973								
936-5954	G	85	85	897	897	50	---	197	---	650	---	---
MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE				897								
936-5957	G	85	85	800	800	25	---	353	---	163	---	259
AMERICARES				800								
936-5958	G	86	86	425	---	---	425	425	---	---	---	---
MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER				425								
936-5965	G	86	86	5,000	---	---	1,141	35	1,000	945	1,000	1,100
AIDS PROGRAM				1,150								
936-5967	G	87	87	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	300	3,000	600
MALARIA FIELD TRIALS				---								
936-5968	G	87	92	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,125	650	---	475
HEALTHLINK II				---								
936-5970	G	87	92	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	260	---	240
PHS DETAILS				---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				346,127	130,653	82,006	31,842	37,093	34,825	42,597	32,399	38,649
				295,620								
GRANTS				346,127	130,653	82,006	31,842	37,093	34,825	42,597	32,399	38,649
				295,620								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF POPULATION

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
932-0604	G		73	85	7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	---	---
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					7,650								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	---	---
					7,650								
GRANTS					7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	---	---
					7,650								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO													
936-5052	G		86	C	---	---	---	290	---	100	95	167	150
PROJECT REVIEW					---								
936-5053	G		84	C	---	1,054	264	1,129	583	1,101	1,046	1,145	1,030
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS					---								
936-5055	G		85	89	2,500	465	---	599	432	527	501	416	374
TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES					1,164								
936-5057	G		85	C	---	1,040	75	910	653	1,272	1,208	1,272	1,145
JOINT MOUS-HEALTH					---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,500	2,559	339	2,928	1,673	3,000	2,850	3,000	2,699
					1,164								
GRANTS					2,500	2,559	339	2,928	1,673	3,000	2,850	3,000	2,699
					1,164								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM OFFICE													
936-1406	G		72	C	---	64	---	67	29	---	102	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT					---								
936-1421	G		85	87	1,500	1,500	---	---	500	---	1,000	---	---
AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST					1,500								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				1,500 1,500	1,564	---	67	529	---	1,102	---	---
GRANTS				1,500 1,500	1,564	---	67	529	---	1,102	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				378,277 328,808	147,159	91,697	36,837	41,970	40,500	49,529	38,099	43,633
GRANTS				378,277 328,808	147,159	91,697	36,837	41,970	40,500	49,529	38,099	43,633
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	79	C	--- ---	1,111	1,031	374	80	520	350	530	450
930-0085 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	144	75	130	100
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	250	200	300	150
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	441	250	440	300
930-0600 PEACE CORPS	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	700	500	700	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	1,111	1,031	374	80	2,055	1,375	2,100	1,500
GRANTS				--- ---	1,111	1,031	374	80	2,055	1,375	2,100	1,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				--- ---	1,111	1,031	374	80	2,055	1,375	2,100	1,500
GRANTS				--- ---	1,111	1,031	374	80	2,055	1,375	2,100	1,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				375,277 328,808	148,270	92,728	37,211	42,050	42,555	50,904	40,199	45,133
GRANTS				378,277 328,808	148,270	92,728	37,211	42,050	42,555	50,904	40,199	45,133
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
931-0227	G	76	89	2,000	---	---	---	---	700	450	350	450
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT				---								
931-1010	G	79	88	1,450	---	---	---	---	800	450	650	980
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET				---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,450	---	---	---	---	1,500	900	1,000	1,430

GRANTS				3,450	---	---	---	---	1,500	900	1,000	1,430

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF HEALTH												
931-1018	G	78	90	7,000	---	---	1,500	11	2,000	700	1,646	800
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL				7,000								
936-5927	G	83	90	10,000	---	---	2,700	10	4,500	3,350	2,500	2,300
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC				4,700								
936-5928	G	84	89	2,500	---	---	1,050	---	---	500	---	450
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH				4,000								
936-5935	G	85	91	875	---	---	875	---	---	550	---	175
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				1,875								
936-5939	G	84	91	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	500
DRT-HELP				2,000								
936-5951	G	85	89	5,000	1,065	30	550	816	1,000	1,000	1,255	400
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT				3,750								
936-5952	G	85	90	1,000	---	---	950	10	---	400	---	400
APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH				1,950								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5953	G	85	90	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	300	750	400
SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT				2,000								
936-5966	G	87	87	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	300
PERINATAL HEALTH				1,000								
936-5968	G	87	92	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	700
HEALTHLINK II				---								
936-5969	G	87	90	12,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	850	3,000	1,300
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC II				---								
936-5970	G	87	92	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	230	500	850
PHS DETAILS				---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				49,875	1,065	30	7,625	847	12,000	7,880	12,901	8,575
				26,275								
GRANTS				49,875	1,065	30	7,625	847	12,000	7,880	12,901	8,575
				26,275								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF POPULATION												
936-3023	G	84	88	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	200	432	300
DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS				---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				1,500	---	---	---	---	500	200	432	300

GRANTS				1,500	---	---	---	---	500	200	432	300

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR BUREAU				54,825	1,065	30	7,625	847	14,000	8,980	14,333	10,305
				28,275								
GRANTS				54,825	1,065	30	7,625	847	14,000	8,980	14,333	10,305
				28,275								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION													
930-0700 UN CHILDRENS FUND	G		85	C	--- ---	7,500	---	---	1,058	---	5,000	---	1,442
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					--- ---	7,500	---	---	1,058	---	5,000	---	1,442
GRANTS					--- ---	7,500	---	---	1,058	---	5,000	---	1,442
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					--- ---	7,500	---	---	1,058	---	5,000	---	1,442
GRANTS					--- ---	7,500	---	---	1,058	---	5,000	---	1,442
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					54,825 28,275	8,565	30	7,625	1,905	14,000	13,980	14,333	11,747
GRANTS					54,825 28,275	8,565	30	7,625	1,905	14,000	13,980	14,333	11,747
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
931-1054 STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES	G	79	86	5,790 7,700	5,740	5,454	50	335	---	1	---	---
931-1109 EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS	G	77	89	10,441 10,441	5,330	4,728	230	500	150	320	100	90
931-1231 DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE	G	80	89	2,760 2,760	1,739	1,625	200	180	224	275	200	190
936-5446 DECENTRALIZATION: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	G	87	92	500 630	---	---	---	---	250	150	250	200
936-5807 RADIO COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION	G	81	86	4,055 8,536	3,910	3,309	145	625	---	121	---	---
936-5811 RURAL SATELLITE PROGRAM	G	79	86	8,431 9,200	8,201	7,781	230	353	---	297	---	---
936-5818 RADIO SCIENCE	G	84	90	9,220 9,220	1,222	366	1,342	1,017	1,275	1,800	1,025	1,000
936-5823 IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II	G	84	92	17,000 17,000	3,200	1,500	2,400	2,686	2,000	2,700	2,000	2,000
936-5824 BASIC RES IN DEVELOPING SYSTEMS	G	85	89	10,000 10,000	868	---	624	460	850	1,400	1,000	850
936-5826 COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G	85	92	1,500 1,500	200	---	300	200	240	300	---	175

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				69,697 76,987	30,410	24,763	5,521	6,356	4,989	7,364	4,575	4,505
GRANTS				69,697 76,987	30,410	24,763	5,521	6,356	4,989	7,364	4,575	4,505
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
936-5317 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	82	89	3,500 3,500	2,544	2,210	125	260	171	370	150	150
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,500 3,500	2,544	2,210	125	260	171	370	150	150
GRANTS				3,500 3,500	2,544	2,210	125	260	171	370	150	150
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING												
926-0071 TRAINING EVAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES	G	77	C	--- ---	5,444	5,028	1,730	726	938	1,500	900	900
936-2005 ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING PROJECT	G	87	88	1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	600	600	600	600
938-0601 LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G	81	90	7,709 7,709	3,081	3,080	756	653	500	550	300	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,909 7,709	8,525	8,108	2,486	1,379	2,038	2,650	1,800	1,700
GRANTS				8,909 7,709	8,525	8,108	2,486	1,379	2,038	2,650	1,800	1,700
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				82,106 88,196	41,479	35,081	8,132	7,995	7,198	10,384	6,525	6,355
GRANTS				82,106 88,196	41,479	35,081	8,132	7,995	7,198	10,384	6,525	6,355
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	82	C	--- ---	1,163	434	349	687	439	400	375	250
930-0085 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	190	50	150	100
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	80	C	--- ---	2,695	2,119	700	349	490	350	450	300
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	395	275	300	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	3,858	2,553	1,049	1,036	1,514	1,075	1,275	850
GRANTS				--- ---	3,858	2,553	1,049	1,036	1,514	1,075	1,275	850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				--- ---	3,858	2,553	1,049	1,036	1,514	1,075	1,275	850
GRANTS				--- ---	3,858	2,553	1,049	1,036	1,514	1,075	1,275	850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date *before* December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,106 88,196	45,337	37,634	9,181	9,031	8,712	11,459	7,800	7,205
GRANTS				32,106 88,196	45,337	37,634	9,181	9,031	8,712	11,459	7,800	7,205
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
931-1090	G	78	89	4,009	2,767	2,482	481	285	158	411	100	200
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT				4,009								
936-5402	G	52	86	1,737	1,499	1,264	238	---	---	207	---	266
MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES				1,739								
936-5426	G	84	88	2,750	1,076	125	174	951	150	300	100	100
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI				1,250								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,496	5,342	3,871	893	1,236	308	918	200	566
				6,998								
GRANTS				8,496	5,342	3,871	893	1,236	308	918	200	566
				6,998								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF ENERGY												
936-5702	G	78	C	---	1,732	1,674	---	---	---	108	---	---
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT				---								
936-5709	G	79	92	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,282	850	1,000	1,302
BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY				---								
936-5724	G	80	92	30,250	10,776	8,722	596	1,293	350	710	350	720
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST				15,250								
936-5726	G	82	97	24,100	6,129	4,786	1,800	1,732	705	1,900	305	426
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION				7,600								
936-5734	G	87	92	17,000	---	---	---	---	446	400	345	300
ENERGY TRAINING				---								
936-5736	G	87	92	20,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	3,775	3,775
ENERGY RESEARCH AND ENTERPRISE				---								

*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, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-9997 MANPOWER AND ENERGY TRAINING	G	81	96	16,525 14,000	11,078	9,086	1,613	2,090	354	1,869	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				122,875 36,350	29,765	24,268	4,009	5,115	8,137	10,837	5,775	6,523
GRANTS				122,875 36,350	29,765	24,268	4,009	5,115	8,137	10,837	5,775	6,523
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
936-5517 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	82	90	6,115 6,115	2,513	1,584	855	324	532	850	700	840
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				6,115 6,115	2,513	1,584	855	324	532	850	700	840
GRANTS				6,115 6,115	2,513	1,584	855	324	532	850	700	840
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
936-5052 PROJECT REVIEW	G	84	C	--- ---	525	168	140	357	---	140	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	525	168	140	357	---	140	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	525	168	140	357	---	140	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												
936-1406 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	72	C	--- ---	3,611	2,374	818	1,038	225	600	800	800

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	3,611	2,374	818	1,033	225	600	800	800
GRANTS				--- ---	3,611	2,374	818	1,033	225	600	800	800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				137,486 49,963	41,756	32,265	6,715	8,070	9,202	13,345	7,475	8,729
GRANTS				137,486 49,963	41,756	32,265	6,715	8,070	9,202	13,345	7,475	8,729
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	80	C	--- ---	3,956	2,974	1,959	740	1,278	1,410	1,483	950
930-0023 TITLE IX PROGRAM	G	78	C	--- ---	1,314	867	456	542	400	300	400	300
930-0076 WOMENS OPPORTUNITIES	G	78	C	--- ---	100	100	94	---	---	---	---	---
930-0085 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS	G	80	C	--- ---	4,696	4,087	920	744	390	1,400	370	550
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	80	C	--- ---	5,739	4,737	499	525	185	200	200	---
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	76	C	--- ---	5,142	4,155	1,756	1,330	390	1,600	368	1,200
930-2256 SURVEYS AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	G	81	C	--- ---	1,449	1,449	288	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,321	3,000
GRANTS				--- ---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,321	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				--- ---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,321	3,000
GRANTS				--- ---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,821	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				137,486 49,963	64,152	50,634	12,687	12,001	11,845	18,255	10,296	11,729
GRANTS				137,436 49,963	64,152	50,634	12,687	12,001	11,845	18,255	10,296	11,729
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* /	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY													
OFFICE OF ENERGY													
936-5724 CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST		G	80	92	5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
GRANTS					5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
GRANTS					5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
GRANTS					5,100 4,035	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,096	1,000	1,732	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
INVESTMENT												
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	82	C	--- ---	8,400	7,130	---	1,270	---	---	9,660	500
940-2002 INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	85	C	--- ---	110	---	45	142	304	50	100	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	8,510	7,130	45	1,412	304	50	9,760	700
GRANTS				--- ---	110	---	45	142	304	50	100	200
LOANS				--- ---	8,400	7,130	---	1,270	---	---	9,660	500
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT												
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	82	85	800 800	600	502	---	40	---	58	---	---
940-0004 INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	70	88	8,100 8,100	2,600	350	1,500	2,250	1,800	2,000	1,500	1,500
940-0005 JOINT AGRICULTURE CONSULTATIVE CORPORATI	G	82	85	1,546 1,546	1,546	1,064	---	482	---	---	---	---
940-0008 DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	85	C	--- ---	203	---	---	203	769	300	500	750
940-0209 COOPERATIVE TO COOPERATIVE GRANTS	G	82	C	--- ---	776	146	400	292	130	500	130	400
940-0219 COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)	G	85	85	910 910	910	591	---	237	---	82	---	---
940-0220 WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS (WOCCU)	G	85	85	--- ---	950	380	---	570	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
940-0221	G	85	88	1,850	450	---	450	427	475	475	475	475
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)				1,850								
940-0222	G	85	85	---	710	---	---	707	---	---	---	---
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)				---								
940-0223	G	85	85	---	740	417	---	323	---	---	---	---
VOLUNTEERS FOR COOP ASST (VOCA)				---								
940-0225	G	85	85	---	780	390	---	390	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)				---								
940-0257	G	85	87	1,847	600	235	830	862	417	400	---	350
INTL. TRADE DEV. PROGRAM (NCBA)				1,847								
940-0330	G	86	89	2,145	---	---	741	370	717	686	686	686
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)				2,145								
940-0331	G	86	89	2,594	---	---	920	343	856	818	818	818
NATIONAL COOP BUSINESS ASSOC (NCBA)				2,594								
940-0332	G	86	89	2,612	---	---	902	425	874	836	836	836
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOC. (CUNA)				2,612								
940-0333	G	86	89	1,952	---	---	675	---	653	625	625	625
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)				1,952								
940-0334	G	86	89	2,300	---	---	780	304	200	476	---	---
VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS COOP ASST (VOCA)				2,300								
940-2028	G	85	C	---	378	---	---	378	650	300	750	750
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				26,656 26,656	11,243	4,075	7,198	8,603	7,541	7,556	6,320	7,190
GRANTS				26,656 26,656	11,243	4,075	7,198	8,603	7,541	7,556	6,320	7,190
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM REVIEW												
940-0001 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	82	C	--- ---	68	---	---	67	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	68	---	---	67	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	68	---	---	67	---	---	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				26,656 26,656	19,821	11,205	7,243	10,082	7,845	7,606	16,080	7,890
GRANTS				26,656 26,656	11,421	4,075	7,243	8,812	7,845	7,606	6,420	7,390
LOANS				--- ---	8,400	7,130	---	1,270	---	---	9,660	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,656 26,656	19,821	11,205	7,243	10,082	7,845	7,606	16,080	7,890
GRANTS				26,656 26,656	11,421	4,075	7,243	8,812	7,845	7,606	6,420	7,390
LOANS				--- ---	8,400	7,130	---	1,270	---	---	9,660	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT												
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	82	86	750 750	750	270	420	239	---	661	---	---
940-0004 INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	70	87	--- ---	300	---	---	300	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				750 750	1,050	270	420	539	---	661	---	---
GRANTS				750 750	1,050	270	420	539	---	661	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				750 750	1,050	270	420	539	---	661	---	---
GRANTS				750 750	1,050	270	420	539	---	661	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				750 750	1,050	270	420	539	---	661	---	---
GRANTS				750 750	1,050	270	420	539	---	661	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
INVESTMENT												
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	82	C	--- ---	5,350	350	---	---	---	2,000	2,340	3,000
940-2002 INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	85	C	--- ---	190	---	488	90	196	500	400	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	5,540	350	488	90	196	2,500	2,740	3,300
GRANTS				--- ---	190	---	488	90	196	500	400	300
LOANS				--- ---	5,350	350	---	---	---	2,000	2,340	3,000
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT												
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	82	86	5,180 5,180	4,780	3,259	400	1,172	---	749	---	---
940-0004 INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	70	88	56,155 56,155	43,875	38,792	4,260	6,586	3,760	4,000	3,760	4,500
940-0008 DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	85	C	--- ---	799	---	2,843	842	1,381	1,500	1,750	2,000
940-2005 FINANCIAL MARKETS	G	85	C	--- ---	610	---	559	416	250	600	600	500
940-2006 INVESTMENT PROMOTION/FEASABILITY STUDIES	G	85	C	--- ---	181	---	---	181	---	---	---	---
940-2028 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	85	C	--- ---	122	---	700	126	350	500	1,000	800
940-2029 COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY	G	85	C	--- ---	159	23	1,162	81	200	500	200	500
940-2038 TRAINING	G	85	C	--- ---	111	---	155	46	400	200	500	400

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
940-2039	G	85	85	239	239	---	---	239	---	---	---	---
PRIVATIZATION CONFERENCE				239								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				61,574	50,876	42,074	10,079	9,689	6,341	8,049	7,810	8,700
				61,574								
GRANTS				61,574	50,876	42,074	10,079	9,689	6,341	8,049	7,810	8,700
				61,574								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT												
910-0007	G	78	83	10,110	10,110	9,945	---	4	---	323	---	---
INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP				10,110								
940-1001	G	84	87	12,503	3,786	2,787	2,497	1,421	2,000	1,800	---	1,000
HOUSING THE URBAN POOR				12,503								
940-1002	G	84	87	11,070	2,225	1,471	2,118	1,650	2,000	2,000	---	1,000
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES				11,070								
940-1005	G	83	C	---	2,082	1,453	1,000	637	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								
940-1008	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	3,000
HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS				---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				33,683	18,203	15,656	5,615	3,712	5,000	5,123	4,750	6,000
				33,683								
GRANTS				33,683	18,203	15,656	5,615	3,712	5,000	5,123	4,750	6,000
				33,683								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM REVIEW												
940-0001	G	82	C	---	6,285	5,299	1,572	697	769	1,750	771	1,750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
CLevel of affort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	6,235	5,299	1,572	697	769	1,750	771	1,750
GRANTS				--- ---	6,235	5,299	1,572	697	769	1,750	771	1,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATOR												
940-5000 U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ABROAD	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	300	200	300	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	---	---	---	---	300	200	300	300
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	300	200	300	300
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				95,257 95,257	80,904	63,379	17,754	14,188	12,606	17,622	16,371	20,050
GRANTS				95,257 95,257	75,554	63,029	17,754	14,188	12,606	15,622	14,031	17,050
LOANS				--- ---	5,350	350	---	---	---	2,000	2,340	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				95,257 95,257	80,904	63,379	17,754	14,188	12,606	17,622	16,371	20,050
GRANTS				95,257 95,257	75,554	63,029	17,754	14,188	12,606	15,622	14,031	17,050
LOANS				--- ---	5,350	350	---	---	---	2,000	2,340	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE													
INVESTMENT													
940-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING		L	82	C	--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000
GRANTS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000
GRANTS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000
GRANTS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS					--- ---	29,500	3,106	15,400	8,240	13,600	4,000	---	4,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
938-XX25 INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	87	89	2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	450	125	---	---
938-XX26 WINROCK INTL LIVESTOCK CENTER (WI)	G	87	89	600 ---	---	---	---	---	180	100	360	---
938-XX30 LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	88	90	2,300 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
938-XX74 HEIFER PROJECT INTL (HPI)	G	88	90	1,350 1,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	---
938-XX75 INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (IVS)	G	88	90	2,400 2,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	725	---
938-XX77 AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)	G	88	90	1,020 1,020	---	---	---	---	---	---	340	---
938-XX78 AFRICARE	G	88	90	690 690	---	---	---	---	---	---	230	---
938-XX79 MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G	88	90	2,400 2,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---
938-XX84 INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC (IIDI)	G	88	90	400 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	---
938-XX86 SISTER CITIES INTL (SCI)	G	87	89	300 ---	---	---	---	---	100	---	200	---
938-0176 LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G	83	85	2,300 2,400	2,300	1,397	---	537	---	---	---	---
938-0200 SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDF)	G	83	85	4,500 4,500	4,500	3,302	---	1,118	---	436	---	---
938-0201 TECHNOSERVE, INC (TNS)	G	83	86	2,800 2,800	2,380	2,192	420	608	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-0248	G	84	86	2,300	1,575	1,330	725	515	---	345	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)				2,375								
938-0251	G	84	86	3,242	1,300	800	1,400	740	---	442	---	---
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)				3,243								
938-0258	G	85	87	2,675	450	---	425	482	425	400	---	---
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL				1,350								
938-0259	G	85	87	950	500	95	450	477	---	---	---	---
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC				950								
938-0260	G	85	87	2,325	800	145	725	715	725	800	---	---
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE				2,400								
938-0261	G	85	87	2,900	2,100	78	---	1,300	700	750	---	---
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)				2,900								
938-0265	G	85	87	2,000	335	78	335	347	335	300	---	---
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)				1,000								
938-0266	G	85	87	690	230	36	230	374	230	300	---	---
AFRICARE				690								
938-0267	G	85	89	3,009	1,009	398	---	611	825	500	1,400	---
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)				3,009								
938-0279	G	86	90	3,000	---	---	497	---	2,000	1,000	1,000	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/CDF				3,000								
938-0280	G	86	90	3,150	---	---	430	140	1,026	105	1,117	---
TECHNOSERVE, INCL (TNS)				3,150								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				49,401	17,479	9,851	5,637	7,964	6,996	5,603	7,772	---
				41,627								
GRANTS				49,401	17,479	9,851	5,637	7,964	6,996	5,603	7,772	---
				41,627								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
938-XXX1	G	87	89	1,500	---	---	---	---	365	100	365	---
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
938-XX63	G	87	89	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	---
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)				---								
938-XX67	G	87	89	450	---	---	---	---	---	---	175	---
EPISCOPAL CHURCH USA (ECUSA)				---								
938-XX73	G	83	90	3,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,085	---
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET				3,600								
938-XX76	G	88	90	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)				1,500								
938-0202	G	84	86	2,072	1,222	722	850	540	---	700	---	---
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)				2,200								
938-0205	G	83	85	---	975	865	---	110	---	---	---	---
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)				---								
938-0233	G	83	85	---	1,370	771	---	567	---	---	---	---
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)				---								
938-0240	G	84	87	887	587	240	300	382	160	100	---	---
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)				888								
938-0262	G	85	87	795	220	---	300	254	---	385	---	---
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)				825								
938-0263	G	85	87	1,300	400	140	400	475	500	500	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)				1,350								
938-0264	G	85	87	2,590	1,270	157	285	1,228	1,185	900	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)				2,700								

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				15,294 13,063	6,044	2,895	2,135	3,556	2,210	2,685	2,485	---
GRANTS				15,294 13,063	6,044	2,895	2,135	3,556	2,210	2,685	2,485	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
VITAMIN A												
933-0284 VITAMIN A	G	86	86	1,800 1,800	---	---	1,741	260	---	---	---	---
933-0502 SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G	86	86	34 34	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	---
933-0516 COOP AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE(CARE)	G	86	86	25 25	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				1,859 1,859	---	---	1,800	260	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				1,859 1,859	---	---	1,800	260	---	---	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION												
933-0230 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	G	81	C	11,118 11,539	6,010	3,930	2,708	2,661	2,000	3,200	2,700	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				11,118 11,539	6,010	3,930	2,708	2,661	2,000	3,200	2,700	---
GRANTS				11,118 11,539	6,010	3,930	2,708	2,661	2,000	3,200	2,700	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				77,672 68,088	29,533	16,676	12,280	14,441	11,206	11,488	12,957	---
GRANTS				77,672 68,088	29,533	16,676	12,280	14,441	11,206	11,488	12,957	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				77,672 68,088	29,533	16,676	12,280	14,441	11,206	11,488	12,957	---
GRANTS				77,672 68,088	29,533	16,676	12,280	14,441	11,206	11,488	12,957	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
938-0271 NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G	85	87	823 1,950	448	46	175	382	200	400	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				823 1,950	448	46	175	382	200	400	---	---
GRANTS				823 1,950	448	46	175	382	200	400	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
938-XX23 SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	87	89	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	472	200	650	---
938-XX31 AFR MED AND RESEARCH FDN (AMREF)	G	86	88	600 ---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
938-XX66 PROJECT HOPE (HOPE)	G	87	89	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	500	400	500	---
938-XX80 ADVENTIST DEV AND RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)	G	88	90	1,305 1,305	---	---	---	---	---	---	435	---
938-XX81 HELEN KELLER INTL (HKI)	G	88	90	1,950 1,950	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---
938-XX83 INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	88	90	825 825	---	---	---	---	---	---	275	---
938-0135 CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)	G	83	86	1,200 1,250	800	497	425	413	---	233	---	---
938-0193 PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	83	86	--- ---	1,200	1,130	150	220	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
936-0242	G	83	85	--- ---	350	266	---	49	---	---	---	---
PGM INTRO ADAPT CONTRACEPT TECH (PIACT)												
936-0249	G	84	86	2,050 2,150	1,550	950	500	700	---	420	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)												
936-0252	G	84	86	3,002 3,300	---	---	---	---	---	1,771	---	---
PROJECT HOPE												
936-0267	G	85	89	2,850 2,850	---	---	1,485	---	1,000	700	400	---
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)												
936-0269	G	85	87	1,900 1,950	650	374	600	586	600	800	---	---
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)												
936-0270	G	85	87	825 825	275	---	275	359	275	300	---	---
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)												
936-0273	G	85	87	1,200 1,305	365	34	400	331	400	500	---	---
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY												
936-0276	G	86	88	600 ---	---	---	200	35	213	---	200	---
AFRICAN MED/RES FOUND (AMREF)												
936-0282	G	86	88	3,000 3,000	---	---	400	60	400	---	400	---
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)												
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				26,307 20,710	5,190	3,251	4,435	2,753	3,860	5,624	3,460	---
GRANTS				26,307 20,710	5,190	3,251	4,435	2,753	3,860	5,624	3,460	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
936-XX64	G	87	89	--- ---	---	---	---	---	650	---	750	---
WORLD VISION RELIEF AGENCY (WVRO)												

*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, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	*• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-XX73	G	88	90	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET				1,500								
938-XX82	G	88	90	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)				600								
938-0235	G	82	85	---	1,351	911	---	440	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)				---								
938-0252	G	84	86	---	2,502	1,331	500	1,233	---	---	---	---
PROJECT HOPE				---								
938-0264	G	85	87	2,580	---	---	1,390	350	1,290	1,000	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)				2,580								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				4,680	3,853	2,242	1,890	2,023	1,940	1,000	1,950	---
				4,680								
GRANTS				4,680	3,853	2,242	1,890	2,023	1,940	1,000	1,950	---
				4,680								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL												
936-0500	G	85	86	---	470	142	---	328	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL				---								
936-0503	G	85	85	2,164	2,164	---	---	914	---	800	---	---
COOP FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CAR				2,340								
936-0505	G	85	85	690	690	34	---	211	---	200	---	---
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)				690								
936-0506	G	85	85	1,325	1,325	---	---	439	---	500	---	---
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)				1,325								
936-0508	G	85	85	888	888	26	---	408	---	250	---	---
ADVENTIST DEV RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)				888								

*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, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-0509	G	85	85	1,530 1,531	1,530	85	---	494	---	500	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)												
938-0510	G	85	85	1,025 1,026	1,025	29	---	582	---	300	---	---
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)												
938-0513	G	85	85	344 419	344	11	---	153	---	150	---	---
MINNESOTA INTO HEALTH VOLUNTEERS (MIHV)												
938-0514	G	85	85	474 474	474	14	---	184	---	150	---	---
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)												
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,440 8,693	8,910	341	---	3,713	---	2,850	---	---
GRANTS				8,440 8,693	8,910	341	---	3,713	---	2,850	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
938-0236	G	83	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	---
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT												
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				--- ---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	---
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				40,250 36,033	18,401	5,880	6,500	8,871	9,000	9,874	6,410	---
GRANTS				40,250 36,033	18,401	5,880	6,500	8,871	9,000	9,874	6,410	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,250 36,033	18,401	5,880	6,500	8,871	9,000	9,874	6,410	---
GRANTS				40,250 36,033	18,401	5,880	6,500	8,871	9,000	9,874	6,410	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
CHILD SURVIVAL												
938-0500 TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL	G	86	88	561 685	---	---	40	---	10,000	---	7,344	---
938-0501 INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	85	85	--- ---	442	---	---	274	---	---	---	---
938-0502 SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G	85	85	2,870 3,000	2,870	80	---	950	---	1,000	---	---
938-0504 INTERNATIONAL CHILD CARE (ICC)	G	85	85	408 408	408	12	---	184	---	150	---	---
938-0506 HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	85	85	200 200	200	81	---	119	---	44	---	---
938-0507 PROJECT HOPE (HOPE)	G	85	85	700 700	700	18	---	219	---	250	---	---
938-0508 ADVENTIST DEV RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)	G	86		--- ---	---	---	40	---	---	---	---	---
938-0515 CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	G	85	85	315 315	314	---	---	134	---	115	---	---
938-0516 COOP AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE(CARE)	G	86	86	2,125 2,125	---	---	1,300	195	---	---	---	---
938-0517 AFRICARE	G	86		--- ---	---	---	440	66	---	---	---	---
938-0518 WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G	86	86	700 700	---	---	680	102	---	---	---	---
938-0519 AFRICAN MEDICAL AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION	G	86		--- ---	---	---	750	110	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-0520 ESPERANCA, INC.	G	86		--- ---	---	---	550	82	---	---	---	---
938-0521 PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL	G	86		--- ---	---	---	900	135	---	---	---	---
938-0522 FOSTER PARENTS PLAN	G	86		--- ---	---	---	700	105	---	---	---	---
938-0523 CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	G	86		--- ---	---	---	440	66	---	---	---	---
938-0524 SAVE THE CHILDREN (SAVE)	G	86		--- ---	---	---	1,270	190	---	---	---	---
938-0526 PVO CHILD SURVIVAL OPERATIONS PROGRAM	G	86		--- ---	---	---	190	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				7,879 8,133	4,934	191	7,300	2,931	10,000	1,559	7,344	---
GRANTS				7,879 8,133	4,934	191	7,300	2,931	10,000	1,559	7,344	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				7,879 8,133	4,934	191	7,300	2,931	10,000	1,559	7,344	---
GRANTS				7,879 8,133	4,934	191	7,300	2,931	10,000	1,559	7,344	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,879 8,133	4,934	191	7,300	2,931	10,000	1,559	7,344	---
GRANTS				7,879 8,133	4,934	191	7,300	2,931	10,000	1,559	7,344	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
938-0244 OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)	G	84	86	16,800 16,800	8,433	1,308	485	2,835	---	3,025	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				16,800 16,800	8,433	1,308	485	2,835	---	3,025	---	---
GRANTS				16,800 16,800	8,433	1,308	485	2,835	---	3,025	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
938-XX23 SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	87	89	750 ---	---	---	---	---	428	200	250	---
938-XX25 INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	87	91	1,650 1,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---
938-0239 GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	83	86	--- ---	360	300	15	75	---	---	---	---
938-0277 GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA	G	86	89	375 375	---	---	250	40	---	150	---	---
938-0279 SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/CDF	G	86	90	5,500 5,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
938-0280 TECHNOSERVE, INCL (TNS)	G	86	90	3,000 3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				11,275 10,525	360	300	265	115	428	350	1,850	---
GRANTS				11,275 10,525	360	300	265	115	428	350	1,850	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
936-XX22	G	87	89	975	---	---	---	---	250	100	500	---
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)				---								
936-XX73	G	88	90	825	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	---
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET				825								
936-0253	G	84	86	---	630	385	340	383	---	---	---	---
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)				---								
936-0264	G	85	87	1,564	315	---	974	490	25	300	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)				1,535								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,364	945	385	1,314	873	275	400	750	---
				2,360								
GRANTS				3,364	945	385	1,314	873	275	400	750	---
				2,360								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR BUREAU				31,439	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
				29,685								
GRANTS				31,439	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
				29,685								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				31,439	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
				29,685								
GRANTS				31,439	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
				29,685								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST													
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT													
938-0250 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	G		84	C	3,368 ---	1,152	648	451	702	637	700	900	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					3,368 ---	1,152	648	451	702	637	700	900	---
GRANTS					3,368 ---	1,152	648	451	702	637	700	900	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)													
938-XX62 FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G		87	89	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	750	300	750	---
938-XX85 WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)	G		88	90	1,005 1,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	335	---
938-0177 YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G		83	85	2,200 2,300	2,200	1,350	---	695	---	310	---	---
938-0211 ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G		83	85	--- ---	650	557	---	93	---	---	---	---
938-0241 CENTER EDUC DEV POP ACTIVITIES (CEDPA)	G		83	85	--- ---	350	253	---	97	---	---	---	---
938-0249 SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G		84	86	1,350 1,350	750	461	600	484	---	389	---	---
938-0259 INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G		85	87	500 500	---	---	---	---	400	500	---	---
938-0267 COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G		85	89	10,641 2,641	2,209	---	215	821	275	500	200	---
938-0268 WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)	G		85	87	2,005 1,005	335	---	335	365	335	300	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-0278	G	86	88	1,375	---	---	625	80	625	850	625	---
YMCA OF THE USA				2,125								
938-0279	G	86	90	5,500	---	---	1,594	---	---	600	500	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/CDF				5,500								
938-0280	G	86	90	3,000	---	---	570	---	124	600	104	---
TECHNOSERVE, INCL (TNS)				3,000								
938-0283	G	86	88	600	---	---	200	30	201	150	200	---
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)				600								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				31,676	6,494	2,621	4,139	2,665	2,710	4,499	2,714	---
				20,026								
GRANTS				31,676	6,494	2,621	4,139	2,665	2,710	4,499	2,714	---
				20,026								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
938-XX67	G	87	89	450	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---
EPISCOPAL CHURCH USA (ECUSA)				---								
938-XX73	G	83	90	1,615	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	---
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET				1,615								
938-0212	G	83	85	---	749	561	25	213	---	---	---	---
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)				---								
938-0235	G	82	85	---	8,768	7,127	---	1,214	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)				---								
938-0254	G	84	87	500	325	155	175	185	175	100	---	---
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE USA (ECUSA)				500								
938-0255	G	84	84	---	250	180	---	60	---	---	---	---
FUND FOR MULTNATL MGT EDUCATION (FMME)				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-0256	G	84	86	--- ---	200	190	100	31	---	---	---	---
NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)												
938-0263	G	85	87	1,950 900	350	---	300	350	200	5	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)												
938-0264	G	85	87	1,031 930	915	---	116	915	---	15	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)												
938-0271	G	86		--- ---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)												
938-0272	G	85	88	3,550 1,800	600	100	550	587	500	400	500	---
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)												
938-0281	G	86	88	450 450	.---	---	150	---	150	---	150	---
SALESIAN SOCIETY, INC.												
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				9,546 6,195	12,157	8,313	1,441	3,555	1,025	620	815	---
GRANTS				9,546 6,195	12,157	8,313	1,441	3,555	1,025	620	815	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
932-0136	G	46	82	--- ---	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
938-0238	G	83	C	40,689 ---	22,089	---	5,750	---	500	8,000	2,500	---
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT												
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				40,689 ---	148,947	117,408	5,750	---	500	8,000	2,500	---
GRANTS				40,689 ---	148,947	117,408	5,750	---	500	8,000	2,500	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

800

CLevel 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.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* /	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM POLICY AND EVALUATION													
938-0600		G	82	C	---	1,585	1,169	486	570	500	600	500	---
EVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION					---								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	1,585	1,169	486	570	500	600	500	---
					---								
GRANTS					---	1,585	1,169	486	570	500	600	500	---

LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR BUREAU					85,279	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
					26,221								
GRANTS					85,279	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
					26,221								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					35,279	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
					26,221								
GRANTS					85,279	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
					26,221								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
					---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST													
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD													
938-ASHA AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	G		59	C	--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
GRANTS					--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
GRANTS					--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
GRANTS					--- ---	451,109	417,641	33,495	26,421	35,000	15,000	20,000	---
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
938-1335	G	85	85	6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER				6,000								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
GRANTS				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR BUREAU				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
GRANTS				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
GRANTS				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR												
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
936-5838	G	81	88	36,000	25,209	16,677	4,316	---	4,000	9,500	4,000	5,300
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I				36,000								
936-5842	G	81	C	36,402	23,957	14,701	5,714	2,728	5,362	5,500	5,362	5,100
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH				36,402								
936-5843	G	81	C	2,803	2,288	1,892	295	173	300	325	300	350
STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY				2,803								
936-5844	G	85	C	19,000	2,000	56	4,785	555	5,000	2,500	5,000	2,500
US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH				19,000								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
				94,205								
GRANTS				94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
				94,205								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR BUREAU				94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
				94,205								
GRANTS				94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
				94,205								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
				94,205								
GRANTS				94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
				94,205								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

A.I.D. Contributions to Economic Assistance and Progress in the Developing Countries 1981-1985

INTRODUCTION

At a time of economic instability in developing countries in general and a development crisis in Africa, there is a tendency to question: (1) whether there has been any socio-economic progress at all in the Third World, and (2) whether taxpayers' dollars spent through the U. S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) have actually helped improve conditions in the countries it assists in recent years.

The answer is yes the third world has made significant socio-economic progress and A.I.D.'s programs have contributed substantially to this progress.

In Africa, a continent hard hit by drought and famine over the last five years, A.I.D. has played the lead role in combatting famine in the sub-Saharan countries. Without U.S. food aid, an estimated 20 million people would not have survived.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D. assistance has been vital to avoiding economic collapse in several key countries in this hemisphere. In Central America, a spiraling economic decline was reversed and economic growth restored.

In Asia, food production has increased rapidly in most A.I.D.-assisted countries and population growth rates have declined sharply in East Asia.

In the Near East, A.I.D. assistance has encouraged regional stability and has contributed to a major decline in infant mortality in A.I.D.-assisted countries.

The following is a non-technical, summary review of socio-economic trends in countries receiving A.I.D. economic assistance 1/ and illustrates with specific country examples how A.I.D. has contributed to these trends. The chapters cover significant socio-economic problems of the developing countries and programs of special concern to the United States. Also provided are additional examples of A.I.D. "success stories," by geographic region and centrally funded programs.

As reflected in A.I.D.'s strategic plan the key socio-economic problems A.I.D. has been addressing and the long-term targets which we, along with other donors, continue to help developing countries achieve are:

1/ Including Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, and P.L. 480 food assistance.

-- economic growth: attain an annual real rate of growth of per capita income of not less than 2%;

-- hunger: achieve the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) critical level of caloric intake for at least 90% of the population in each assisted country. Reduce the percentage of children under age five who suffer from chronic and severe undernourishment to less than 20%;

-- disease and early death: reduce infant mortality to less than 75/1,000 live births; for children 1-4, reduce mortality to less than 10/1,000; for the population as a whole, achieve a level of life expectancy at birth of 60 years;

-- lack of access to education: increase primary school enrollment to 90% for boys and girls, with 70% of the age group completing at least four years of schooling; provide skills training compatible with development requirements; and

-- unmanageable population pressures: enable access for at least 80% of couples to a wide range of acceptable voluntary family planning services, thus enabling them to make their own decisions. Abortion is not considered an acceptable method of family planning.

These are minimum standards -- challenging for some A.I.D. recipients, already attained by a few. Although the intensity of basic problems varies by country and region, in all recipient countries one or more of these problems remain significant. A.I.D. development strategies are tailored to those selected problems that are most acute in a given country. We expect many of the countries we are assisting in particular problem areas to reach these standards by the year 2000.

It must be emphasized that A.I.D. is only one contributor to the development process. Primary responsibility for overcoming development obstacles lies with the developing countries themselves. Total Organization for Economic and Cultural Development (OECD) concessional assistance to all developing countries is less than two percent of their gross national products (GNPs). A.I.D. provides less than a quarter of that assistance. Therefore, to achieve maximum impact from U.S. bilateral aid to individual countries and U.S. contributions to the programs of multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the regional development bank, we have, in recent years, focused greater attention on the establishment of global development policies and priorities. For example, in the last five years, we have succeeded in putting policy reform and market-led development squarely on the development agenda of most donors and recipients around the world. This effort has had an incontestable impact as many countries have adopted major

macro-economic and sectoral policy reforms (e.g., currency devaluation, price deregulation, market liberalization). However, the impact of policy reforms is much more difficult to measure than the impact of individual projects and often cannot be attributed to the efforts of any single donor.

Finally, it is important to note that U.S. economic assistance is provided within the context of U.S. security and political objectives. A fuller and more detailed assessment of the results of U.S. economic assistance would also need to include some mode of measuring the political and security impact of U.S. assistance, impact which by its very nature is extremely difficult, if not impossible to quantify.

I. Economic Growth

Given the 100% increase in the price of oil in 1979, prolonged recession in industrial economies, historically high real interest rates and more trade barriers in the developed world, it is not surprising that the economies of developing countries are best characterized by decline rather than growth during the 1981-1985 period. Asia and the Near East are the regions where most A.I.D.-assisted countries enjoyed positive real per capita growth rates, and where all A.I.D.-assisted countries averaged together exceeded A.I.D.'s target of 2% real per capita growth per year. In this environment, a major focus of A.I.D. has been to assist countries which were in serious trouble to achieve economic stabilization and to make the necessary economic policy adjustments to move back on the path to growth.

Countries in which significant progress has been made in adopting policy and institutional changes necessary for growth include the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Zambia, Zaire, Bangladesh and Israel. A.I.D.'s contribution to the progress of these countries has varied but, in the aggregate, included balance-of-payments support to keep economies from shrinking until adjustments could be carried out to move them toward self-sustaining growth and policy analysis to help identify the crucial changes which needed to be made and how they should be instituted.

For example, in the 1970s, Costa Rica began to borrow heavily abroad to finance its growing public sector. That bubble burst in July 1981, when the country was forced to suspend principal and interest payments on its foreign debt. A.I.D., in close coordination with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and later the World Bank, began an extensive macro-economic policy dialogue with the Costa Rican government to help them identify the policy reforms which were necessary for economic recovery. The Costa Rican government agreed to reduce its fiscal deficit, unify its exchange rate, and free its economy. A.I.D. supported the economy in the interim with $550 million in economic assistance from 1981

through 1985. The results have been impressive. The fiscal deficit was cut from 14.1% of gross domestic product (GDP) to 1.5%, and the government is divesting itself of many parastatal organizations. The GDP, after falling by 9.2% in 1980-82, grew by 10.6% in 1983-85. The inflation rate dropped from 108% in 1982 to 11% in 1985. Exports of non-traditional products to markets outside Central America rose by 31% in 1984 and 24% in 1985.

We believe there are additional trends which hold great promise for future economic growth. In Latin America, where we have encouraged a shift in the share of GDP away from government and toward the private sector, we are beginning to see results. For the 13 A.I.D.-assisted Latin American countries during the 1980-1985 period, the ratio of central government spending to GDP, which had risen from 15.5% in 1970 to 20.6% in 1980, actually fell to 18.7% in 1984. The fall would have been even sharper if one were to exclude foreign debt interest payments, which became an important expenditure item during the 1980s. For the Latin American countries, where A.I.D. has not had a program or has been recently phased out, the trend continues to rise. In Africa, 16 countries have reduced government expenditures and budget deficits, 10 have devalued their currencies, and 15 are in the process of privatizing government-owned enterprises.

Economic Assistance to Central America

When the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America ("Kissinger Commission") began its deliberations in mid-1983, Central America was in deep crisis. El Salvador and Guatemala were threatened by leftist insurgencies. The region since 1978 had experienced an economic decline of 12%. Some $1.5 billion in capital flight had left the region during 1980-82; investment had dried up, and the region (excluding Nicaragua) faced an external debt of $10 billion. Unemployment was soaring, there were over 500,000 refugees and displaced persons in the region, and social conditions and services, never very strong in several countries, were deteriorating rapidly. In only three countries - Costa Rica, Honduras and Belize - had presidents come to power in open and honest democratic elections, and human rights abuses abounded in Guatemala and El Salvador as well as Nicaragua.

The Kissinger Commission made more than 30 major recommendations, only three of which involved military assistance. The rest addressed basic and chronic economic, social and political problems of the region. These recommendations formed the core of President Reagan's Central American Initiative (CAI), which proposed $8.4 billion of U.S. economic assistance over the next five years to achieve economic stabilization, lay the foundation for substantially increased and sustainable economic growth, spread the benefits of growth more broadly, and strengthen democratic institution and processes. Through FY 1986, $2.5

billion of U.S. concessional economic assistance has been committed under the Central American Initiative.

The basic goals of U.S. economic assistance are the same among all the Central American countries, although the specific economic and social activities financed vary according to local conditions and needs. The bulk of Economic Support Funds (ESF) and P.L. 480 assistance has been aimed at maintaining the level of essential imports for the productive private sector, halting (and then reversing) economic decay, and preventing unemployment from worsening. ESF also has financed restoration of damaged infrastructure and maintained vital social services in El Salvador.

Equity concerns have also been a major focus. Major efforts are well under way in basic health, child survival, primary and vocational education, and low-cost housing, as well as programs for the economically displaced and the small entrepreneur and a region-wide scholarship program.

These economic assistance efforts have begun to show significant results, despite the fact that the CAI is not quite two years old. The severe economic slide of the early 1980s has been reversed in every country except Guatemala (where prospects have brightened with the new government). Capital flight has been halted, non-traditional exports are expanding rapidly in most countries, primary school enrollments are increasing, and infant mortality is decreasing more rapidly than anticipated. Democratically elected governments, committed to human rights improvements, are in place in every country except Nicaragua.

II. Hunger

America's most visible attack on hunger in the third world during the 1981-85 period was our response to the Africa famine. Without exaggeration one can state that as many as 20 million people in Africa are alive today because the United States supplied the right type of emergency food assistance, when it was needed, and in sufficient amount to reverse starvation and malnourishment.

The 1984-85 harvests in Africa were almost universally below normal. Some countries were enduring the second, third, and even fourth or more consecutive years of drought. In the 20 countries hardest hit, the lives of 30 million people were seriously threatened. In FY 1985 alone, total U.S. Government food aid, emergency relief, and recovery assistance to these countries in sub-Saharan Africa was valued at $1.2 billion dollars and included more than 3 million metric tons of food - almost half the worldwide food aid to Africa. Private American churches, schools, corporations and voluntary organizations contributed an additional $168 million and staffed many of the feeding centers.

While our response to famine was and continues to be an important humanitarian act, throughout the Third World the quantity and quality of food consumed remains inadequate. The long-run solution to hunger in most A.I.D.-assisted countries is tied to improvements in agricultural production and distribution. Agricultural development is the key to improving rural incomes, providing local foodstuffs at reasonable prices, and providing the purchasing power to buy agricultural products from other countries.

Food production per capita during 1983-85 increased over 8% in A.I.D.-assisted countries in Asia, and has been roughly equal to 1976-78 levels in the Near East and Latin America where caloric supplies exceed the FAO's daily nutritional requirements. Africa was less able to feed itself in 1983-85 in part due to drought conditions and, as would be expected, per capita caloric supply has also decreased.

FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPITA*
Base: 1976-1978 Average = 100

	AVERAGE 1983-1985
TOTAL REGION:	
Africa (non-Sahel)	91.6
Africa (Sahel)	79.7
Africa Total	88.5
Asia	108.4
Near East	100.0
Latin America	99.3
Total AID Assisted Countries	101.9

PER CAPITA DAILY CALORIE SUPPLY
AS % OF NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENT

	1970	1980	1982
TOTAL REGION:			
Africa (non-Sahel)	96.3	90.7	90.5
Africa (Sahel)	91.2	92.4	90.7
Africa Total	94.9	91.1	90.5
Asia	90.2	92.6	96.4
Near East	103.5	116.9	120.0
Latin America	100.0	103.5	104.5
Total AID Assisted Countries	91.9	97.9	99.8

*All tables in this report are based on population-weighted averages.

The principal constraints to agricultural development are poor agricultural policies which provide disincentives to farmers and the lack of more productive crop varieties. A.I.D. programs have focussed on these two areas over the 1981-85 period.

In Africa, where per capita agricultural production has been declining over the past two decades and the recent drought has played havoc, we are seeing some encouraging signs in the policy area. An assessment of overall policy environment in 25 African countries rated each country's policy environment as poor, fair, good, or excellent. The number of countries which had poor policies decreased from 52% in 1980 to 12% in 1985, while those with policies considered good or excellent increased from 32% in 1980 to 68% in 1985. Some of these changes are in direct response to specific interventions by A.I.D.. For example, in Zambia, A.I.D. has conducted a long and faithful policy dialogue in the agricultural sector. In the past two years, the Zambian Government has reversed its long-standing policy of undervaluing agricultural products, freeing most commodity prices while increasing the price of maize, the staple food crop. Farmers responded to these incentives, and for the first time in a decade, Zambia is nearing food self-sufficiency.

Development of more productive crop varieties through agriculture research has been exceedingly cost-effective in increasing agriculture production in South and East Asia, where "Green Revolution" semi-dwarf wheat and rice varieties are now in common usage. In part due to the success of the worldwide network of International Agriculture Research Centers (IARCs), whose budgets are supported 25% by A.I.D., modern varieties now cover 115 million hectares or half the total plantings of wheat and rice in the developing world. In recent years A.I.D.-recipient countries such as India and Indonesia have begun to feed themselves. The IARCs' work on other commodities is also beginning to pay off. New maize varieties have spread to over 6 million hectares in developing countries, new bean varieties are spreading, improved potato clones are being used and new cowpeas varieties are being grown by African farmers.

A.I.D.'s emphasis on agricultural technology transfer is not limited to research. In Sudan, beginning in late 1983 with the release of a hybrid sorghum seed (HD-1) by the Government of Sudan, A.I.D. approved the use of local currency to multiply this seed, which yields 2-4 times that of local varieties. Production of HD-1 rose from 3 metric tons in 1983 to 1,300 tons this past year (1985) with half of this production coming from 11 small private sector seed companies. Two of the firms received local currency funding from the Sudan Government and A.I.D., and several of the firms received assistance from a U.S. seed development specialist.

A.I.D. also provided 7.5 tons of local sorghum/millet seed for use by drought victims of Western Sudan. With high quality seeds readily available (and of course, good rains), Sudan produced over a one million ton grain surplus this past year.

PL 480 Food Assistance

A.I.D.'s use of emergency P.L. 480 food assistance to save lives during the Africa famine has already been noted. However, P.L. 480 food assistance is also provided in less dire circumstances to aid countries with food deficits. Hunger and malnutrition due to food deficits is a humanitarian concern as well as a constraint on productivity. Between 1981-85, the United States provided 21.7 million metric tons of Title I food aid valued at $4.4 billion to developing countries. This assistance has an impact greater than the value of the food since not only does the food alleviate hunger, but local currency generated from the sale of Title I commodities (approximately another $4.4 billion) is targeted to help finance critical development projects. A major focus of A.I.D.'s efforts has been to maximize the developmental impact of P.L. 480 food assistance. As part of P.L. 480 Title I agreements, recipient countries agree to take certain self-help measures (usually agriculture policy reforms) which will lead to their increased ability to feed their own people.

Title I food aid to Bangladesh has been used to encourage changes in agriculture policies, improved food security planning and greater private sector activity to stimulate economic development. Self-help measures have led to important food price changes (higher prices to farmers and reduced consumer subsidies) and to the divestiture by the government of certain soybean oil refineries and major portion of government-owned textile facilities. In addition, generated local currencies have been used to help finance irrigation projects which have added about 300,000 acres to year-round cultivation.

Between 1981-85, the United States donated to less developed countries (LDCs) over 11 million metric tons of P.L. 480 Title II food commodities, valued at nearly $2.5 billion. Two-thirds of this amount was used for developmental activities such as Food for Work, Maternal and Child Feeding, School Feeding, and other child feeding programs which reached 317 million people.

Food for Work has been a significant income supplement for people in extreme economic need, especially women heads of household. In Lesotho, a Food for Work program has provided 11,400 person years of employment annually, reaching over 25% of adult women who spend nine weeks a year working on such projects. In India, Food for Work is providing about 71 days of employment per recipient per year, or about 21% of a household's annual employment.

Food for Work programs help to improve rural social and productive infrastructure. In Lesotho, food aid has constructed a sizeable portion of the unpaved roads in the country and most of the improved trails which are the principal means of access to many mountain areas.

Maternal and Child Feeding programs not only provide food supplements to pregnant and lactating women and at-risk children, but also encourage utilization of health services and knowledge of proper health care practices. Their positive effects are clear.

- In Haiti, a before/after analysis of participants showed that 82% increased their weight-for-age after four months in the program.

- Information from all evaluations demonstrates that food programs increase utilization of health services and knowledge of proper health care practices. In Senegal, participating mothers were more likely to return to the centers than non-participants for post-natal visits, and a higher percentage of their children were vaccinated against measles.

- Strong health and nutrition education components for mothers appeared to make a real difference in improving both the knowledge and the child care practices of participant mothers. The results of the Morocco program show that all program mothers knew how to read and discuss program weight charts, demonstrating an understanding of the relationship between food and growth. In Senegal, participant mothers were two times as likely to give malaria prophylaxis to their children than mothers not enrolled.

School feeding programs have important effects on school enrollment and attendance, especially for girls, and on cognitive development for both boys and girls. In Haiti, a two-year longitudinal study of School Feeding performance revealed that the program acts as a nutritional "safety net" for participants in the face of deteriorating environment. That is, while the nutritional status of non-participants worsened in the second year of the program, the malnourished children in the program held their own. A study in India found an association between school feeding and enrollment, especially for girls and scheduled castes.

III. Disease and Early Death

To monitor progress in reducing disease and early death, our best overall indicator is infant mortality, that is, the number of deaths of infants between birth and one year of age out of every 1,000 live births in that year. A.I.D. has set a goal of reducing infant mortality to 75 per 1,000 by the year 2000. Infant

mortality in the United States in 1985 was 10.6 per 1,000. Progress toward this goal in A.I.D.-assisted countries is summarized in this table:

Infant Mortality
(Data from A.I.D. Office of Population and Bureau of Census)

	1970	1980	1985	Average Annual Decline 70/80	80/85
Africa (non-Sahel)	130.1	111.5	100.4	-1.71	-2.63
Africa (Sahel)	163.1	147.9	138.0	-1.08	-1.75
Africa Total	142.7	121.8	108.1	-1.77	-2.98
Asia	132.6	115.7	99.5	-1.51	-3.78
Near East	125.7	108.0	81.7	-1.69	-6.98
Latin America	105.2	80.2	72	-3.01	-2.70
Total AID Assisted Countries	132.3	114.2	97.8	-1.63	-3.88

Progress in meeting our goal of 75/1,000 has accelerated in the last five years from an average annual decline of 1.6% in 1970/80 to about 3.9% in 1980/85. Latin America has already achieved the target (on average, some countries are much higher) and the Near East is very close to the target. All regions except the Sahel are likely to achieve our target by the year 2000 if present progress is maintained.

A.I.D. has had active primary health care and child survival programs which contribute to declines in infant mortality in all regions of the world. A major A.I.D. focus since 1983 has been the use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) to reduce infant mortality due to diarrhea. Working closely with United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF), A.I.D. has provided most of the donor resources for the ORT/Child Survival campaign. Results are already impressive. Between 1983-85, the number of countries with national diarrheal disease control programs has doubled. Today, more than 95% of the developing world's population lives in countries with these programs. Access to oral rehydration solution (ORS - a mixture of salt, sugar and essential minerals which dissolved in water provides the optimum solution for replacement of liquids lost during episodes of diarrhea) has increased from 6% to almost 33%, and annual ORS production from 60 to 250 million packets. The great majority of these packets are being produced in 45 developing countries. In a few countries, diarrheal mortality has already been decreased by 40%-50% through widespread use of ORT; in many more countries, diarrheal mortality in hospitals has decreased more than 50%. For example in Egypt where we supported the extension and rehabilitation of rural and urban health facilities and trained health workers for a number of years, and in 1981 helped finance large oral rehydration therapy

program, the infant mortality rate has declined in project areas from 113 per 1,000 in 1981 to 66 per 1,000 in 1985.

A.I.D. has hosted two worldwide conferences with some 1,800 participants to promote ORT and has now targeted 22 countries for intensive five year Child Survival programs emphasizing ORT and immunization.

In Zaire, we have helped raise immunization coverage from 10% of the nation in 1982 to 25% of the nation in 1985. In October 1985, A.I.D. launched a major new project in Ecuador designed to reduce infant mortality by dramatically increasing immunization coverage and use of ORT. The project began with a three-day intensive national mobilization campaign to immunize children under five. Initial results suggest that some 400,000 children were vaccinated.

A.I.D. has also been involved in several exciting developments in health not intimately tied to infant mortality. In the Volta River Basin in Africa, A.I.D. has been the major donor since 1974 in an international donor effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo and Benin. In some West African communities, one out of five adults lost sight from this disease. A recent evaluation of this program estimates that 27,000 cases of blindness have been prevented over the past decade, and the prevalence of infection has dropped from 90% to 50% in the past two years and is expected to continue to drop sharply. In addition, once uninhabitable fertile land is returning to production.

Our support for biomedical research is paying significant dividends. The incidence of malaria has been increasing rapidly in developing countries as mosquitos have acquired resistence to DDT and other commonly used insecticides. A.I.D. has invested for many years in the development of vaccines against malaria, a goal many researchers thought could not be achieved.

A.I.D.-funded researchers have now developed two prototype vaccines that are ready for human trials and hold significant promise. We are also supporting the testing of new vaccines for measles, whooping cough, typhoid, cholera, and rotavirus.

IV. Lack of Access to Education

Great strides have been made in providing universal primary education in developing countries.

Our principal indicator for monitoring progress in education is primary school enrollment ratios - gross total enrollment of all ages at the primary school level as a percentage of respective primary school-age population. The ratio may exceed 100% if older

children are also receiving primary school education. A.I.D. has set a goal of increasing primary school enrollment ratios to 90% by the year 2000. Progress toward this goal in all A.I.D.-assisted countries is summarized in this table.

Primary School Enrollment Ratio

	1970	1980	1983	Estimates of Continuous Growth Rates Per Year (%) 70-80	80-83
Africa (non-Sahel)	65.6	78.7	86.7	2.02	4.85
Africa (Sahel)	27	35.1	38.8	2.91	5.00
Africa Total	54.9	66.5	73.2	2.12	4.80
Asia	71.1	73.1	79.4	0.90	1.50
Near East	82.5	85.1	89.1	0.34	2.25
Latin America	87.4	93.9	96.3	0.79	1.30
Total AID Assisted Countries	72.0	78.4	81.3	0.94	1.80

In the 28 countries with A.I.D.'s largest education programs, per capita enrollment ratios on average have increased 7.4 years (from 71.9 to 79.3) from 1980 to 1983, almost three times faster than during the previous decade.

A.I.D. education activities over the past five years have been concentrated in relatively few countries in Africa, Latin America, and the Near East. These have tended to be countries most in need. For example, in Egypt, we have a major construction project under way to provide 620 new schools (over 5,000 classrooms) in rural areas where the nearest school is at least 5 kilometers away. To date, 251 schools and 2,000 classrooms have been completed, and two new schools are being completed each week. Enrollment in the rural communities where schools have been completed has increased 13% overall, with an even higher increase in female enrollment. In a small sample of villages studied intensively, the enrollment rate for females in first grade increased from 49% to 95% with the opening of new, closer schools.

As a result of a program begun in 1979 to provide at least four years of improved primary education to rural children in a target area of the Dominican Republic, over 1,400 classrooms have been constructed; 30 teacher guides were developed based on a new curriculum; 5,000 teachers were trained in their use; and education materials were purchased for 83 schools. Recent data from the target area show higher advancement rates (from 156 per 1,000 to 441 per 1,000 students promoted to the 5th grade), increased access (enrollment rates increased from 81% to 94%), and a reduction in dropout and repetition rates.

A.I.D. has also made a concerted effort in recent years to increase the total pool of trained manpower available in recipient countries by expanding participant training programs. Increased numbers of well-trained technicians, scientists, administrators, and managers are needed to address problems of economic growth, hunger, disease and early death, lack of education and unmanageable population pressure. The total number of A.I.D.-financed participants trained in the United States increased by 60% (from 7,844 to 12,542) from 1981-1985. The percentage of female participants increased from 16% to 20%. Over 56,000 participants were trained between 1980 and 1985.

V. Unmanageable Population Pressure

Widespread fertility declines in the developing world, which began in the 1970s, have continued into the 1980s. Crude birth rates (the number of live births per one thousand population) continue their downward trend in A.I.D.-assisted countries in all regions except Africa.

Crude Birth Rates

	1970	1980	1985	Estimates of Continuous Growth Rates Per Year (%) 70-80	80-85
Africa (non-Sahel)	48.6	49.1	49.1	0.11	0.00
Africa (Sahel)	47.1	47.2	46.9	0.02	-0.15
Africa Total	48.2	48.6	48.5	0.10	-0.05
Asia	42.2	36.5	34.3	-1.61	-1.55
Near East	40.0	36.0	33.7	-1.16	-1.65
Latin America	37.6	33.3	31.5	-1.34	-1.43
Total AID Assisted Countries	42.2	37.5	35.7	-1.31	-1.23

Population growth rates still vary widely from country to country, and a number of countries have not yet experienced declines. In general, growth rates have declined sharply in East Asia and in most of Latin America during the past decade. Growth rates have not declined significantly in Africa and parts of the Middle East where death rates have continued to decline while birth rates remain high.

A.I.D. has set a target of enabling access for at least 80% of couples to a wide range of voluntary family planning services. A.I.D.-assisted family planning programs have had a marked impact on access to family planning services and the number of modern contraceptive users. For example, in Zimbabwe, an A.I.D. population project has been instrumental in increasing the use of modern contraceptives dramatically since the beginning of the

project in 1982 - from 50,000 in 1982, to 272,000 in 1984, and an estimated 400,000 in 1985. Zimbabwe now has the highest rate of family planning, some 39%, in all of sub-Saharan Africa.

In Indonesia, A.I.D.'s Family Planning and Development Services project and associated A.I.D.-supported programs have made significant contributions to the development of a highly effective family planning program. The results have been spectacular. The crude birth rate dropped from 41/1,000 population in 1970, to 35/1,000 in 1980, to 28/1,000 in 1985. The contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 4% in 1972, to 35% in 1981, to 61% in 1984.

A.I.D.'s population research activities have helped support the development of NORPLANT^{R}, the first significantly new technology in contraception in more than a decade. In November 1983, Finland became the first country to grant the drug official registration. Clinical trials are under way in the United States, paving the way for approval by the Food and Drug Administration and distribution overseas.

SUCCESS STORIES
AFRICA

African Regional: African Child Survival Initiative, (698-0421), $89 million, 1981-1991. The African Child Survival Initiative is the largest child survival project funded by A.I.D., and A.I.D.'s largest health project in Africa. Because of the initiative's continuing success, A.I.D. has increased its funding from $37 million to $89 million and extended the program through 1991.

The African Child Survival Initiative provides for technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta to 13 sub-Saharan governments, thereby greatly strengthening their capabilities to deliver selected primary health care activities to 32 million children under five years of age. African nations served include Nigeria, Zaire, Togo, Liberia, Central African Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Congo, Swaziland, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Burundi.

The Child Survival Initiative exemplifies the kind of donor coordination needed to carry-out large scale projects. While the CDC is the lead implementor of the project, a number of key agencies are involved in the initiative, including the World Health Organization/African Regional Office (WHO/AFRO), the Peace Corps, UNICEF, as well as several European developmental organizations.

The Child Survival Initiative seeks to reduce children's deaths caused by vaccine-preventable diseases, diarrheal dehydration and malaria. To meet its objectives it focuses on providing immunization, diarrheal disease control (including use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)) and malaria treatment. Moreover, the initiative develops the management capabilities and support strategies of health education, training, health information systems and operational research in participating countries.

The practical accomplishments of the Child Survival Initiative are impressive: In Lesotho, in 1986, over 65% of the population under two years of age was fully immunized and over 3,000 health workers were trained in the use of ORT. In Liberia, in 1986, the program embarked on a nationwide immunization campaign and administered over 300,000 doses of vaccine to mothers and young children in just one week. The program has also trained 990 clinical staff in 13 Liberian counties in vaccination techniques, logistics and program techniques. Moreover, the project is supplying vaccines, oral rehydration salts and chloroquine throughout the country. In Zaire, the project achieved its geographic coverage target of 60% of the total

population of Zaire in three years, one year ahead of schedule. In Togo, more vaccines were given to children in the first six months of 1985 than during all of 1984. Overall, the Africa Child Survival Initiative trained 1,650 health workers from 1981-1984 and more than 5,000 in 1985 alone. The Initiative has also funded 33 operational research projects.

The African Child Survival Initiative has been a real success -- saving the lives of countless numbers of African children and strengthening the capabilities of participating African governments to provide primary health care.

Lesotho: Rural Water and Sanitation (VWSS) Project (632-0088), $12.1 million, 1979-1988. Clean water and basic sanitation are luxuries taken for granted in the developed countries. The Rural Water and Sanitation Project was designed to improve the technical and operational capacity of the Village Water Supply Section (VWSS) of the Lesotho Ministry of Rural Development. The project involves the installation of community water supply systems, the rehabilitation of existing failed water systems, and the construction of sanitary latrines. To date, the project has provided a reliable source of clean water to over 370 rural villages in Lesotho and some 142 new systems are planned for the next year. More than 186,000 beneficiaries are being served, far exceeding the initial population target of 90,000.

The VWSS project began in August 1979 to develop the institutional capacity of the Government of Lesotho to design, construct and maintain new and existing rural water supply systems. As part of the project, more than 450 workers have been trained and equipped with tool kits for maintaining the VWSS systems. A program has also been intiated to enable local villages to maintain and manage these systems with support by regional Government VWSS centers established under the project. The project has exceeded its original goals and now teamed with similar activities sponsored by the Swiss and UNDP to provide a more focused effort for multiple donors.

Ghana: Private Marketing of Contraceptives. Modern contraceptives are used by less than one in ten couples in Ghana. As a strategy to increase contraceptive usage, A.I.D. has encouraged the Government of Ghana (GOG) to move contraceptive distribution into the private sector. In addition, as part of the bilateral family planning project begun in 1985, A.I.D. is sponsoring DANAFCO, a private pharmaceutical company, in marketing contraceptives at subsidized prices throughout the country. A.I.D. provides DANAFCO with the contraceptives, valued at approximately $5 million.

The results have been spectacular. Contraceptives are now available throughout the country. Over 1,000 retail druggists have been trained in modern contraceptive methods, and outlets have increased from 300 to 1,200 throughout the country. In addition, the "informal retail network" has also blossomed, and traditional healers and herbalists are also stocking condoms for their clients due to increased demand.

The impact on contraceptive usage has not yet been documented but informal surveys indicate a doubling of use in selected areas. Overall, A.I.D. has helped to make the private marketing of contraceptives a success in Ghana.

South Africa: Training for Disadvantaged South Africans, (690-0213), $30 million, 1982-1989. A white South African's chances of going to college in South Africa are about 100 times greater than a black South African's. Only about 25,000 black South Africans now attend institutions of higher learning, out of a black population of about 24 million. The Training for Disadvantaged South Africans Project addresses this problem by providing black South Africans with opportunities for training and academic study in the United States.

Through this project, A.I.D. finances scholarships in the United States for black South Africans in collaboration with American universities, businesses and private groups. So far, the project has already assisted about 100 black South Africans that have returned to South Africa. About 350 South Africans are in education programs at present. The largest of the programs, managed in the United States by the Institute for International Education (IIE) and the Educational Opportunities Council in South Africa, receives about half its funding from A.I.D. The program has been a success on several fronts, as noted in a New York Times article of March 4, 1986 ("Universities Seek Black South African Students"). First, it provides black South Africans with an opportunity to obtain a first-rate higher education which is largely unavailable to them in South Africa. Second, according to an IIE study, the education experience in the United States helps to remove the "psychological burden" of the apartheid system for black students, bolsters their confidence and provides them with an atmosphere free of the disruptions common in South African universities. The study further showed that despite the relatively poor performance of black South African students on standardized admission tests, and despite their prior uneven academic studies in South Africa, these students perform very well in U.S. colleges and universities. Third, the program is a success because it brings together different groups opposed to apartheid, A.I.D., universities, corporations and private groups and provides them with a constructive method for dealing with a complex problem.

Although it is still early to evaluate the long-term effects of this program, there are some preliminary indications of accomplishment. For example, already the number of black South African engineers who have graduated from American institutions is greater than the number graduated from universities in their own country. Training for Disadvantaged South Africans will no doubt prove to be a powerful engine for positive change.

Liberia: Rural Information System, (669-0134), $12.2 million, 1980-1987. In 1980 A.I.D. initiated a rural information system project that is scheduled for completion in September 1987. Under this project a rural radio network has been established to transmit development related programs to rural inhabitants of Liberia in the major local dialects. The network consists of a headquarters/production facility in the capital of Monrovia and three 10,000 watt medium-wave regional radio transmitters in the country's interior. A.I.D. finances training for technical personnel, transmitters, studio equipment and the services of technical advisors from a U.S. consulting firm.

Test broadcasting began in June 1986 with regular broadcasting commencing at all stations in September 1986. Each station is now on the air six hours daily, and will expand to ten hours daily. Programs dealing with health, agriculture, child care, conservation and community development are transmitted in English and local tribal languages, reaching an estimated 70% of the population of Liberia. For example, the rural information system played a key role in publicizing an extensive nationwide immunization campaign conducted in November 1986. News is also presented on the stations along with programs from international services such as Voice of America and the BBC. Future plans call for broadcasts to primary schools. Strong community support has been expressed in favor of this radio network that disseminates useful information in isolated rural areas.

Botswana: Botswana Workforce and Skills Training I, (633-0231), $19.354 million, 1982-1989. The Botswana Workforce and Skills Training Project (BWAST) was designed to help the Government of Botswana (GOB) alleviate shortages of skilled manpower and simultaneously to provide public and private sector assistance in employment generation. Specifically, the project purpose is to increase the number of trained Batswana in areas related to employment generation, using technical assistance and training.

By educating Batswana in disciplines related to job creation, BWAST has made rapid advances. To date, BWAST has funded nearly 100 public and private sector participants for long and short-term international training, and 700 in-country training participants. Moreover, A.I.D. provided 36 technicians under contract from the U.S.-based Academy for Educational Development

to fill government line and private sector positions while the Batswana were in training. These technicians possess the skills to introduce policies, implement procedures and provide advice. For example, a U.S.-sponsored technician assisted GOB colleagues to develop a program which provides initial capital to start or expand local enterprises; this has led to over 3,100 new jobs since 1982. Another example of job creation as a result of BWAST-sponsored technicians working with GOB counterparts took place at the Rural Industries Innovation Center. The Center helps implement rural industrialization in Botswana by introducing new technologies. The technologies introduced so far have been utilized by the private sector and led to 1,000 new jobs.

Mali: Cereals Market Restructuring Project, (588-0230), $15.2 million, 1984-1987. This policy reform and food for development (Title II, Section 206) project is one of the best examples of multidonor cooperation in Africa. Working together, the Government of Mali (GRM), A.I.D. and other donors including the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and the Netherlands, UNDP and the EEC have improved producer price incentives, significantly expanded the role for private sector marketing, and noticeably increased the efficiency of the grain marketing board. Local currency proceeds from the sale of food aid have been utilized to underwrite organizational reforms, to raise producer prices to free market levels while cushioning the short-term impact of those increases on consumers, and to liberalize grain marketing. As a result, between 1980 and 1986 the official producer price rose by 57% for coarse grain and by 84% for rice. This development, along with abundant rainfall, has led to increased production such that Mali has achieved near self-sufficiency in food staples this year.

The project donors and the GRM are now pursuing a dialogue on further agricultural policy reform. Agreeing on the need to increase the role of the private sector in cereals production and marketing, more attention is now being directed to strengthening the capabilities of the private traders to play this role in years of abundance as well as scarcity. A follow-on effort is being developed to see this dialogue transformed into practical action. The three objectives which have provided the underpinnings of the multidonor effort will be retained: improved private sector incentives to produce and market grain; limited public sector interventions to meet the cereal needs of periodically drought-afflicted populations; and the continued development of flexible and effective policies essential to Mali's long-term food security. The experience already gained in this coordinated food for development program will be invaluable in assuring the sustainability of restructured cereals markets in Mali.

Senegal: Kayar Reforestation and Dune Stabilization, (685-0231), $28 million, (Title III), 1980-1986. Environmental destruction of valuable fertile land is a serious problem in Africa. The purpose of the Kayar Dune Stabilization Project is to protect 75 km of coastline and 25,000 hectares of farmland north of Dakar from the encroachment of massive sand dunes. About 10,000 people live in the area and are affected by the project. Studies undertaken in the region indicate that the sand dunes advance at a rate of 13 meters per year, thus destroying 97.5 hectares of fertile land annually. Since vegetable production averages about 8 metric tons per hectare, it is estimated that hundreds of metric tons of food would have been lost in this region but for this project.

Kayar Reforestation and Dune Stabilization has halted the advance of the dunes and stabilized the area by planting 4,000 hectares of trees in the coastal and interior dunes as defense against the moving sand. The project has been successful and well-received by the local people. For example, as the result of planting the trees villagers have an additional source of fuels, as well as fruit, nuts and construction materials. It has also increased local income by providing employment to local villagers involved in tree planting activities. Most importantly, however, this A.I.D. program has saved a significant area of land from environmental destruction and avoided the displacement of thousands of Senegalese.

Africa-Wide: Major Locust and Grasshopper Disaster Avoided. During the summer of 1986, it became clear that climatic conditions were ideal for the outbreak of locust and grasshopper infestations throughout the Sahel, the horn of East Africa and Southern Africa. Following upon the heels of the recent drought and famine in most of these same areas during 1983 and 1984, a potentially disastrous situation was in the offing. At the urging of the United States and other major donor countries, the FAO established an emergency locust coordinating office to deal with the situation.

The ensuing locust/grasshopper control campaign was completed for the most part by the end of October, at a cost of approximately $35 million. The United States contributed almost $9 million, with the A.I.D. effort being coordinated by the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance in conjunction with the Bureau for Africa. A.I.D. provided essential leadership in the control campaign by responding rapidly to the problem, developing an effective control strategy and coordinating resources. Control activities included aerial spraying and the provision of pesticides, equipment and technical assistance to the affected areas. More than 3 million hectares were treated in over 17 countries as part of the control campaign.

Despite the rare outbreak in the same year of all of the five major species of locust and grasshopper, and the declaration of disasters in 11 countries, the control campaign successfully avoided major crop losses in the affected areas. It is estimated that as a result of the control campaign, enough grain may have been saved to feed 1.2 million people in Africa for a year.

Success Stories
Bureau for Asia and Near East

Bangladesh - Family Planning Services Project, Female Scholarship Program (388-0050). The purpose of this project is to provide secondary education for girls as a means of lowering their fertility by delaying marriage and creating demands for modern family planning services that reduce family size. This project is being implemented in two pilot project areas encompassing three upazilas (counties). It has an enrollment of 11,220 girls in grades V-X, and may be expanded to include an additional five or six upazilas with possibly 9,000 additional students. Impact studies have demonstrated empirically that alumnae have married later, have delayed the first birth, have fewer children and possess employable skills such as teaching in the lower grades.

Egypt - Telecommunications III Project (263-0117). In a recent interview with the Egyptian press, President Mubarak spoke about his country's telecommunications achievements in the last five years. "We could not reach our neighbors; now we can communicate by telephone with the world."

Since 1972, A.I.D. has provided $242 million for three telecommunications projects. Nine of the ten A.I.D.-financed electronic switching systems are now operating, some for a year or more. A state-of-the-art fiber optics system is also in place and working. This has resulted in a dramatic improvement in the telephone service in Alexandria and Cairo and an expansion of telephone service to residents of those cities who have been on the waiting list for ten years or more. Better service also made it possible for the government to increase service charges by 40 percent and installation fees by 60 percent in April, 1986. This brings the telecommunications system close to financial self-sufficiency.

Egypt - Private Sector Production Credit Project (263-0147). This project provides short and medium term credit to the Egyptian private sector to finance the importation of goods and equipment from the United States. Under this project, A.I.D. has approved 586 separate transactions valued at over $87.6 million. Over 300 private Egyptian entrepreneurs and firms have imported a wide range of goods from the U.S., including agricultural spray aircraft, polyethelene, computers, soybean meal, construction equipment, and industrial chemicals such as acetylene black and zinc.

The Garden Mosque Health and Cultural Society, which is operated as a charity contains a health clinic, which serves low to moderate income patients throughout Egypt. A.I.D. funds were used to import a kidney dialysis machine which now serves an estimated 3,060 patients per year. Without the foreign exchange provided under this program, officials at the center estimate that procurement of the unit would have been delayed for at least three years.

Gabra Malek has used project funds to import polypropelyne for use in his factory which produces synthetic carpets. The carpets are quite inexpensive and are popular with low income consumers. This small but growing firm, which is located in a poor area, has expanded from six employees in 1982 to its current level of 50 workers.

Egypt - Basic Education Project (263-0139). In 1986, this project became the largest education project in the history of A.I.D., totaling $190 million. The project was expanded that year to fund school construction in 24 of Egypt's 26 governorates. A total of 325 schools has been built, and 1,200 will be completed by 1991.

Recently, there was an inauguration of two rural schools in the El Minya governorate in upper Egypt, one in a pharaonic village dating back 5,000 years. Under arches of colored cloth and Arabic signs celebrating Egyptian-American cooperation, the governor and A.I.D. representatives opened the first school building ever constructed in the village.

Mohamed Mahlouf, the English-speaking Director General of Personnel in the El Minya education zone, shook the A.I.D. project officer's hand warmly and said, "This is the best form of cooperation between our two peoples. We sit together, we talk together, we work together with one aim: the development of an educational system and the eradication of illiteracy. Cooperation is most meaningful when it is taken to the people. You can see the people's thanks in their faces, read their happiness in their eyes. Thank you for coming to them."

India - The Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT) Project (386-0496). This project co-finances, with the Indo-U.S. private sector, pre-production costs of new processes and products. Focused on the enhancement and expansion of India's commercial R&D expertise, PACT seeks to bridge the gap between the Indian science community and entrepreneurs. PACT is administered by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) in India. The Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, has been selected as the PACT U.S. presence. ICICI and Battelle jointly review business/technical plans prior to loan approval.

Among the unique design features of this activity is an Indo-U.S. advisory committee composed of U.S. venture capitalists and vice presidents for R&D, as well as Indian private and public sector individuals. In addition, the U.S. National Bureau of Standards participates in the final review of proposals prior to funding.

This activity is not only promoting Indo-U.S. R&D ventures, but it is also serving as a policy dialogue instrument within India, addressing the need for a wide variety of investment instruments to finance a technology-driven economy. At least two other banks have started similar risk capital funds. Additionally, A.I.D. has sponsored India-wide seminars on venture capital formation and national development models. These seminars, run on a continuing basis, provided the information needed to Indian private and public sector decision makers for policy liberalization efforts.

Indonesia - Citanduy II Project (497-0281). Intensive cultivation of steep slope lands has resulted in serious erosion problems in the upper watersheds and flooding of irrigation systems in the lower plains of most of Java's major river basins. These problems have reached serious proportions in the last few decades, threatening the considerable investment of public funds in large irrigation networks, as well as the resource base of upland agricultural communities. In 1976, the Government of Indonesia formally organized an ambitious regreening program to address these problems. The Citanduy II project, initiated in 1981, introduced refinements in the ongoing regreening program. The project established 48 model farm and expansion areas and introduced a variety of erosion control and other agricultural innovations including bench terraces, grassing terrace risers, back-sloping and new cropping patterns. To date, these improved agricultural practices have been introduced in over 10,000 hectares of critical land in the Citanduy basin.

Sample surveys demonstrate the substantial impact of this program. In terms of land productivity, survey results show a more than three-fold increase, rising from $125 per hectare before the project to $425 per hectare after the project. Labor productivity also increased. Hourly returns prior to the project were less than $.15; after the project, they increased to approximately $.20. On the other hand, the number of hours of labor devoted to the uplands fields rose sharply, from 860 to 1,774 per hectare, providing a partial solution to the serious underemployment problem in these areas. The majority of increased labor use came from within the household.

Jordan - Commodity Import Program Project (278-K-643). This $165.5 million project has successfully increased the participation of Jordan's private sector in USAID/Jordan activities. As of October, 1986, private sector importers had obtained Letters of Credit or Commitments for over $20 million and received approval for an additional $11 million for the purchase and importation of U.S. goods to Jordan. Major U.S. imports to Jordan under this program include draglines and other mining equipment, tractors, spare parts for trucks and tractors, agricultural equipment, computers, drilling equipment, tires, meat bone meal, corn, telephone equipment, pumps, and pharmaceuticals.

Major U.S. exporters include Mack Truck (NY), Westinghouse Corp. (PA), Harris Corp. (CA), Continental Grain (NY), Data General (MA), BF Goodrich (OH), Printak (CA), U.S. Technical Services (OH), Mallincrodt (NY), and Johnston Pumps Co. (NY). Also included is Bucyrus-Erie Co. (WIS), whose resort to the Commodity Import Program enabled it to win a $13 million dragline award in the face of a highly subsidized offer from a British supplier.

The private sector portion of Jordan's $165.5 million CIP has increased from $25 million in FY 85 to $29 million in FY 86, and a further increase to $40 million in FY 87 is expected. This $94 million in private sector resources represents 57 percent of the total CIP availability. The remaining 43 percent has been allocated for public sector purchases.

Morocco - Dryland Agriculture Applied Research Project (608-0236). Despite four consecutive years of severe drought in the project zone, the $26.3 million grant project has demonstrated great potential for increasing production of basic dryland crops in the semi-arid zones of North Africa. Twenty-six Moroccans are in various stages of graduate training in U.S. universities, of whom 17 have returned to work on a variety of applied research problems pertinent to dryland agriculture, alongside a team of 13 U.S. scientists. The project has established an Aridoculture Center supported by four satellite research stations. Over 50 on-farm and 100 on-station trials were initiated in the 1985/86 growing season.

Consistent improvement in wheat yields of up to 27 percent and chickpea yields of up to 300 percent have been achieved with new varieties, improved crop rotations and better weed control. Genes that provide resistance to Hessian fly have been identified which could result in up to five-fold yield increases in breadwheat in heavily fly-infested areas. New tillage equipment to improve soil moisture retention has been designed, with potential for local manufacture. The Center will soon be in a position to formulate recommendations in fertilizer use. As research programs progress, more emphasis is being placed on farming systems research and on-farm trials leading to increased technology dissemination.

Nepal - Integrated Rural Health/Family Planning Project (367-0135). Nepal's Contraceptive Retail Sales Company (CRS) has been supported under the A.I.D.-assisted Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Project since 1980. Established as a private, social marketing company in 1983, it has experienced impressive growth under 100 percent Nepali management. CRS sells A.I.D.-supplied contraceptives and oral rehydration salts (ORS) provided by UNICEF through more than 10,000 independent retailers throughout the kingdom. Contraceptive sales have increased every year since CRS's inception--by 20 percent in 1985 over 1984, with a similar increase anticipated in 1986. In competition with the government's extensive free distribution system, CRS currently provides nearly 50 percent of the condoms and 25 percent of the oral contraceptives supplied in Nepal, at a declining cost per couple-year of protection and with a full-time staff of only 46.

Pakistan - Energy Planning and Development Project (391-0478). Support for private sector energy development has been an important activity under this project, with several positive developments occurring during FY 1986. A nation-wide conservation program was launched in January, 1986 with strong private sector support. More than 120 persons representing 73 private firms have already participated in training courses, and 11 audits and 7 feasibility studies have been completed or are underway. Under the overall energy conservation program, investments of about $500 million from private and public sector sources should result in total energy cost savings of around $2 billion by 1992-1993 and about $350 million in foreign exchange savings.

An A.I.D.-funded study on private sector power generation aided the Government of Pakistan in developing a policy framework for introducing private sector power generation. Evaluation of 13 private sector proposals for the construction of what would be Pakistan's first private sector power plant near Karachi is now underway. With A.I.D. support, Request for Proposals (RFPs) for private sector investment in the proposed Lakhra coal-fired power plant and Invitation for Bids (IFBs) to develop the Dhodak gas field have been prepared. Both of these documents have already attracted significant Pakistani and international private sector interest. Government support for private sector involvement in such ventures is a major factor in the Mission's decision to develop a Private Sector Power Generation and Distribution project as the centerpiece for involvement in energy in the post-1987 program.

Philippines - PL 480 Title I Project. This 1985 agreement was a key instrument in the USG's policy dialogue with the administration of President Marcos to establish freer markets for agricultural inputs and commodities. Rice, the mainstay of Philippine production and consumption, was in short supply due to a series of GOP market interventions that had been detrimental to producers. After the government's National Food Authority had taken over wheat importation and distribution, prices had risen and imports declined. Private investment in agricultural marketing and trading was declining. In return for a $40.0 million Title I program, the GOP agreed to free the retail price of rice, deregulate the trade and distribution of fertilizer, and return wheat importation and flour distribution to the private sector. The results have been dramatic in terms of rice production recovery, increased private sector participation in marketing, and lower prices of key agricultural inputs and commodities.

South Pacific Regional - South Pacific Fisheries Development Project (879-0009). This project helps meet the fishing infrastructure needs of 14 island nations. The project: 1) strengthens island nations' capacity to adapt and transfer fisheries technology through existing regional institutions; 2) improves both offshore and inshore fisheries' capabilities; 3) improves fishermen's access to markets; and, 4) provides training to improve local fisheries' industry management.

The U.S. $6.5 million, four-year project has received favorable attention in the South Pacific because of the way in which A.I.D. responded to the expressed needs of the island nations. The project's approach was strongly endorsed and eventually accepted by the island nations during several meetings in 1986 between their fisheries representatives and USAID/Suva staff. Several practical and useful subproject activities suggested and largely designed by islanders are underway. Some examples are small slipway construction in Fiji; radio beacons and small maintenance centers in Tonga; fisheries development and management computer systems in Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and the Solomons; and the installation of fishing devices and training for new fishing techniques in the island nations.

Sri Lanka - Housing Guaranty Program. USAID/Sri Lanka has achieved some significant success through its use of this program to support its rural strategy of increasing off-farm employment through private sector development.

Sri Lanka has a major, innovative housing program, the "Million Houses Program," which emphasizes a massive annual scale of small ($200-300) rural housing improvement loans. A.I.D. refinances the

GSL program under the Housing Guaranty program and provides technical assistance and training. During the last three years, A.I.D. has been engaged in an effort to privatize loan delivery and collections through the use of community based financial institutions, called thrift and credit cooperative societies. These private organizations are taking over functions previously carried out by a parastatal agency. One impressive result has been the doubling of the loan collections rate with the prospect of still additional improvement. A.I.D. technical assistance will be increasingly geared towards strengthening the thrift and credit cooperative system which exists throughout the country. These societies are engaged in making mainly agricultural and small business loans. The private thrift and credit system has the potential for becoming a major source of rural credit in Sri Lanka with its emphasis on strict cost-recovery and competitive interest rates.

Thailand - A.I.D. Supported Research Grants. A.I.D. has enjoyed considerable success in helping Thai scientific and technological institutions compete successfully for research support awards from A.I.D.'s centrally-funded science grants programs: the Program in Science and Technology Cooperation (PSTC), the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program, and the BOSTID Grants Program. Over the past several years, with strong and systematic promotion, assistance, and coordination from A.I.D. staff, Thai scientists and institutions have won 43 of these grants with a total value of U.S. $5,929,991.00.

These research grants have had a remarkable impact on Thailand's science and technology community, particularly the universities. The grants constituted the first sizable infusion of research support funds into the nation's universities. They have played a key role in changing the perception of the university from a place where only teaching goes on to a place where people do high quality, relevant research work. That Thai scientists and institutions have competed successfully for the grants, has served to enhance greatly the confidence of Thai institutions in their ability to carry out "world class" research work and to convince government planners that Thailand has a potentially excellent science research base in place and available for use. The favorable and far-reaching impact of the grants on the university system has also served very well to prepare the S&T community to participate enthusiastically in our bilateral Science and Technology for Development Project. The interaction that has occurred in the course of assisting the Thai to compete for and then implement research efforts has led to very effective cooperation from the Thai science and technology community, first in the development of the bilateral program, and now in its implementation.

Tunisia - Housing Guaranty Project (664-HG-004-B). As a result of policy dialogue under this project, the Government of Tunisia (GOT), through the National Housing Savings Bank (CNEL), has recently raised interest rates from 4.5 percent to 8.25 percent on CNEL housing loans. Such an increase in interest rates has for several years been a major focus of A.I.D.'s policy dialogue in the housing sector. The increase has the effect of bringing the interest rate to a positive level and eliminates a costly subsidy for the state in a period of budget austerity. The change dovetails with new emphasis of the GOT on rationalizing interest rates as one element of a national savings plan. The Government has already borrowed the first tranche of $10 million available under this program.

A.I.D. has further sought policy changes which would make CNEL a full-service housing bank, and results are beginning to occur in this direction. Previously loans had not been available for land purchase. As part of HG-004-B, those wishing to buy land now may save for 2 years toward the purchase and then borrow the balance to take possession of the land. This appears to be the first of a series of steps the GOT plans to expand the services which CNEL offers.

Success Stories
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize - National Development Foundation of Belize project (505-0011). This project has been successful in promoting private sector growth and participation in the economic development of Belize. The project started in FY 1983 with an A.I.D. grant of $142,000 to the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) and local currency equivalent to $388,000 associated with an ESF loan to the Government of Belize. The project established the National Development Foundation (NDF) of Belize to provide credit and technical assistance to small entrepreneurs who had no access to formal or institutional credit. PADF provided training and technical assistance, assisted in setting up a credit revolving fund, and helped secure additional funds for the Foundation's operations. The Foundation was able to get contributions from the local private sector, the government, and other international organizations to augment its lending program.

From an initial fund of $200,000 in April 1984, the foundation had made 300 loans to small businesses totalling $450,000 by September 1986. Approximately 600 jobs were associated with these loans. Through strict monitoring and the business guidance provided by field personnel to borrowers, the delinquency rate for foundation loans is only 5%. By comparison, other non-bank lenders in Belize have loan default rates of over 30%. The foundation's program covers the whole country, with almost half of its clients outside Belize City. Two-thirds of the clients surveyed in an evaluation indicated marked improvements in income because of assistance from the foundation. Because of the project's success, A.I.D. plans to provide NDF an additional grant of $200,000 to allow the foundation to expand its operations and services to a greater number of small and micro entrepreneurs. Over the next three years, the loan portfolio should grow from $450,000 to $1,300,000.

Bolivia - Agricultural Sector II project (511-0465). The creation of seed production plants under this recently completed project was a resounding success for both A.I.D. and the Government of Bolivia. During the six-year project duration, the production of three varieties of seeds was introduced to Bolivia, and the total production of seed increased from 100 to 7,000 tons/year. Due to this increase, the country imported substantially less seed and saved approximately $20 million during the project period. The seed plants will continue to be a source of significant foreign exchange savings.

This effort has also been successful in supporting the Government of Bolivia's privatization strategy. When the project began, five of the six existing seed plants were publicly owned, and one was of mixed ownership. When the project ended in September 1986, twelve new private plants had been created, and the six public plants were in the process of privatization.

Caribbean Regional - Immediate Health Care project (543-0003). This $3.6 million project, initiated in FY 1984 with Project HOPE, has been successful in improving health care to the people of Grenada and increasing the local capability to provide long-term services. In January 1984, Project HOPE personnel arrived to provide health services which, under the previous government, had been largely provided by Cubans. By December 1984, the project had 18 physicians in Grenada and was delivering assistance in primary and general health care, nursing programs, medical data and records administration, dental care and lab operations. Phase-over of programs to West Indians has already taken place in dentistry, internal medicine, orthopedics, obstetrics/gynecology, anesthesia, equipment maintenance, computerization of pharmaceutical inventory, and community clinics. Project HOPE is still providing assistance in general surgery, pathology, radiology and psychiatry, and is training the staff of the newly completed A.I.D.-funded mental health facility. The project is now concentrating on the development of health infrastructure and preventive care. Through arrangements with the University of the West Indies, final year West Indian resident physicians are being brought to Grenada for specialized training on three-month rotations. It is expected that some physicians in this arrangement will settle in Grenada and take up private practice.

Central American Regional - The Regional Economic Recovery project (596-0114) provided $50 million to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) in FY 1985 to revitalize this regional development institution. The project has proven to be an important means to help CABEI solve its liquidity crisis, improve its management and institutional capabilities, mobilize new resources for the region, and finance industrial growth and export-oriented production.

Since the project began, CABEI's member countries in Central America have reduced arrearages and contributed new capital for a combined total of nearly $78 million. Five countries have expressed their intention to join the bank when its charter is amended to admit extra-regional members. A "Club Loan" with 34 international banks has been negotiated to allow for restructuring of CABEI's repayments to them over a ten-year period. These measures have restored confidence in the bank and increased its capacity to contribute significantly to Central American development.

Central American Regional - Regional Coffee Pest Control project (596-0090). Authorized in FY 1981, this project has helped to combat the spread of coffee rust and other coffee pests affecting producers in Central America and Panama. Highly productive rust resistant varieties of coffee have been developed and are being tested. Biological and chemical control of coffee rust and the coffee bean borer have been developed and dissemination is now in process through the national coffee research institutions in each country.

Costa Rica - Demonstration Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation by Contract. Costa Rica's road system is well advanced and compares favorably to other developing countries. However, more than 85% of the system has insufficient maintenance. As a result, the annual cost of operating the road transportation fleet is approximately $680 million of which 58.6% is in foreign exchange, representing almost 40% of national exports. Due to

the severity of the problem, a pilot program for road maintenance and rehabilitation by contract was commenced in November 1984 financed by $5 million in local currency made available under the Economic Support Program. The project is being carried out for the government by the Costa Rica Road Association in three areas of the country, and is designed to demonstrate diverse types of maintenance work, including:

1. recycling of over 30 kilometers of highway which permits the partial utilization of the existing pavement materials. The use of this method resulted in savings of roughly 33% compared to traditional methods;

2. periodic, routine, and emergency maintenance for two years of approximately 100 kilometers of paved roads of the national network; and

3. rehabilitation and maintenance for two years of close to 100 kilometers of paved and unpaved roads in the national and municipal network. The success of the project is corroborated by the effective transit of the coffee harvest in contrast to previous years when considerable losses were sustained due to bad road conditions.

An independent evaluation concluded that this project has demonstrated the effectiveness of privatizing the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads rather than using the traditional public sector approach.

Dominican Republic - Health Sector II project (517-0120). This $8 million loan project has focused on two major objectives: continuation and expansion of the basic health services initiated under Health Sector I (517-0028), and control of water-borne diseases through an improved supply of water, sanitation, and health education to 160,000 rural residents.

Under the health services component, 400 additional health promoters were trained, bringing the total to 5,400 promoters, and health care was provided to an additional 200,000 people. Some 2,160,000 rural residents, or 33% of the total population, are now covered by the system. A total of 99 clinics and 20 hospitals were also upgraded under the project. The second component met or exceeded the project goals of drilling 2,600 wells, installing 19,500 latrines, and providing potable water to 160,000 residents in 500 communities. More than 212,000 residents in 581 communities now enjoy the benefits of easy access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities.

An unanticipated successful result of the program was development of the Santo Domingo pump, designed by the Georgia Institute of Technology which is now manufactured by four Dominican enterprises. Some 980 of the 2,200 pumps installed are of domestic manufacture, and production is being expanded to cover the needs of a rural water project being implemented by CARE and the needs of public institutions and small farmers. The export potential of the Santo Domingo pump will be assessed shortly by the Investment Promotion Council, under the Export and Investment Promotion project (517-0190).

El Salvador - Investment and Promotion Insurance Fund. The internal conflict in El Salvador is a major constraint to new productive investment because of the possibility of loss of capital due to destruction of

productive assets as a result of civil disorder. To overcome this perception, A.I.D. initiated consultations with the business community, the insurance industry, and representatives of the Salvadoran Government to develop practical solutions to this investment constraint.

Through a concerted effort by the private and public sectors, a $44 million investment promotion guarantee fund (FOINVER) has been created through the Salvadoran Government. The fund is financed primarily with local currency associated with the ESF balance-of-payments program (519-0318). It is administered by the Central Bank and managed through the insurance industry, and it specifically insures plant and equipment against damage from riot, civil disobedience, insurrection or civil disorder. The fund extends coverage to those firms which export products from El Salvador and to those companies providing transportation throughout the country. This unique program has formed the basis for a similar commercial insurance package reinsured out of the London financial markets.

El Salvador - Junior Achievement. In 1985, A.I.D. initiated the Empresarios Juveniles project (519-0311) with El Salvador's Junior Achievement (JA) organization, which administers one of the few programs of this type outside the United States. Junior Achievement has succeeded in expanding its program into the Salvadoran countryside, has 4,000 participants in its high school programs, and now serves as a staging point for young Salvadorans to learn business economics and the working of the free enterprise system.

Junior Achievement has promoted further expansion of its programs in El Salvador to include the provision of commercial credits to its graduates to continue their small business activities and the training of artisans in basic business administration. The program in El Salvador has provided a base of future community leaders and, in coordination with the JA headquarters in the United States, has demonstrated the capability for replication throughout Central and South America.

Guatemala - Economic Stabilization. In June 1986, A.I.D. signed an agreement with the Government of Guatemala for provision of $47,850,000 in grant and loan ESF funds. The signing resulted from a policy dialogue process which had begun in late 1985 once the results of the Guatemalan elections were known. The newly elected civilian government had a strong interest in adopting measures to end the economic crisis which had resulted in historically high inflation rates, a depreciated national currency and a large reduction in both public and private investment. Throughout the policy dialogue process, A.I.D. stressed the importance of adoption by the Guatemalan authorities of more rational exchange policies, reduction in the 1986 projected fiscal deficit, tight monetary policies, higher interest rates and elimination of price controls on consumer commodities.

The resulting agreement was based on commitments by the Guatemalan Government to enact policies in all of these areas. The conditions precedent to disbursement, comprising the measures cited above, were all met simultaneously with the signing of the agreement, as the Guatemalan Congress approved the economic program in early June. The availability of fast-disbursing ESF cash transfer assistance was a key factor in the Guatemalan Government's ability to adopt a comprehensive program. Our

assistance helped to maintain stability in currency markets in the early weeks so that confidence in the new policies could be cultivated.

Guatemala - Voluntary Land Purchase/Sale Program. Given the high degree of land concentration in a few hands and the burgeoning rural landless population in Guatemala, A.I.D. signed a $1 million grant in August 1984 with the Penny Foundation, a Guatemalan private and voluntary organization, to implement a voluntary land purchase/sale program. This pilot effort was to establish private sector mechanisms for a land mortgage guaranty program which would enable private credit institution and land owners wishing to sell their agricultural land to enter into long-term financial agreements with land-poor or landless farmers interested in purchasing arable land. It would also establish a permanent, complementary sources of credit and technical assistance for agricultural production.

Since the first farm purchase in November 1984, an additional six farms were bought by the Penny Foundation in 1985 and nine farms in 1986, for a total of 16 farms purchased to date. Total area purchases amounted to 2,280 hectares, or an average of 134 hectares per farm, and these farms were widely distributed throughout the country. To date 11 of the farms have been divided and resold by the Penny Foundation to 390 families while the remaining five farms will accommodate 311 families, for total beneficiaries of 701 families, or 3,500 people. The original project goals during the three-year life of the project of 2,100 hectares purchased and 575 families benefited has been surpassed in only two years.

Through intensive technical assistance, timely credit, and appropriate crop selection provided to the new land owners by Penny Foundation technicians, the project has enabled its participants to enjoy a high financial return from labor-intensive, nontraditional export crops thereby assuring the prompt repayment of their individual farm purchase loans. Additionally, the country has benefited through the transformation of underutilized land into productive small holdings which has generated greater employment and foreign exchange earnings.

Haiti - Agroforestry Outreach project (521-0122). The purpose of this $11.5 million project is to motivate Haitian peasant proprietors to plant and maintain substantial numbers of fast-growing, hardwood seedlings on their own land. The project introduces and supports planting and harvesting trees as a cash crop, emphasizing the near-term profitability of tree cropping. Appropriate plant material, training, and support services are provided to planters. A second essential feature of the project is its use of field-based private and voluntary organizations and community-level, local groups as intermediaries in outreach to farmers. The project offers grants and technical assistance to these organizations, who in turn are able to offer high-quality agroforestry extension services to their constituents. Because of this approach, the project has achieved a high level of farmer participation and local organization involvement. Significant long-term impacts have been achieved in the areas of soil conservation, forestation and national wood-resource reserves, and generation of farm income.

By December 1986, over 27,000,000 hardwood seedlings were produced and distributed for planting to more than 110,000 farmers. Almost 200

different organizations and local groups have already participated in outreach and nursery production under the project. More than 600 extension agents and nursery technicians -- the majority of whom are employed directly by collaborating with local-level organizations and groups -- have been trained. The project's nationwide extension network now reaches approximately 17,750 participating farmers each planting season. A national network of 39 regional nurseries, with a combined annual production capacity of 15,000,000 fast-growing hardwood seedlings, has been established. In addition, more than 60,000 linear meters of Leucaena hedgerows have been planted on about 500 small, widely dispersed, demonstration plots. Significant environmental impacts have been achieved: tens of thousands of marginal or fallow woodlots have undergone positive micro-climatic changes; erosion on hillside plots planted with contour rows of trees and/or Leucaena hedgerows has been reduced; and additional wood resources, which contribute to the national supply of wood products of all kinds, are being produced.

Because of the project's success, A.I.D. plans to extend the project through FY 1991 and increase funding to $27 million.

Haiti - Interim Swine Repopulation project (521-0170). The purpose of this $6.7 million project is to distribute as many pigs to as many small farmers as possible, as quickly as possible. Eradication of African Swine Fever required elimination of all swine in Haiti. In 1983, after the disease had been eradicated, 505 pigs of three different breeds were imported from the United States to form a breeding herd. White Yorkshire, Red Durocks, and Black Hempshires were selected for their abilities to adapt to changes in climate and diet and to produce large litters. The herd was located in an industrial swine-breeding facility to maintain maximum reproduction. Sows produced an average of 15 piglets per year, compared to the previous indigenous swine rate of an average of five piglets a year. After an initial two years, the best breeding stock was then placed in sanitary shelters called secondary multiplication centers which were built by local philanthropic or cooperative organizations.

As of June 1986, approximately 4,800 swine had been distributed to 388 secondary multiplication centers. Some 1,000 have recently reached maturity and have produced approximately 5,000 piglets, and 3,500 are being distributed as breeding stock at no cost to small farmers. Farmers repay the centers with one piglet from the first litter. Pigs repaid to the centers are distributed to other farmers. By September 1987, the centers will have produced 50,000 pigs, and Haitian farmers will themselves have produced 32,000 pigs.

Honduras - Contraceptive Social Marketing project (522-0201) which ended December 1985 contributed significantly to the increase in contraceptive prevalence from 27% in 1981 to 35% in 1984 by increasing the commercial availability of contraceptives to the majority of urban and rural fertile-age couples. To accomplish this, the project implemented a commercial contraceptive distribution program in Honduras whereby contraceptives were made available through an increased number of retail outlets at a price which most couples could afford. The professional project staff and a resident technical advisor provided marketing direction.

The project was implemented by the Honduran Association of Family Planning (ASHONPLAFA) which is being strengthened under A.I.D.'s ongoing Private Sector Population Program (522-0286).

Honduras - A.I.D. Assistance to Honduran Democratic Institutions began with support to the National Elections Tribunal (TNE) in the form of commodity and logistic support for the 1985 national elections. The primary accomplishments of A.I.D.'s assistance were the conduct of fraud free, non-violent elections and the subsequent transfer of power from one democratically elected government to another. This was followed by support to the government's judicial and legislative systems, through the regionally funded Administration of Justice project. This initial involvement identified problem areas within the various governmental institutions. In March 1986, a legislative orientation seminar was held for the newly elected Congress. Attendance far exceeded expectations. In FY 1987 A.I.D. plans to fund the Democratic Institutions project, which will contain the following components: (1) judicial reform; (2) the improvement of the civilian registration process; (3) assistance in the establishment of a legislative and administrative support office within the Honduran Congress.

Jamaica - Private Development Bank project (532-0091). This project has provided $13.4 million to a private sector development finance institution which was established in 1985. The bank provides medium- and long-term credit and other financial services to private sector enterprises. Local support for this new bank includes over one hundred founding companies and individuals. The equivalent of $4.5 million in local currency was raised in equity, the single largest local equity subscription in recent Jamaican history. Both the Dutch Development Bank and the German Development Bank have become equity partners in the bank, each taking 10%, which ensures valuable development banking experience in the future, as well as access for Jamaican products to European markets.

Although the original expectation was for a loan portfolio of $2 million by the end of 1986, the bank has made 22 loans in excess of $6.5 million in the areas of data entry, ornamental horticulture, coffee growing, tourism, furniture manufacturing, shipping, and fishing. These ventures hold promise of significant growth. The bank is meeting a real development need.

Panama - Private Sector Scholarship Training (525-0258). In 1983, representatives of Panamanian Chamber of Commerce initiated discussions with A.I.D. regarding their concerns of low worker productivity and the aggressive recruitment of supervisory personnel for technical training and scholarship programs in Cuba and eastern bloc countries. As a result of those discussions, during 1984 the Private Sector Scholarship Training project was designed and A.I.D. committed $2.5 million in the form of a one-for-one matching grant to help establish the Private Sector Council for Educational Assistance (COSPAE). COSPAE is a private non-profit organization with broad private sector participation that is developing its capability to identify training needs, select trainees, arrange and fund training programs and assist in the reincorporation of participants into the Panamanian economy. The program is designed to achieve increased productivity in the private sector through improvement of employee

technical and supervisory competence. It introduces Panamanians to work habits and values in the U.S. private sector and to U.S. community life.

Sixty participants completed a three-month program with eight weeks of classroom training at U.S. community colleges and four weeks of hands-on training at U.S. host firms. Sponsoring employers report not only higher individual productivity but also an improvement in the attitudes and productivity of employees around the COSPAE trainees. Twenty long-term participants are enrolled in a specially designed "immersion" program at North East Oklahoma A&M College. The project enjoys enthusiastic support from both employers and the employees.

Panama - Shelter Success Story. A.I.D. has been particularly successful in promoting shelter sector policy change through its dialogue with the GOP and conditionality requirements related to the Housing Guaranty Program (525-HG-012).

Examples of major changes over the last two years include: (a) the elimination of caps on mortgage lending rates for private savings and loan associations, thereby increasing profitability, enabling them to attract increased local resources and expanding mortgage lending operations; (b) the elimination of rent control on all newly constructed rental properties; (c) the construction of publicly financed housing projects by the private sector instead of public sector agencies; (d) legislation separating the National Mortgage Bank and Ministry of Housing, thereby improving financial management of public shelter programs and opening the way to expanding the financial base for low-cost housing investment; (e) the elimination of a tax on all commercial banking operations to subsidize low-cost housing units, and (f) the issuance of a Panamanian Government policy paper which calls for the targeting of public sector intervention to solve only the lowest cost and most difficult housing problems. These policy changes are serving to increase the availability of local resources for low-cost housing finance and construction and enhance the role of the private sector. These policy changes have created a very favorable environment which can be further stimulated by A.I.D. project financing to leverage increased private resources. The FY 1986 Housing Guaranty (525-HG-013) project will strengthen the role of the private sector in low-cost shelter. It is estimated that a $25 million HG will produce a $44 million investment in low-cost housing construction.

Two recently completed housing activities related to A.I.D.'s programs (525-HG-010 and 525-HG-011) have been particularly successful. The Ministry of Housing's urban renewal program has led to the construction of approximately 1,800 modest condominium apartments in downtown Panama for low-income families who previously occupied some of the worst tenements in Latin America. A second program meriting mention is the home improvement loan program which was introduced to Panama through the HG Program and which has been effective in reaching very low-income families throughout the country. Approximately 4,500 such loans were made for additions to existing units, the provision of water and sewage services, and other home improvements. Taken together, these two activities benefited 6,300 families or over 30,000 people.

Peru - Disaster Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project (527-0277). This project responded to two major natural disasters which struck Peru in 1983: (1) the "El Nino" phenomenon in the northern part of the country, which caused the heaviest rains and floods in over a century in a densely populated, agriculturally important coastal plain, destroying virtually all crops as well as over half a billion dollars worth of infrastructure, and (2) the severe drought in the central and southern highlands which caused extensive crop loss and depletion of animal herds. These disasters resulted in food shortages, heavy migrations, and widespread human suffering. On a macro level, Peru's gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 11% in 1983.

The Government of Peru (GOP) launched an ambitious relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction program in mid-1983, directed at immediate emergency assistance and the reconstruction or repair of roads and bridges, canals and river defenses, houses, schools, water and sewerage systems, streets and sidewalks, electrical systems and other affected infrastructure in the north, agricultural recuperation in both regions, and recapitalization of crops and livestock through seed, animal health and credit programs, and temporary income generation through labor-intensive infrastructure activities in the south. These efforts were geared, whenever possible, to help alleviate future droughts, as in the cases of deep water wells, reservoirs, canals, and land conservation activities.

A.I.D. has assisted in all phases and facets of the program with some $180.9 million of assistance, composed of a cluster of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in support of private and voluntary organization efforts, and special programs involving the Materials Bank, Housing Bank, Industrial Bank, and other GOP institutions. Closely linked to the A.I.D. assistance has been the GOP's internally generated counterpart funds, totalling over $100 million. The cornerstone and largest component of the A.I.D. effort is the $60.2 million bilateral Disaster Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project (527-0278). This project has been implemented in 15 of Peru's 24 departments (equivalent to states) by the local Departmental Development Corporations (CORDEs), and coordinated at the national level by Peru's National Development Institute (INADE).

To date, A.I.D. has committed $59.6 million of project funds (99% of the total budget), and completed over 500 of the 787 works and activities undertaken to withstand or offset the effects of future similar disasters. In the south, massive migration and widespread hunger have been avoided. In the process, key decentralized GOP institutions have been strengthened and are better equipped to handle the demands of future emergencies.

The spread of coffee rust in the region, which previously was a major threat to this key export crop, has now been controlled. The project has contributed to the strengthening of the technical and institutional bases in the region for continuing control efforts in the future.

Success Stories

Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

Worldwide--Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) is carrying out a cooperative agreement awarded in FY 1983 totalling $16.8 million. As such, it is the largest centrally-funded cooperative agreement in the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation's portfolio. The project has greatly strengthened the program planning and management capability of OICI headquarters to develop local OIC institutions and improve the vocational, agricultural and business skills training programs undertaken by these affiliates. The self-help training programs motivate young men and women and teach them the marketable job skills that will gain them entry to the workforce. Over 2,000 students completed course work in FY 1985. OICI has been notable for its success in creating sustainable local institutions in the critical area of vocational skills training. At it's onset, the OICI program was nearly totally dependent on U.S. Government funding. However, in a three year period, they have greatly diversified their funding sources. Currently, ten graduate training centers are sustained by non-U.S. Government sources; these centers operate in seven African countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Lesotho, Liberia and Sierra Leone). The success of these programs reflects the heavy emphasis OICI places on the development of local leadership and staff and the technical assistance provided to local affiliates.

Worldwide--Overseas Education Fund International (OEF) is in the last year of refining and carrying out the small enterprise development methodology developed under a centrally-funded, three year (FY84-87), $955,000 cost-sharing grant. Training materials have been developed which focus on four topics: feasibility studies, marketing, credit, and administration. Training modules balance collegial, participatory learning with ample field work so that trainees are familiar in both principle and practice with all aspects involved in the development of a small enterprise. This approach has proven particularly effective with non-literate women, the programs target group. Information is presented to small groups through flip-charts, illustrations or games, which provide a basis for discussion. Training stresses active participation, including visits to markets or banks to discuss proposed projects, and collection of the information necessary for the particular activity. In Senegal, OEF training has tremendously strengthened the training capability of a local group, Maisons Familiales Rurales (MFR). In Central America, a "Women in Business" program which started a little over a year ago

in Costa Rica and Honduras is now moving into El Salvador. The Peace Corps has been purchasing OEF training materials since 1981, steadily increasing the volume of materials ordered each year. OEF manuals are now available in English, French and Spanish and are being used in Peace Corps programs worldwide.

Worldwide--Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO), in FY86, successfully completed a three year, $3.4 million matching grant program in 14 countries. One particularly notable component of this program was carried out in Pakistan, where SAWSO supported health outreach services from four clinics in impoverished rural areas of the Punjab and the Sind. The program provided comprehensive primary health care services including maternal and child health, nutrition, health education and family planning. 59% of all children under five were completely vaccinated. SAWSO also trained village health workers to provide nutrition education/food preparation classes for mothers of malnourished children, and maintained "road-to-health" charts for children in monthly weighing programs. More than 93% of all children under five in these outpost areas received effective treatment for diarrheal disease. In addition, SAWSO trained local midwives in clean delivery practices and more than 78% of pregnant women received ante-natal care. Members of SAWSO's Home League Project were trained to use oral rehydration therapy and received intruction on the need for immunization, growth monitoring and breast-feeding which they, in turn, passed on to other community members. In conjunction with these outreach activities, personnel associated with the Pakistan Comprehensive Primary Health Care program were taught to develop community-based health care delivery systems, and staff members of the Pakistan Institute of Management were trained in health administration and management.

Worldwide--American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) - For the past several years, ASHA has given special funding consideration to educational and medical institutions in the low and low-middle income developing countries. For example, three American-sponsored, ASHA supported private institutions of higher education in Central America are engaged in major development programs to increase enrollment and expand educational opportunities in the agricultural sciences, the natural and social sciences, business administration and market economics. Assistance to the Panamerican Agricultural School in Honduras, the University of the Valley of Guatemala and Francisco Marroquin University, has totaled $14.7 million over the past five fiscal years (1982-1986). New academic facilities, including scientific and teaching equipment, will increase the degree-earning student body of these institutions by 65 % over a six year period as well as improve the quality of course offerings. Enrollment at the three institutions will increase from 4,100 in 1984 to 6,800 by 1990.

Worldwide--Food Needs Assessment Project. The recent drought emergency in Africa highlighted the lack of an in-house capability to do timely, reliable assessments of food needs. In response, FVA designed the Food Needs Assessment Project and developed a simple efficient methodology for estimating food needs. This methodology is now used by most food deficit prone African countries and serves as the basis for an AID/W data base on food surpluses and deficits in Africa. It is becoming a major tool in emergency food aid programming.

Following development of the assessment methodology - one component of the Project was a workshop held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in September 1986. The nearly 100 participants included 32 host country nationals from seventeen African countries as well as representatives from FAO, WFP, France, Canada, PVOs and other USG agencies. The Workshop provided hands-on training for participants in A.I.D.'s computer methodology and shared approaches and information among donors and recipients. A major result of the Workshop is significantly improved coordination between A.I.D. and the UN FAO -- of country level data and in a lotus spreadsheet approach to estimating assessing country food situations.

Bureau for Science and Technology

Success Stories

Communication For Child Survival (936-1018) $1.6 million - This project applies state-of-art knowledge about communication and social marketing to selected child survival practices. In six project sites: Honduras, The Gambia, Ecuador, Peru, Swaziland, and Indonesia, it has focused on the promotion of oral rehydration therapy.

-- In Honduras, a drop in mortality related to diarrhea occurred immediately after the start of the project intervention. The proportion of deaths associated in any way with diarrhea among children under 5 years dropped by 40%, from 39.8% in the two years prior to the project to 24.4% in the two years after it began.

-- Two years after being implemented in The Gambia, 70% of the Gambian mothers knew the correct formula for the water-sugar-salt rehydration solution the project promoted.

-- In Ecuador, where the project is supporting the government's integrated child survival program it was found that over 70% of the mothers tested had an oral rehydration salt packet in their home and knew how to correctly mix it.

-- In Peru, project staff has helped the Ministry of Health develop a new communications management strategy with the private sector. This has led to the Ministry working for the first time with private advertising and market research firms to plan a multi-theme campaign on oral rehydration therapy, immunization, and birth spacing.

Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) (932-0955) $7.5 million - FPIA has initiated a contraceptive retail sales program in Nigeria working with USAID/Lagos and Sterling Products Ltd. The program was designed to increase contraceptive availability nationwide through the sales of contraceptives using existing supply networks. FPIA provided technical assistance in planning, training, and the contraceptive commodities required to begin the program. Sterling Products provided staff and access to its distribution network through which contraceptives are sold. Twenty percent of the sales proceeds are used to cover ongoing operating costs and the remainder is used to expand the program. After the first year of operations almost $1 million was generated and is being used to finance the second year of operation. Based on the success of this program, FPIA is planning to initiate similar programs in other countries.

The Pathfinder Fund (936-3042) $7.4 million - The first factory-based or industrial clinic to provide family planning services in Turkey was begun with support from the Pathfinder Fund. Since the start of the program, 800 workers or spouses of workers have become contraceptive users through the factory clinic, which is staffed by several nurses and a physician. As demand for services has increased, the factory has begun to take over financial support of the clinic. This factory clinic is seen as a model family planning clinic in Turkey and has interested other factories and industrial companies in starting similar facilities.

Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (936-3030) $6.0 million - This operations research project funds innovative family planning programs and measures their impact. One recent successful program has taken place in Zaire. In a program that offered contraceptives to people in their communities either through household visits or village depots, the use of modern family planning increased from 2-5% to 10-19% after a one year trial. This initial experimental program in now being extended to a much larger test population.

Market and Technology Access (936-4053) $.3 million - This project is designed to develop cost-effective approaches for promoting collaborative ventures between U.S. and LDC firms as a means of stimulating employment opportunities, technology transfers and access to new markets. In Costa Rica it is costing approximately $200 to create a new job compared to the $1,000 a job it costs under traditional programs. In the first 18 months of the project, one private firm has been involved in the development of 51 ventures, 6 of which have already begun operation that will eventually result in approximately 300 new jobs and $12 million in foreign exchange earnings. It is anticipated that an additional group of new business ventures will generate approximately 500 new jobs and $20 million in new foreign exchange earnings.

Energy Policy Development and Conservation (936-5728) $1.4 million - Under this project A.I.D. has assisted more than 30 countries throughout the developing world to improve energy efficiency. In many cases, substantial energy savings have been achieved in less than 2 years. Low cost, simple "housekeeping" measures coupled with minor modifications have saved in excess of 20% of industrial plant or building energy bills (mostly oil and electricity) with paybacks averaging less than one year. So far, the Philippines, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Tunisia and Sri Lanka have all achieved such cost reductions.

Diarrheal Disease Research (936-5928) $3.5 million - In 1985 and 1986, A.I.D. funded a large scale field trial of what proved to be the world's first high efficacious vaccine against cholera. The field trial, undertaken by scientists at the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh, showed that administration of the Killed Whole Cell/B Subunit Oral Cholera Vaccine resulted in an 85% reduction in the number of cases of cholera. Scientists have long sought an efficacious cholera vaccine. While oral rehydration therapy is effective for treatment of dehydration caused by diarrheal illnesses, cholera dehydration frequently occurs so rapidly that death results before appropriate therapy can be started. Further, the currently available injectable cholera vaccine has not been very effective, and recent research has shown that a vaccine given orally would better stimulate the immune system.

EXPLANATION OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

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EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. There is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable; thus the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data. These data are also reviewed by AID Missions and Bureaus and their revisions may supersede other sources.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion process uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates. (See WORLD BANK ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process.) Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP at current market prices in U.S. dollars by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE are annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1986.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic values of the implicit GDP deflator from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1986. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) received by the lowest 20% of households.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of the Census. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. Generally a person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. (Definitions and age groupings may vary between countries however). The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE is computed from USDA data on total value of crop plus livestock production evaluated at constant prices. The growth rate is computed using trend line (least squares regression) analysis, making use of all annual observations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES data. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total agricultural land in the country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

MAJOR CROPS, SUBSISTENCE AND CASH are from USDA data. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three subsistence and three cash crops are reported. Subsistence crops are used only by a given household while cash crops are grown for profit.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are derived from USDA estimates. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three imports and exports are included.

PROPORTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE comes from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the labor force in farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting as a percentage of the total labor force.

TOTAL REVENUES PLUS GRANTS in millions of current U.S. dollars are derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and are for the central government only. Figures in local currency are converted to U.S. dollars for each year using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Revenues include all nonrepayable receipts, including requited, unrequited, capital and current revenues. Grants are defined as unrequited, nonrepayable, noncompulsory receipts from other governments or international institutions. Grants are included with total revenue because they are transactions which reduce the deficit rather than finance it.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and refer to central government only. Data in local currency are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayment includes both loans and equities.

DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted to U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to central governments only.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES is from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS. It is the total defense expenditures divided by the total expenditures and lending minus repayments. Defense expenditure is defined by the IMF as covering all expenditure, whether by defense or other departments, for the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies, equipping, moving, feeding, clothing and housing members of the armed forces, and providing remuneration, medical care, and other services for them. Military forces also include paramilitary organizations such as a gendarmerie, constabulary, security forces, border and customs guards, and others trained, equipped, and available for use as military personnel. Also falling under this category are expenditures for purposes of strengthening the public services to meet wartime emergencies, training civil defense

personnel, and acquiring materials and equipment for these purposes. Included also are expenditures for foreign military aid and contributions to international organizations and alliances.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF GNP is calculated using the defense expenditures from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and GNP from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars plus the monetary gold holdings at national evaluation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports, converted from SDR's to US dollars, (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS) by 12 and dividing that by the total reserves.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK. Up to three exports and three imports are included.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. in millions of U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE statistics. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries, and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. The data in SDR's are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the net trading balance of merchandise exports, f.o.b., and merchandise imports, f.o.b. (not including services).

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS is derived from IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are listed.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP comes from the IBRD WORLD DEBT TABLES and WORLD TABLES data. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF; debt repayable in local currency; direct investment; and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures, from the World Tables, are converted from local currency to US dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT in millions of U.S. dollars are from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES. Service payments are actual repayments of principal (amortization) and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods, and services in the year specified. They do not include projections of service payments that may become due as a result of new loans contracted in subsequent years, or allow for the effects on service payments of changes in repayment patterns due to prepayment of loans, or to future rescheduling or refinancing, including repayment of outstanding arrears.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES and the IMF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted to US dollars from local currency.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Bureau of the Census and prepared by agreement with S&T/POP.

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS (%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This is the ratio of the urban population to the total population. The wide variation in the definition of the concept of "urban" used by individual countries limits the international comparability of the data.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. This data is from the a variety of AID-funded projects and is complied by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. This information indicates the proportion of the population in a given age group and is helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school on a university level.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DISEASE AND DEATH are taken from data collected by the WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION according to the International Classification of Diseases. Major causes of disease are derived from the number of cases of notifiable disease. Causes of death are based on data drawn from civil registration systems.

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS is from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data and is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available in the country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weight, age and sex distribution of the population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at the household level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations; normally including children aged 6-11 as primary; 12-17 as secondary; and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data is compiled by UNESCO.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS A % OF CONSUMPTION comes from the United Nations YEARBOOK OF WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS. Consumption of energy is defined as the domestic consumption of commercially produced energy derived from coal, lignite, peat, crude petroleum, natural gas, water power, and nuclear sources. Production refers to domestic output during the year in question. Energy is expressed in terms of hard coal equivalent. The conversion formula is based on caloric values -- the amount of coal required to produce the same amount of heat as produced directly by a specified amount of another source of energy. The ratio of production to consumption will exceed 100% in those countries which are net exporters of energy (e.g., OPEC countries). Countries with values of less than 100% may be exporters of energy; however, on balance, they import more than they export.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of the Census. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school on a university level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. A person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS. It is the percentage of the male labor force in the total male population.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total agricultural land in the country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER IS TAKEN FROM THE IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD-estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion process uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates. (See WORLD BANK, ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process.) Per Capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP at current market prices in U.S. dollars by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the UN Population Division or World Bank sources.

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % of GNP is total government debt outstanding from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS YEARBOOK divided by the GNP from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures and is weighted accordingly by IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is total government debt outstanding (see above definition) from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS divided by total exports of goods and services from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions usually recorded by customs authorities (however, some are based on exchange records). Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES and the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted to US dollars from local currence.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data is taken from the A.I.D. publication U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS & GRANTS, 1985.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is comprised of total U.S. bilateral obligations divided by GNP figures from the WORLD BANK, SOCIAL INDICATORS (for the same year).

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1981/1984 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) from all sources including bilateral, multilateral, OPEC, and EEC member countries divided by the respective country's GNP for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1981/1984 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logorithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1986.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1986 and is measured by the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, regardless of the allocation to domestic and/or foreign claims. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated from constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic values of the implicit GDP deflator from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1986. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP. Government expenditures are total expenditure and lending minus repayment (IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS). This is divided by GNP (IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS).

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. The data in SDR's are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the net trading balance of merchandise exports, f.o.b., and merchandise imports, f.o.b. (not including services).

GOVERNMENT FINANCING DEBT AS % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES. This number is computed from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS. Government financing debt includes domestic financing and financing from abroad. This is divided by total government expenditures and lending minus repayment (interest payments and amortization of loans).

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the total defense expenditure from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS divided by the GDP from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and also expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE is the trade balance (merchandise exports, f.o.b., minus merchandise imports, f.o.b.) plus other goods, services, and income plus private and official unrequited transfers. This includes workers remittances from abroad. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS and are converted from SDR's to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

PROGRAM STATISTICS

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1986 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	AVAILABLE RECOVERIES	TRANSFERS	REIMBURSE-MENTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING TO TREASURY	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:									
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	71,527	669,895	37,909	(10,585)	--	768,746	759,987	3,185	5,574
Population Planning.....	7,008	239,250	897	(6,925)	--	240,230	237,539	1,649	1,042
Health.....	18,799	192,188	10,455	(7,300)	177	214,319	213,249	1,066	4
Child Survival Fund.....	--	23,925	--	12,500	--	36,425	36,425	--	0
Education & Human Resources Dev....	8,828	162,642	11,153	3,535	--	186,158	181,857	2,437	1,864
Selected Development Activities....	8,418	177,188	3,556	(2,267)	290	187,185	184,816	2,043	326
Science and Technology.....	--	[10,326	--	--	--	0	--	--	0
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	114,580	1,465,088	63,970	(11,042)	467	1,633,063	1,613,873	10,380	8,810
Grants, included above.....	50,599	1,349,618	32,491	3,400	467	1,436,576	1,425,662	7,419	3,495
Loans, included above.....	63,981	115,470	31,479	(14,442)	--	196,487	188,211	2,961	5,315
Sahel Development Program.....	7,721	77,038	4,510	--	--	89,269	84,686	--	4,583
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund....	--	[14,000	1,000	15,000	--	16,000	15,400	--	600
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.....	122,301	1,542,126	69,480	3,958	467	1,738,332	1,713,959	10,380	13,993
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	--	33,495	8	--	--	33,503	33,495	8	0
Disaster Assistance.....	82,214	21,532	8,687	--	--	112,433	90,736	6,334	15,363
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts									
Misc & W.W. Disaster Relief.....	129	--	13	--	--	142	--	--	142
Development Loan Fund.....	548	--	11	(559)	--	0	--	--	0
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	205,192	1,597,153	78,199	3,399	467	1,884,410	1,838,190	16,722	29,498
Operating Expenses.....									
AID.....	1,427	360,167	10,365	--	5,414	377,373	366,170	11,172	31
IG.....	--	20,145	--	--	--	20,145	19,784	361	0
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	--	43,122	--	--	--	43,122	43,122	--	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	206,619	2,020,587	88,564	3,399	5,881	2,325,050	2,267,266	28,255	29,529
Economic Support Fund.....	1,269,895	3,640,642	86,862	12,061	26	5,009,486	4,912,997	19	96,470
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	1,476,514	5,661,229	175,426	15,460	5,907	7,334,536	7,180,263	28,274	125,999

06-Feb-87

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1987 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY ENACTED	SUPP. BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTED	ESTIMATED TRANSFERS [Minus: ()	ESTIMATED REIMBURSE-MENTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:								
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	5,574	639,613	--	(3,000)	--	642,187	642,187	0
Population Planning.....	1,042	234,625	--	(4,676)	--	230,991	230,991	0
Health.....	4	166,762	--	(3,966)	--	162,800	162,800	0
Child Survival Fund.....	0	75,000	--	--	--	75,000	75,000	0
Education & Human Resources Dev....	1,864	158,000	--	(1,358)	--	158,506	158,506	0
Selected Development Activities....	326	140,329	--	--	--	140,655	140,655	0
Science and Technology.....	0	9,662	--	--	--	9,662	9,662	0
FDAP Deob/Reob.....	--	50,000	--	--	--	50,000	50,000	0
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	8,810	1,473,991	0	(13,000)	0	1,469,801	1,469,801	0
Grants, included above.....	3,495	1,349,574	--			1,353,069	1,353,069	0
Loans, included above.....	5,315	124,417	0	(13,000)	0	116,732	116,732	0
Sahel Development Program.....	4,583	70,000	--	--	--	74,583	74,583	0
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund....	600	(13,000)	--	13,000	--	13,600	13,600	0
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.....	13,993	1,543,991	0	0	0	1,557,984	1,557,984	0
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	0	35,000	--	--	--	35,000	35,000	0
Disaster Assistance.....	15,363	70,000	100,000	--	--	185,363	185,363	0
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth.....	--	10,000	--	--	--	10,000	10,000	0
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts								
Misc & W.W. Disaster Relief.....	142	--	--	--	--	142	142	0
Development Loan Fund.....	0	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	29,498	1,658,991	100,000	0	0	1,788,489	1,788,489	0
Operating Expenses.....								
AID.....	31	340,600	7,663	--	5,500	353,794	353,794	0
IG.....	0	21,000	321	--	--	21,321	21,321	0
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	45,492	--	--	--	45,492	45,492	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	29,529	2,066,083	107,984	0	5,500	2,209,096	2,203,596	5,500
Economic Support Fund.....	96,470	3,550,000	297,000	--	--	3,943,470	3,943,470	0
ESF Deob/Reob.....	0	50,000	--	--	--	50,000	50,000	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	125,999	5,666,083	404,984	0	5,500	6,202,566	6,197,066	5,500

06-Feb-87

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
AFRICA	378,875	245,173	160,200	187,383	0	46,327	0	0	0	93,656	9,503	0	1,121,117
ASIA/NEAR EAST	442,105	4,006,360	506,900	227,489	13,630	23,027	0	1,101,030	3,838,144	439,786	28,977	0	10,627,448
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	461,506	659,499	197,400	63,197	39,760	27,254	0	1,914	5,742	217,192	13,532	0	1,686,996
CENTRAL BUREAUS	431,473	1,965	124,200	280,586	6,613	27,441	0	0	0	47,740	135	0	920,153
Earmarks & Disaster Cont.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	1,713,959	4,912,997	988,700	758,655	60,003	124,049	0	1,102,944	3,843,886	798,374	52,147	0	14,355,714
(AFRICA FUND)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(REV LOAN FUND)	(15,400)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,400)
ASHA	33,495												33,495
Disaster Assistance	90,736												90,736
Housing Guarantees	[145,464]												[145,464]
Housing Borrowing Auth	--												0
Operating Expenses	366,170												366,170
Operating Expenses-IG	19,784												19,784
For. Serv. Ret. & Dis.	43,122												43,122
TCIP	[239,950]												[239,950]
Deob/Reob	--												0
Misc. Appropriations	--												0
Misc. Trust Funds	3,804					253							4,057
Subtotal: AID	2,271,070	4,912,997	988,700	758,655									8,931,422
Trade & Development							18,196						18,196
Inter-American Foundation							11,459						11,459
Africa Dev. Foundation							3,706						3,706
Migration & Refugee Assist							324,356						324,356
Emergency Refugee Fund							--						0
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT							6,836						6,836
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.													
(limit on dir. loans)							[13,637]						[13,637]
(limit on guar. loans)							[136,372]						[136,372]
Adjustments	(201,501)	(1,151,476)	(360,723)	(143,337)	(4,948)	361	(109)						(1,861,733)
Total: Bilateral	2,069,569	3,761,521	627,977	615,318	55,055	124,663	364,444						7,618,547
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB'S							1,142,512						1,142,512
I O & P							266,421						266,421
Adjustments							(5,350)						(5,350)
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,403,583						1,403,583
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,069,569	3,761,521	627,977	615,318	55,055	124,663	1,768,027						9,022,130
Anti-Terrorism Assistance												9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations												26,913	26,913
Adjustments											(1)	5,625	5,624
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE								1,102,944	3,843,886	798,374	52,146	42,378	5,839,728
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,069,569	3,761,521	627,977	615,318	55,055	124,663	1,768,027	1,102,944	3,843,886	798,374	52,146	42,378	14,861,858

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1984 Supplemental													
Poland	--	(4,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,000)
FY 1985 Supplemental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
African Refugees	(70,581)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(70,581)
Middle East Peace	--	(1,084,950)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,084,950)
Unobligated Carry in													
ARDN	(10,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(10,000)
OE	(1,396)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,396)
PL 480	--	--	--	(143,337)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(143,337)
Reimbursements	(5,397)	(26)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,423)
No-Year Carry In	(16,660)	(16,266)	--	--	--	--	(115)	--	--	--	--	--	(33,041)
Carry Out													
Revolving Loan Fund	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	600
Disaster Assistance	1,377	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,377
Lebanon Transfer	(12,500)	--	--	--	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(17,500)
Syria Transfer	--	(3,457)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,457)
Returned to Treasury	1,151	19	--	--	52	361	6	--	--	--	--	5,625	7,214
Receipts	--	--	(360,724)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(360,724)
FY 1985 Deobligations Reobligated in FY 1986	(88,095)	(42,794)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(130,889)
Difference due to rounding	--	(2)	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1)	--	(2)
Multilateral No-Year Carry In	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,350)	--	--	--	--	--	(5,350)
Total Adjustments	(201,501)	(1,151,476)	(360,723)	(143,337)	(4,948)	361	(5,459)	0	0	0	(1)	5,625	(1,861,459)

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
AEPRP	--	[47,850]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[47,850]
Angola	--	--	--	3,315	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,315
Benin	--	--	--	1,208	--	1,261	--	--	--	--	59	--	2,528
Botswana	1,195	10,459	--	5,939	--	2,800	--	--	--	3,350	334	--	24,077
Burkina*	6,818	--	--	7,440	--	1,251	--	--	--	--	40	--	15,549
Burundi	2,019	--	--	1,586	--	518	--	--	--	--	139	--	4,262
Cameroon	23,014	--	--	713	--	3,390	--	--	--	--	220	--	27,337
Cape Verde*	2,587	--	--	4,311	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	6,937
CAR	1,940	--	--	311	--	2,090	--	--	--	--	122	--	4,463
Chad*	4,000	9,519	--	3,669	--	--	--	--	--	5,742	188	--	23,118
Comoros	750	--	--	441	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	1,218
Congo	475	--	--	117	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	592
Djibouti	--	2,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	120	--	4,984
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	457	--	--	--	--	--	957	61	--	2,475
Ethiopia	--	--	--	78,345	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78,345
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,949	--	--	--	--	148	--	2,097
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	2,759	--	958	--	--	--	--	55	--	7,772
Ghana	3,000	--	6,000	12,730	--	1,463	--	--	--	--	213	--	23,406
Guinea	1,715	10,000	6,000	56	--	261	--	--	--	1,914	155	--	20,101
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	395	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,395
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	--	246
Kenya	26,543	14,442	10,000	2,694	--	3,786	--	--	--	19,140	1,538	--	78,143
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	7,818	--	1,470	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,948
Liberia	13,722	28,203	11,000	--	--	2,865	--	--	--	4,785	863	--	61,438
Madagascar	--	2,844	8,000	1,649	--	--	--	--	--	1,435	81	--	14,009
Malawi	24,000	--	--	365	--	1,060	--	--	--	957	187	--	26,569
Mali*	9,000	--	--	6,680	--	2,153	--	--	--	--	154	--	17,987
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	2,109	--	1,660	--	--	--	--	59	--	6,828
Mauritius	--	1,914	--	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,057
Mozambique	--	9,570	11,400	9,631	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,601
Niger*	16,000	4,373	--	4,563	--	2,870	--	--	--	3,828	231	--	31,865
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	94	--	94
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,938	--	77	--	--	--	--	75	--	10,090
Sao Tome	600	--	--	606	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,254
Senegal*	19,375	27,484	9,500	4,480	--	2,137	--	--	--	2,870	465	--	66,311
Seychelles	--	1,914	--	198	--	330	--	--	--	--	24	--	2,466
Sierra Leone	--	--	8,000	1,088	--	3,131	--	--	--	--	60	--	12,279
Somalia	22,144	22,011	16,500	7,870	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	1,106	--	88,771
South Africa	550	4,972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,522
Sudan	30,988	10,000	45,000	5,046	--	18	--	--	--	16,140	893	--	108,085
Swaziland	9,745	11	--	290	--	1,055	--	--	--	--	42	--	11,143
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,413	--	1,486	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,899
Togo	3,060	7,850	--	2,167	--	2,295	--	--	--	--	51	--	15,423
Uganda	9,032	--	--	490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,522
Zaire	20,750	24,527	18,800	163	--	3,993	--	--	--	6,699	1,294	--	76,226
Zambia	2,149	17,000	10,000	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,221
Zimbabwe	2,000	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190	--	7,190
Sahel Regional*	20,433	678	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,111
S Africa Regional	3,000	28,475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,475
Africa Regional	72,611	977	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785	--	--	78,373
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	378,875	245,173	160,200	187,383	0	46,327	0	0	0	93,656	9,503	0	1,121,117
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(294,189)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(294,189)
(Sahel Program *)	(84,686)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(84,686)

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	18,308	--	8,897	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,205
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	44
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	--	68
Bangladesh	75,000	--	82,000	31,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	272	--	189,100
Bhutan	--	--	--	526	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	526
Burma	9,680	--	--	--	6,285	--	--	--	--	--	263	--	16,228
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,350	--	1,551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,901
Cyprus	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,355
Egypt	--	1,068,434	213,600	6,617	--	--	--	--	1,244,100	--	1,702	--	2,534,453
Fiji	400	957	--	--	--	1,860	--	--	--	287	81	--	3,585
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	51
Gaza	--	--	--	629	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	629
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83,546	347,104	--	1,246	--	431,896
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	27
India	86,576	--	--	103,213	--	--	--	--	--	--	309	--	190,098
Indonesia	64,355	--	29,800	4,280	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	1,914	--	119,489
Ireland	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Israel	--	1,898,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,722,600	--	--	--	3,621,000
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	95,022	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	62,205	--	1,785	--	178,152
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162,690	--	--	1,821	--	164,511
Lebanon	--	15,901	--	1,144	--	--	--	--	--	--	468	--	17,513
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	30
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,484	--	--	900	--	2,384
Maldives	--	--	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31	--	731
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	1,784	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,784
Morocco	21,473	16,484	40,000	5,769	--	2,139	--	--	957	33,495	1,435	--	121,752
Nepal	16,139	--	--	2,205	--	2,272	--	--	--	--	86	--	20,702
Oman	--	19,556	--	--	--	--	--	9,140	--	--	41	--	28,737
Pakistan	24,000	239,250	50,000	42,032	3,430	--	--	311,025	--	--	942	--	670,679
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	924	--	--	--	--	40	--	964
Philippines	38,649	300,000	32,300	8,330	--	4,376	--	--	14,355	88,280	2,403	--	488,693
Poland	--	4,000	--	2,322	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,322
Portugal	--	76,487	--	--	--	--	--	9,570	33,495	66,990	2,336	--	188,878
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	--	47
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	254	--	991	--	--	--	--	8	--	1,253
Spain	--	11,484	--	--	--	--	--	382,800	--	--	2,352	--	396,636
Sri Lanka	24,496	--	33,000	6,715	--	659	--	--	--	--	160	--	65,030
Thailand	23,313	5,000	--	--	3,600	3,090	--	42,347	38,184	4,785	2,206	--	122,525
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	510	--	--	--	--	38	--	548
Tunisia	40	22,624	15,500	--	--	1,971	--	--	25,839	38,280	1,449	--	105,703
Turkey	--	119,625	--	--	--	--	--	79,288	330,165	205,755	3,194	--	738,027
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
West Bank	--	--	--	1,177	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,177
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,018	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,018
Yemen	23,549	--	10,000	--	--	930	--	--	--	1,914	1,167	--	37,560
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	--	61
Asia/Near East Regional	29,489	26,166	--	--	315	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,970
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,946	957	--	--	--	277	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,180
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	442,105	4,006,360	506,900	227,489	13,630	23,027	0	1,101,030	3,838,144	439,786	28,977	0	10,627,448

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	--	46
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	6,850	1,914	--	--	--	2,362	--	--	--	479	73	--	11,678
Bolivia	24,962	7,177	20,000	12,183	3,875	--	--	--	--	1,435	143	--	69,775
Brazil	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	690
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,600	--	--	--	--	3,250	1,006	--	14,856
*Costa Rica	10,949	120,582	16,200	263	--	2,639	--	--	--	2,393	222	--	153,248
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	26,501	40,000	12,900	1,748	--	2,465	--	--	--	3,828	691	--	88,133
Ecuador	27,105	20,216	5,000	1,691	1,315	2,782	--	1,914	1,914	--	715	--	62,652
*El Salvador	83,880	177,045	44,000	10,447	--	--	--	--	--	120,367	1,431	--	437,170
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	36,881	47,850	15,400	5,821	--	2,931	--	--	--	5,000	356	--	114,239
Guyana	--	--	2,400	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,640
Haiti	24,572	21,321	15,000	14,251	--	934	--	--	--	1,664	233	--	77,975
*Honduras	44,308	61,248	13,900	4,601	--	5,235	--	--	--	60,114	1,045	--	190,451
Jamaica	25,500	58,000	32,600	2,577	1,521	2,631	--	--	--	7,656	295	--	130,780
Mexico	--	--	--	282	11,600	--	--	--	--	--	189	--	12,071
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Panama	18,798	5,742	--	78	--	--	--	--	3,828	3,828	557	--	32,831
Paraguay	--	--	--	292	--	1,765	--	--	--	--	98	--	2,155
Peru	17,587	7,000	20,000	8,708	3,741	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	57,665
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Kitts	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
St. Lucia	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	39
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99	--	14,454
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Caribbean Regional	23,700	25,575	--	--	--	3,510	--	--	--	7,178	361	--	60,324
*Central American Reg	29,447	42,231	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71,678
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,302	--	2,302
*ROCAP	23,839	1,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,039
LAC Regional	36,627	8,043	--	--	6,418	--	--	--	--	--	2,852	--	53,940
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Central America	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
S. America & CAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	461,506	659,499	197,400	63,197	39,760	27,254	0	1,914	5,742	217,192	13,532	0	1,686,996
(Central America) •	(254,952)	(457,812)	(89,500)	(21,210)	0	(13,167)	0	0	(3,828)	(192,181)	(3,684)	0	(1,036,334)

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	37,025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,025
Education	5,621	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,621
Energy	5,309	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,744
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,625
Health	39,917	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,917
Intl Training	2,486	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,486
Nutrition	10,855	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,855
Population	133,515	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	133,515
Rur & Inst Dev	9,605	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,605
Small Activity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,396	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,396
Program Office	3,494	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,494
Total S&T	261,848	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263,283
FVA													
Biden Pell	2,708	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,708
Food for Peace	10,011	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,011
Private/Vol Coop	37,217	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,217
Program Mgt Support	486	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	486
Total FVA	50,422	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	50,422
PPC													
Economic Affairs	442	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	442
Evaluation	4,565	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,565
Pol Dev/Program Rev	4,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,038
Women in Dev	2,002	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,002
Peace Corps	[1,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[1,500]
UNFPA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CGIARs	46,249	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,249
Total PPC	57,296	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	57,296
PRE													
Housing & Urban Dev	5,615	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,615
Investment(Inc Rev Loans)	15,933	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,933
Program Review	1,572	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,572
Private Sector Coord	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Project Development	17,697		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,697
Total PRE	40,817	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	40,817
OFDA	5,817	530	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,347
Sci Adv (Incl Israel Prg)	15,110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,110
Other	163	--	--	--	6,613	27,441	--	--	--	47,740	135	--	82,092
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(37,316)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(37,316)
Ocean Freight	--	--	121,200	317,113	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	438,313
Initial Payment	--	--	(19,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,500)
Carry Out	--	--	22,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,500
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	789	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	789
TOTAL	431,473	1,965	124,200	280,586	6,613	27,441	--	0	0	47,740	135	--	920,153

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES EXCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
AFRICA	328,127	162,804	135,000	102,737	0	48,782	--	0	0	41,906	10,400	--	829,756
ASIA/NEAR EAST	344,655	2,923,790	392,500	159,978	21,745	23,976	--	0	4,040,441	607,500	31,089	--	8,545,674
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	410,272	558,873	220,400	53,462	60,400	27,777	--	0	0	203,344	14,365	--	1,548,893
CENTRAL BUREAUS	394,204	1,000	181,000	217,920	36,300	29,465	--	0	0	47,250	146	--	907,285
Earmarks & Disaster Cont.	21,915	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,915
TOTAL ALLOCATED	1,499,173	3,646,467	928,900	534,097	118,445	130,000	--	0	4,040,441	900,000	56,000	--	11,853,523
(AFRICA FUND)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(REV LOAN FUND)	(13,600)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13,600)
ASHA	35,000												35,000
Disaster Assistance	85,363												85,363
Housing Guarantees	[145,464]												[145,464]
Housing Borrowing Auth	10,000												10,000
Operating Expenses	346,131												346,131
Operating Expenses-IG	21,000												21,000
For. Serv. Ret. & Dis.	45,492												45,492
TCIP	[275,000]												[275,000]
Deob/Reob	50,000	50,000											100,000
Misc. Appropriations	142												142
Misc. Trust Funds	15,000					300							15,300
Subtotal: AID	2,107,301	3,696,467	928,900	534,097									7,266,765
Trade & Development							20,620						20,620
Inter-American Foundation							11,800						11,800
Africa Dev. Foundation							6,500						6,500
Migration & Refugee Assist							346,856						346,856
Emergency Refugee Fund							14,000						14,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT							4,982						4,982
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.													
(limit on dir. loans)							[23,000]						[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)							[200,0						[200,000]
Adjustments	(26,218)	(96,467)	(380,000)				(620)						(503,305)
Total: Bilateral	2,081,083	3,600,000	548,927	534,144	118,445	130,300	404,138						7,417,037
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB'S							949,328						949,328
I O & P							237,264						237,264
Adjustments							--						0
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,186,592						1,186,592
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,081,083	3,600,000	548,927	534,144	118,445	130,300	1,590,730						8,603,629
Anti-Terrorism Assistance												9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations												31,689	31,689
Adjustments												--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE								0	4,040,441	900,000	56,000	41,529	5,037,970
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,081,083	3,600,000	548,927	534,144	118,445	130,300	1,590,730	0	4,040,441	900,000	56,000	41,529	13,641,599

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES EXCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1984 Supplemental													
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FY 1985 Supplemental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
African Refugees	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Middle East Peace	--	(90,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(90,000)
Unobligated Carry in													
ARDN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
OE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PL 480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Reimbursements	(5,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,500)
No-Year Carry In	(20,118)	(6,467)	--	--	--	--	(620)	--	--	--	--	--	(27,205)
Carry Out													
Revolving Loan Fund	(600)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(600)
Disaster Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon Transfer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Syria Transfer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Returned to Treasury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Receipts	--	--	(380,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(380,000)
FY 1985 Deobligations Reobligated in FY 1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Difference due to rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Multilateral No-Year Carry In	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total Adjustments	(26,218)	(96,467)	(380,000)	0	0	0	(620)	0	0	0	0	0	(503,305)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES EXCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
AEPRP	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	1,369	--	1,427	--	--	--	--	75	--	2,871
Botswana	--	5,000	--	8,050	--	3,161	--	--	--	1,500	335	--	18,046
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,965	--	617	--	--	--	--	50	--	8,632
Burundi	1,760	--	--	181	--	614	--	--	--	--	150	--	2,705
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	830	--	3,597	--	--	--	500	250	--	25,177
Cape Verde*	1,000	--	--	2,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	3,380
CAR	1,000	--	--	653	--	2,299	--	--	--	500	140	--	4,592
Chad*	4,000	5,000	--	3,511	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	200	--	17,711
Comoros	600	--	--	920	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	1,560
Congo	500	--	--	122	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	662
Djibouti	--	1,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	135	--	3,035
Eq. Guinea	500	--	--	380	--	293	--	--	--	--	75	--	1,248
Ethiopia	--	--	--	5,215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,215
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,056	--	--	--	--	150	--	2,206
Gambia*	2,000	--	--	2,421	--	1,019	--	--	--	--	60	--	5,500
Ghana	1,820	--	8,000	10,673	--	1,673	--	--	--	--	225	--	22,391
Guinea	4,665	--	8,000	120	--	422	--	--	--	1,000	150	--	14,357
Guinea-Bissau	1,760	--	--	1,683	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	3,493
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	177	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	327
Kenya	19,012	15,000	8,000	1,787	--	3,763	--	--	--	7,500	1,600	--	56,662
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	7,907	--	1,679	--	--	--	--	50	--	19,296
Liberia	13,780	15,000	10,000	193	--	2,812	--	--	--	1,000	900	--	43,685
Madagascar	2,280	1,000	8,000	1,397	--	--	--	--	--	500	75	--	13,252
Malawi	10,779	--	--	490	--	1,227	--	--	--	500	200	--	13,196
Mali*	7,350	--	--	4,986	--	3,094	--	--	--	--	150	--	15,580
Mauritania*	2,000	--	--	4,324	--	1,593	--	--	--	--	75	--	7,992
Mauritius	--	1,000	--	272	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,272
Mozambique	--	10,000	--	8,246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,246
Niger*	16,500	2,000	--	1,628	--	3,026	--	--	--	1,500	250	--	24,904
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,298	--	287	--	--	--	--	75	--	9,660
Sao Tome	300	--	--	611	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	961
Senegal*	18,808	12,000	5,000	4,178	--	2,275	--	--	--	1,000	475	--	43,736
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	119	--	268	--	--	--	--	50	--	2,437
Sierra Leone	1,145	--	4,000	1,108	--	2,913	--	--	--	--	70	--	9,236
Somalia	13,243	17,500	10,000	7,090	--	--	--	--	--	7,500	1,250	--	56,583
South Africa	--	1,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,700
Sudan	22,472	--	50,000	703	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	1,000	--	79,175
Swaziland	7,000	--	--	293	--	1,156	--	--	--	--	60	--	8,509
Tanzania	--	--	--	5,382	--	1,272	--	--	--	--	35	--	6,689
Togo	2,695	--	--	2,333	--	2,616	--	--	--	--	60	--	7,704
Uganda	5,550	--	--	568	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	6,218
Zaire	19,550	10,000	14,000	127	--	3,623	--	--	--	4,000	1,300	--	52,600
Zambia	3,100	12,400	10,000	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,597
Zimbabwe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Sahel Regional*	21,463	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,463
S Africa Regional	--	24,304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,304
Africa Regional	77,588	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,906	--	--	81,494
Local Cost Support	7,247	(3,115)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,247
Total	328,127	162,804	135,000	102,737	0	48,782	0	0	0	41,906	10,400	0	829,756
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(253,545)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(253,545)
(Sahel Program *)	(74,582)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(74,582)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES EXCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	17,848	12,152	--	2,966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,966
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Bangladesh	63,000	--	52,000	22,360	--	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	137,635
Bhutan	--	--	--	623	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	623
Burma	8,000	--	--	--	9,500	--	--	--	--	--	269	--	17,769
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,350
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	815,000	185,000	4,422	--	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	1,750	--	2,306,172
Fiji	--	1,400	--	--	--	2,064	--	--	--	--	100	--	3,564
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Gaza	--	--	--	543	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	543
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	343,000	--	1,250	--	344,250
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	40
India	53,000	--	--	84,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	137,660
Indonesia	45,000	--	30,000	4,593	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	2,000	--	91,593
Ireland	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	35,040
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	--	3,000,000
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	104,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,941	1,800	--	145,741
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	274	--	--	--	--	--	--	274
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	--	2,000
Lebanon	--	6,967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	475	--	7,442
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	30
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	1,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,646
Morocco	16,370	10,000	40,000	5,611	--	2,295	--	--	2,000	32,000	1,525	--	109,801
Nepal	13,000	--	--	1,965	--	2,105	--	--	--	--	100	--	17,170
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	15,150
Pakistan	25,000	250,000	50,000	16,135	5,500	--	--	--	312,500	--	900	--	660,035
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	1,139	--	--	--	--	50	--	1,189
Philippines	13,000	250,000	--	9,186	--	5,195	--	--	--	50,000	2,600	--	329,981
Poland	--	--	--	2,282	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,282
Portugal	--	64,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000	2,550	--	147,362
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	981	--	--	--	--	30	--	1,011
Spain	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	105,000	--	3,000	--	113,000
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	15,500	3,972	--	595	--	--	--	--	160	--	38,227
Thailand	16,000	5,000	--	--	5,000	2,916	--	--	--	50,000	2,200	--	81,116
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	535	--	--	--	--	50	--	585
Tunisia	--	16,203	10,000	--	--	1,790	--	--	--	32,500	1,525	--	62,018
Turkey	--	100,000	--	--	745	--	--	--	177,941	312,059	3,300	--	594,045
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	49
West Bank	--	--	--	1,060	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,060
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	988	--	--	--	--	--	--	988
Yemen	22,000	--	10,000	--	--	833	--	--	--	1,000	1,150	--	34,983
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	22,100	14,406	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,506
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,000	500	--	--	--	571	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,071
Local Cost Support	8,337	(6,720)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,337
Total	344,655	2,923,790	392,500	159,978	21,745	23,976	0	0	4,040,441	607,500	31,089	0	8,545,674

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES EXCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	--	140
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	7,296	2,254	--	--	--	2,347	--	--	--	500	80	--	12,477
Bolivia	20,100	15,000	20,000	10,285	12,200	--	--	--	--	2,000	400	--	79,985
Brazil	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	1,510
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,500	--	--	--	--	3,000	950	--	14,450
*Costa Rica	12,774	87,716	16,000	221	--	2,808	--	--	--	1,500	230	--	121,249
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	17,500	20,000	30,000	1,903	--	2,265	--	--	--	1,500	700	--	73,868
Ecuador	16,341	12,500	--	918	1,100	2,955	--	--	--	3,000	650	--	37,464
*El Salvador	75,457	181,747	42,000	5,201	--	--	--	--	--	115,000	1,500	--	420,905
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	33,301	58,787	19,000	5,311	--	3,159	--	--	--	2,000	400	--	121,958
Guyana	--	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Haiti	37,000	29,165	18,000	15,354	--	1,307	--	--	--	1,000	550	--	102,376
*Honduras	40,854	71,406	12,000	5,012	--	5,105	--	--	--	60,000	1,200	--	195,577
Jamaica	14,500	25,000	38,400	422	2,500	2,523	--	--	--	3,000	300	--	86,645
Mexico	--	--	--	--	15,500	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	15,700
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Panama	19,334	--	--	67	--	--	--	--	--	5,844	550	--	25,795
Paraguay	--	--	--	250	--	1,824	--	--	--	--	125	--	2,199
Peru	14,500	5,000	20,000	8,511	6,700	--	--	--	--	--	700	--	55,411
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Kitts	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
St. Lucia	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	12,152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	12,277
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	125
Caribbean Regional	22,900	19,200	--	--	--	3,484	--	--	--	5,000	400	--	50,984
*Central American Reg	17,285	7,830	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,115
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	2,100
*ROCAP	24,761	5,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,021
LAC Regional	27,553	5,856	--	--	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	2,820	--	46,629
Local Cost Support	8,816	(5,080	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,816
Central America	(4,877)	(2,555	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,877)
S. America & CAR	(3,939)	(2,525	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,939)
Total	410,272	558,873	220,400	53,462	60,400	27,777	0	0	0	203,344	14,365	0	1,548,893
(Central America) •	(235,939)	(415,000)	(89,000)	(15,812)	0	(13,419)	0	0	0	(184,844)	(3,960)	0	(957,974)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES EXCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	29,951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,951
Education	4,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,989
Energy	11,028	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,028
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	4,311	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,311
Health	46,825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,825
Intl Training	2,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,038
Nutrition	6,666	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,666
Population	101,189	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101,189
Rur & Inst Dev	7,849	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,849
Small Activity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,894	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,894
Program Office	1,492	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,492
Total S&T	225,232	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,232
FVA													
Biden Pell	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Food for Peace	6,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,150
Private/Vol Coop	33,781	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,781
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	42,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,431
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,913	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,913
Women in Dev	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peace Corps	2,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100
UNFPA	25,390	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,390
CGIARs	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total PPC	77,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,828
PRE													
Housing & Urban Dev	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Investment(Inc Rev Loans)	14,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,100
Program Review	769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	769
Private Sector Coord	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Project Development	13,882	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,882
Total PRE	34,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,051
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sci Adv (Incl Israel Prg)	14,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,662
Other	--	--	--	--	36,300	29,465	--	--	--	47,250	146	--	113,161
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	85,000	124,566	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	209,566
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(47,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,100)
Ocean Freight	--	--	112,727	139,967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	252,694
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,700)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,700)
Carry Out	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	534	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	534
TOTAL	394,204	1,000	181,000	217,920	36,300	29,465	--	0	0	47,250	146	0	907,285

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	FMS (CONC)	MAP	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE							
AFRICA	0	50,000	--	0	0	6,000	56,000
ASIA/NEAR EAST	0	37,000	--	0	200,000	215,000	452,000
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	0	210,000	--	0	0	40,000	250,000
CENTRAL BUREAUS	[100,000]	0	760	0	0	0	760
Earmarks & Disaster Cont.	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	0	297,000	760	0	200,000	261,000	758,760
(AFRICA FUND)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(REV LOAN FUND)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASHA							0
Disaster Assistance	100,000						100,000
Housing Guarantees	--						0
Housing Borrowing Auth	--						0
Operating Expenses	7,663						7,663
Operating Expenses-IG	321						321
For. Serv. Ret. & Dis.	--						0
TCIP	--						0
Deob/Reob	--						0
Misc. Appropriations	--						0
Misc. Trust Funds	--						0
Subtotal: AID	107,984	297,000	760				405,744
Trade & Development				--			0
Inter-American Foundation				--			0
Africa Dev. Foundation				114			114
Migration & Refugee Assist				--			0
Emergency Refugee Fund				--			0
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT				--			0
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.							
(limit on dir. loans)				--			0
(limit on guar. loans)				--			0
Adjustments				--			0
Total: Bilateral	107,984	297,000	760	114			405,858
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE							
MDB'S				292,847			292,847
I O & P				--			0
Adjustments				--			0
Total: Multilateral				292,847			292,847
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	107,984	297,000	760	292,961			698,705
Anti-Terrorism Assistance					--	--	0
Peacekeeping Operations					--	--	0
Adjustments					--	--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE					200,000	261,000	461,000
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	107,984	297,000	760	292,961	200,000	261,000	1,159,705

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	FMS (CONC)	MAP	TOTAL
AFRICA							
AEPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Botswana	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burkina*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burundi	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cameroon	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cape Verde*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Chad*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Comoros	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Congo	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Djibouti	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Eq. Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gambia*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ghana	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guinea-Bissau	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kenya	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	3,000
Lesotho	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Liberia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Madagascar	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malawi	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mali*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mauritania*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mauritius	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mozambique	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Niger*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Rwanda	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sao Tome	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Senegal*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Seychelles	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Somalia	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	3,000
South Africa	--	14,000	--	--	--	--	14,000
Sudan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Swaziland	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Tanzania	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Togo	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Uganda	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Zaire	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Zambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Zimbabwe	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sahel Regional*	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
S Africa Regional	--	36,000	--	--	--	--	36,000
Africa Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	0	50,000	--	0	0	6,000	56,000
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Sahel Program *)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	FMS (CONC)	MAP	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST							
Afghanistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cambodian Resistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gaza	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Morocco	--	10,000	--	--	--	10,000	20,000
Nepal	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oman	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	5,000
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	50,000
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	30,000	30,000
Portugal	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	15,000
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Spain	--	7,000	--	--	200,000	--	207,000
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	125,000	125,000
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
West Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Yemen	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asia/Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	0	37,000	--	0	200,000	215,000	452,000

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	FMS (CONC)	MAP	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN							
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Costa Rica	--	40,000	--	--	--	--	40,000
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*El Salvador	[100,000]	55,000	--	--	--	17,500	72,500
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	--	40,000	--	--	--	5,000	45,000
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Haiti	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Honduras	--	65,000	--	--	--	17,500	82,500
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Kitts	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Caribbean Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*ROCAP	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LAC Regional	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	10,000
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Central America	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
S. America & CAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	[100,000]	210,000	--	0	0	40,000	250,000
(Central America) *	[100,000]	(200,000)	--	0	0	(40,000)	(240,000)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PEACE CORPS	OTHER	FMS (CONC)	MAP	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS							
S&T							
Agriculture	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Energy	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Health	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Intl Training	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Nutrition	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Population	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Rur & Inst Dev	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Small Activity	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Office	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total S&T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FVA							
Biden Pell	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Food for Peace	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private/Vol Coop	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total FVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPC							
Economic Affairs	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Evaluation	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pol Dev/Program Rev	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Women in Dev	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
UNFPA	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CGIARs	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total PPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRE							
Housing & Urban Dev	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Investment(Inc Rev Loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Coord	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Project Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sci Adv (Incl Israel Prg)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	760	--	--	--	760
P.L.480:							
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ocean Freight	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Initial Payment	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Carry Out	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	0	0	760	0	0	0	760

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
AFRICA	328,127	212,804	135,000	102,737	0	48,782	--	0	0	47,906	10,400	--	885,756
ASIA/NEAR EAST	344,655	2,960,790	392,500	159,978	21,745	23,976	--	0	4,240,441	822,500	31,089	--	8,997,674
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	410,272	768,873	220,400	53,462	60,400	27,777	--	0	0	243,344	14,365	--	1,798,893
CENTRAL BUREAUS	394,204	1,000	181,027	217,967	36,300	30,225	--	0	0	47,250	146	--	908,119
Earmarks & Disaster Cont.	21,915	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,915
TOTAL ALLOCATED	1,499,173	3,943,467	928,927	534,144	118,445	130,760	--	0	4,240,441	1,161,000	56,000	--	12,612,357
(AFRICA FUND)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(REV LOAN FUND)	(13,600)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13,600)
ASHA	35,000												35,000
Disaster Assistance	185,363												185,363
Housing Guarantees	[145,464]												[145,464]
Housing Borrowing Auth	10,000												10,000
Operating Expenses	353,794												353,794
Operating Expenses-IG	21,321												21,321
For. Serv. Ret. & Dis.	45,492												45,492
TCIP	[275,000]												[275,000]
Deob/Reob	50,000	50,000											100,000
Misc. Appropriations	142												142
Misc. Trust Funds	15,000					300							15,300
Subtotal: AID	2,215,285	3,993,467	928,927	534,144									7,671,823
Trade & Development							20,620						20,620
Inter-American Foundation							11,800						11,800
Africa Dev. Foundation							6,614						6,614
Migration & Refugee Assist							346,856						346,856
Emergency Refugee Fund							14,000						14,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT							4,982						4,982
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.													
(limit on dir. loans)							[23,000]						[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)							[200,000]						[200,000]
Adjustments	(26,218)	(96,467)	(380,000)				(620)						(503,305)
Total: Bilateral	2,189,067	3,897,000	548,927	534,144	118,445	131,060	404,252						7,822,895
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB'S							1,242,175						1,242,175
I O & P							237,264						237,264
Adjustments							--						0
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,479,439						1,479,439
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,189,067	3,897,000	548,927	534,144	118,445	131,060	1,883,691						9,302,334
Anti-Terrorism Assistance												9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations												31,689	31,689
Adjustments												--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE								0	4,240,441	1,161,000	56,000	41,529	5,498,970
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,189,067	3,897,000	548,927	534,144	118,445	131,060	1,883,691	0	4,240,441	1,161,000	56,000	41,529	14,801,304

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1984 Supplemental													
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FY 1985 Supplemental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
African Refugees	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Middle East Peace	--	(90,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(90,000)
Unobligated Carry in													
ARDN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
OE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PL 480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Reimbursements	(5,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,500)
No-Year Carry In	(20,118)	(6,467)	--	--	--	--	(620)	--	--	--	--	--	(27,205)
Carry Out													
Revolving Loan Fund	(600)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(600)
Disaster Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon Transfer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Syria Transfer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Returned to Treasury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Receipts	--	--	(380,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(380,000)
FY 1985 Deobligations Reobligated in FY 1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Difference due to rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Multilateral No-Year Carry In	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total Adjustments	(26,218)	(96,467)	(380,000)	0	0	0	(620)	0	0	0	0	0	(503,305)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
AEPRP	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	1,369	--	1,427	--	--	--	--	75	--	2,871
Botswana	--	5,000	--	8,050	--	3,161	--	--	--	1,500	335	--	18,046
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,965	--	617	--	--	--	--	50	--	8,632
Burundi	1,760	--	--	181	--	614	--	--	--	--	150	--	2,705
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	830	--	3,597	--	--	--	500	250	--	25,177
Cape Verde*	1,000	--	--	2,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	3,380
CAR	1,000	--	--	653	--	2,299	--	--	--	500	140	--	4,592
Chad*	4,000	5,000	--	3,511	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	200	--	17,711
Comoros	600	--	--	920	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	1,560
Congo	500	--	--	122	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	662
Djibouti	--	1,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	135	--	3,035
Eq. Guinea	500	--	--	380	--	293	--	--	--	--	75	--	1,248
Ethiopia	--	--	--	5,215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,215
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,056	--	--	--	--	150	--	2,206
Gambia*	2,000	--	--	2,421	--	1,019	--	--	--	--	60	--	5,500
Ghana	1,820	--	8,000	10,673	--	1,673	--	--	--	--	225	--	22,391
Guinea	4,665	--	8,000	120	--	422	--	--	--	1,000	150	--	14,357
Guinea-Bissau	1,760	--	--	1,683	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	3,493
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	177	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	327
Kenya	19,012	15,000	8,000	1,787	--	3,763	--	--	--	10,500	1,600	--	59,662
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	7,907	--	1,679	--	--	--	--	50	--	19,296
Liberia	13,780	15,000	10,000	193	--	2,812	--	--	--	1,000	900	--	43,685
Madagascar	2,280	1,000	8,000	1,397	--	--	--	--	--	500	75	--	13,252
Malawi	10,779	--	--	490	--	1,227	--	--	--	500	200	--	13,196
Mali*	7,350	--	--	4,986	--	3,094	--	--	--	--	150	--	15,580
Mauritania*	2,000	--	--	4,324	--	1,593	--	--	--	--	75	--	7,992
Mauritius	--	1,000	--	272	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,272
Mozambique	--	10,000	--	8,246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,246
Niger*	16,500	2,000	--	1,628	--	3,026	--	--	--	1,500	250	--	24,904
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,298	--	287	--	--	--	--	75	--	9,660
Sao Tome	300	--	--	611	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	961
Senegal*	18,808	12,000	5,000	4,178	--	2,275	--	--	--	1,000	475	--	43,736
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	119	--	268	--	--	--	--	50	--	2,437
Sierra Leone	1,145	--	4,000	1,108	--	2,913	--	--	--	--	70	--	9,236
Somalia	13,243	17,500	10,000	7,090	--	--	--	--	--	10,500	1,250	--	59,583
South Africa	--	15,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,700
Sudan	22,472	--	50,000	703	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	1,000	--	79,175
Swaziland	7,000	--	--	293	--	1,156	--	--	--	--	60	--	8,509
Tanzania	--	--	--	5,382	--	1,272	--	--	--	--	35	--	6,689
Togo	2,695	--	--	2,333	--	2,616	--	--	--	--	60	--	7,704
Uganda	5,550	--	--	568	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	6,218
Zaire	19,550	10,000	14,000	127	--	3,623	--	--	--	4,000	1,300	--	52,600
Zambia	3,100	12,400	10,000	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,597
Zimbabwe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Sahel Regional*	21,463	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,463
S Africa Regional	--	60,304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60,304
Africa Regional	77,588	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,906	--	--	81,494
Local Cost Support	7,247	(3,115)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,247
Total	328,127	212,804	135,000	102,737	0	48,782	0	0	0	47,906	10,400	0	885,756
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(253,545)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(253,545)
(Sahel Program *)	(74,582)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(74,582)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	17,848	12,152	--	2,966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,966
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Bangladesh	63,000	--	52,000	22,360	--	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	137,635
Bhutan	--	--	--	623	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	623
Burma	8,000	--	--	--	9,500	--	--	--	--	--	269	--	17,769
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,350
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	815,000	185,000	4,422	--	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	1,750	--	2,306,172
Fiji	--	1,400	--	--	--	2,064	--	--	--	--	100	--	3,564
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Gaza	--	--	--	543	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	543
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	343,000	--	1,250	--	344,250
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	40
India	53,000	--	--	84,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	137,660
Indonesia	45,000	--	30,000	4,593	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	2,000	--	91,593
Ireland	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	35,040
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	--	3,000,000
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	104,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,941	1,800	--	145,741
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	274	--	--	--	--	--	--	274
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	--	2,000
Lebanon	--	6,967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	475	--	7,442
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	30
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	1,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,646
Morocco	16,370	20,000	40,000	5,611	--	2,295	--	--	2,000	42,000	1,525	--	129,801
Nepal	13,000	--	--	1,965	--	2,105	--	--	--	--	100	--	17,170
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	20,150
Pakistan	25,000	250,000	50,000	16,135	5,500	--	--	--	312,500	--	900	--	660,035
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	1,139	--	--	--	--	50	--	1,189
Philippines	13,000	250,000	--	9,186	--	5,195	--	--	--	100,000	2,600	--	379,981
Poland	--	--	--	2,282	--	--	--	--	--	30,000	--	--	32,282
Portugal	--	79,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000	2,550	--	162,362
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	981	--	--	--	--	30	--	1,011
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	305,000	--	3,000	--	320,000
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	15,500	3,972	--	595	--	--	--	--	160	--	38,227
Thailand	16,000	5,000	--	--	5,000	2,916	--	--	--	50,000	2,200	--	81,116
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	535	--	--	--	--	50	--	585
Tunisia	--	16,203	10,000	--	--	1,790	--	--	--	32,500	1,525	--	62,018
Turkey	--	100,000	--	--	745	--	--	--	177,941	437,059	3,300	--	719,045
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	49
West Bank	--	--	--	1,060	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,060
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	988	--	--	--	--	--	--	988
Yemen	22,000	--	10,000	--	--	833	--	--	--	1,000	1,150	--	34,983
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	22,100	14,406	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,506
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,000	500	--	--	--	571	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,071
Local Cost Support	8,337	(6,720)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,337
Total	344,655	2,960,790	392,500	159,978	21,745	23,976	0	0	4,240,441	822,500	31,089	0	8,997,674

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	--	140
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	7,296	2,254	--	--	--	2,347	--	--	--	500	80	--	12,477
Bolivia	20,100	15,000	20,000	10,285	12,200	--	--	--	--	2,000	400	--	79,985
Brazil	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	1,510
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,500	--	--	--	--	3,000	950	--	14,450
*Costa Rica	12,774	127,716	16,000	221	--	2,808	--	--	--	1,500	230	--	161,249
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	17,500	20,000	30,000	1,903	--	2,265	--	--	--	1,500	700	--	73,868
Ecuador	16,341	12,500	--	918	1,100	2,955	--	--	--	3,000	650	--	37,464
*El Salvador	75,457	236,747	42,000	5,201	--	--	--	--	--	132,500	1,500	--	493,405
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	33,301	98,787	19,000	5,311	--	3,159	--	--	--	7,000	400	--	166,958
Guyana	--	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Haiti	37,000	29,165	18,000	15,354	--	1,307	--	--	--	1,000	550	--	102,376
*Honduras	40,854	136,406	12,000	5,012	--	5,105	--	--	--	77,500	1,200	--	278,077
Jamaica	14,500	25,000	38,400	422	2,500	2,523	--	--	--	3,000	300	--	86,645
Mexico	--	--	--	--	15,500	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	15,700
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Panama	19,334	--	--	67	--	--	--	--	--	5,844	550	--	25,795
Paraguay	--	--	--	250	--	1,824	--	--	--	--	125	--	2,199
Peru	14,500	5,000	20,000	8,511	6,700	--	--	--	--	--	700	--	55,411
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Kitts	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
St. Lucia	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	12,152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	12,277
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	125
Caribbean Regional	22,900	19,200	--	--	--	3,484	--	--	--	5,000	400	--	50,984
*Central American Reg	17,285	7,830	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,115
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	2,100
*ROCAP	24,761	5,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,021
LAC Regional	27,553	15,856	--	--	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	2,820	--	56,629
Local Cost Support	8,816	(5,080)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,816
Central America	(4,877)	(2,555)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4,877)
S. America & CAR	(3,939)	(2,525)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,939)
Total	410,272	768,873	220,400	53,462	60,400	27,777	0	0	0	243,344	14,365	0	1,798,893
(Central America) •	(235,939)	(615,000)	(89,000)	(15,812)	0	(13,419)	0	0	0	(224,844)	(3,960)	0	(1,197,974)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATES INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	29,951	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,951
Education	4,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,989
Energy	11,028	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,028
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	4,311	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,311
Health	46,825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,825
Intl Training	2,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,038
Nutrition	6,666	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,666
Population	101,189	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101,189
Rur & Inst Dev	7,849	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,849
Small Activity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,894	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,894
Program Office	1,492	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,492
Total S&T	225,232	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,232
FVA													
Biden Pell	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Food for Peace	6,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,150
Private/Vol Coop	33,781	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,781
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	42,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,431
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,913	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,913
Women in Dev	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peace Corps	2,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100
UNFPA	25,390	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,390
CGIARs	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total PPC	77,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,828
PRE													
Housing & Urban Dev	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Investment(Inc Rev Loans)	14,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,100
Program Review	769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	769
Private Sector Coord	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Project Development	13,882	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,882
Total PRE	34,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,051
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sci Adv (Incl Israel Prg)	14,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,662
Other	--	--	--	--	36,300	30,225	--	--	--	47,250	146	--	113,921
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	85,000	124,566	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	209,566
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(47,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,100)
Ocean Freight	--	--	112,727	139,967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	252,694
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,700)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,700)
Carry Out	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	534	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	534
TOTAL	394,204	1,000	181,027	217,967	36,300	30,225	--	0	0	47,250	146	0	908,119

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
AFRICA	500,000	100,000	106,000	77,107	0	48,085	0	0	5,000	98,000	10,355	0	944,547
ASIA/NEAR EAST	349,890	2,787,500	396,000	150,435	27,950	24,430	0	0	4,416,150	928,300	31,240	0	9,111,895
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	401,450	700,000	182,000	52,495	59,900	26,958	0	0	0	257,500	14,075	0	1,694,378
CENTRAL BUREAUS	394,610	0	168,000	254,963	10,900	31,209	0	0	0	46,000	330	0	906,012
Earmarks & Disaster Cont.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	1,645,950	3,587,500	852,000	535,000	98,750	130,682	0	0	4,421,150	1,329,800	56,000	0	12,656,832
(AFRICA FUND)	(500,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(500,000)
(REV LOAN FUND)	(12,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(12,000)
ASHA	20,000												20,000
Disaster Assistance	25,000												25,000
Housing Guarantees	[100,000]												[100,000]
Housing Borrowing Auth	22,000												22,000
Operating Expenses	426,810												426,810
Operating Expenses-IG	22,687												22,687
For. Serv. Ret. & Dis.	34,312												34,312
TCIP	[200,000]												[200,000]
Deob/Reob	12,500	12,500											25,000
Misc. Appropriations	--												0
Misc. Trust Funds	5,000					300							5,300
Subtotal: AID	2,214,259	3,600,000	852,000	535,000									7,201,259
Trade & Development							20,000						20,000
Inter-American Foundation							11,300						11,300
Africa Dev. Foundation							6,754						6,754
Migration & Refugee Assist							314,450						314,450
Emergency Refugee Fund							--						0
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT							1,356						1,356
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp.													
(limit on dir. loans)							[15,000]						[15,000]
(limit on guar. loans)							[150,000]						[150,000]
Adjustments			(422,404)										(422,404)
Total: Bilateral	2,214,259	3,600,000	429,596	535,000	98,750	130,982	353,860						7,362,447
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE													
MDB'S							1,818,695						1,818,695
I O & P							194,000						194,000
Adjustments							--						0
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,012,695						2,012,695
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,214,259	3,600,000	429,596	535,000	98,750	130,982	2,366,555						9,375,142
Anti-Terrorism Assistance												9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations												46,311	46,311
Adjustments												--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE								0	4,421,150	1,329,800	56,000	56,151	5,863,101
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,214,259	3,600,000	429,596	535,000	98,750	130,982	2,366,555	0	4,421,150	1,329,800	56,000	56,151	15,238,243

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1984 Supplemental													
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FY 1985 Supplemental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
African Refugees	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Middle East Peace	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unobligated Carry in													
ARDN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
OE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PL 480	--	--	(42,404)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(42,404)
Reimbursements	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
No-Year Carry In	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Carry Out													
Revolving Loan Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Disaster Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon Transfer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Syria Transfer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Returned to Treasury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Receipts	--	--	(380,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(380,000)
FY 1985 Deobligations Reobligated in FY 1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Difference due to rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Multilateral No-Year Carry In	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total Adjustments	0	0	(422,404)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(422,404)

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
AEPRP	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,000
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	--	--	--	1,649	--	1,254	--	--	--	--	75	--	2,978
Botswana	8,000	--	--	3,499	--	2,829	--	--	--	5,000	335	--	19,663
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	7,432
Burundi	2,000	--	--	272	--	853	--	--	--	--	140	--	3,265
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	773	--	3,079	--	--	2,500	--	250	--	26,602
Cape Verde*	1,000	--	--	1,859	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	2,909
CAR	2,000	--	--	989	--	1,977	--	--	--	1,000	125	--	6,091
Chad*	5,000	5,000	--	1,848	--	--	--	--	--	9,000	200	--	21,048
Comoros	700	--	--	791	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	1,531
Congo	500	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	680
Djibouti	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	135	--	5,135
Eq. Guinea	500	--	--	361	--	471	--	--	--	1,000	75	--	2,407
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,389
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,326	--	--	2,500	--	150	--	4,976
Gambia*	3,000	--	--	2,418	--	930	--	--	--	--	60	--	6,408
Ghana	2,000	--	6,000	8,379	--	1,612	--	--	--	--	225	--	18,216
Guinea	6,500	--	3,000	90	--	591	--	--	--	3,000	150	--	13,331
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	1,336	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	3,366
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	399
Kenya	18,000	17,000	5,000	2,546	--	4,178	--	--	--	19,000	1,600	--	67,324
Lesotho	10,000	--	--	5,809	--	1,743	--	--	--	--	50	--	17,602
Liberia	13,000	17,000	10,000	181	--	2,520	--	--	--	3,000	900	--	46,601
Madagascar	4,000	--	5,000	1,374	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	75	--	11,449
Malawi	10,000	--	--	504	--	1,164	--	--	--	1,000	200	--	12,868
Mali*	8,000	--	--	5,162	--	3,099	--	--	--	--	150	--	16,411
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	5,887	--	1,310	--	--	--	--	75	--	10,272
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	514	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,014
Mozambique	10,000	--	--	1,618	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,618
Niger*	16,000	--	--	1,059	--	2,154	--	--	--	3,000	250	--	22,463
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,477	--	434	--	--	--	--	75	--	9,986
Sao Tome	300	--	--	257	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	607
Senegal*	18,000	14,000	5,000	3,836	--	2,696	--	--	--	2,000	475	--	46,007
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	78	--	323	--	--	--	--	35	--	3,436
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	809	--	2,760	--	--	--	--	70	--	8,939
Somalia	15,000	23,000	5,000	1,707	--	--	--	--	--	22,000	1,250	--	67,957
South Africa	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Sudan	18,000	18,000	40,000	2,739	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	1,000	--	89,739
Swaziland	6,500	--	--	183	--	1,121	--	--	--	--	50	--	7,854
Tanzania	4,000	--	--	1,404	--	1,137	--	--	--	--	35	--	6,576
Togo	3,000	--	--	2,744	--	2,273	--	--	--	--	60	--	8,077
Uganda	7,000	--	--	569	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	7,669
Zaire	33,000	--	13,000	137	--	5,251	--	--	--	10,000	1,300	--	62,688
Zambia	15,000	--	10,000	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,089
Zimbabwe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175	--	175
Sahel Regional*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
S Africa Regional	73,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73,000
Africa Regional	82,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	--	--	88,200
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	500,000	100,000	106,000	77,107	0	48,085	0	0	5,000	98,000	10,355	0	944,547
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Sahel Program *)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON (MARKET)	OTHER ECON (CONC)	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST														
Afghanistan	15,000	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Bangladesh	60,000	--	60,000	20,395	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	140,695
Bhutan	--	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	531
Burma	8,000	--	--	--	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	260	--	21,260
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Cyprus	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Egypt	--	815,000	180,000	2,454	--	--	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	1,750	--	2,299,204
Fiji	--	1,500	--	--	--	2,178	--	--	--	--	300	100	--	4,078
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Gaza	--	--	--	525	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	525
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	1,250	--	436,250
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	40
India	50,000	--	--	93,295	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	143,795
Indonesia	45,000	--	10,000	4,411	--	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	2,000	--	81,411
Ireland	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	35,030
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	--	3,000,000
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jordan	--	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000	40,000	1,800	--	71,800
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	293	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	293
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	--	2,000
Lebanon	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	475	--	775
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	30
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	1,000	--	5,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	30
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	1,754	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,754
Morocco	15,000	20,000	40,000	4,664	--	2,166	--	--	--	--	50,000	1,450	--	133,280
Nepal	13,000	--	--	2,490	--	1,908	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	17,498
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,150	--	150	--	25,300
Pakistan	50,000	250,000	80,000	6,946	6,300	--	--	--	--	290,000	--	915	--	684,161
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	1,299	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	1,349
Philippines	13,000	124,000	--	11,202	--	5,370	--	--	--	--	110,000	2,600	--	266,172
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	85,000	2,550	--	207,550
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	993	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	1,023
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	265,000	--	3,000	--	280,000
Sri Lanka	16,790	--	16,000	2,500	--	767	--	--	--	--	--	160	--	36,217
Thailand	16,000	5,000	--	--	6,800	2,573	--	--	--	10,000	50,000	2,200	--	92,573
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	589	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	639
Tunisia	--	20,000	5,000	--	--	1,740	--	--	--	--	40,000	1,450	--	68,190
Turkey	--	125,000	--	--	1,400	--	--	--	--	235,000	550,000	3,500	--	914,900
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	127	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	127
West Bank	--	--	--	1,022	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,022
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	978	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	978
Yemen	22,000	--	5,000	--	--	965	--	--	--	--	3,000	1,100	--	32,065
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	22,100	20,000	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,550
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,000	11,700	--	--	--	730	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,430
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	349,890	2,787,500	396,000	150,435	27,950	24,430	0	0	4,416,150		928,300	31,240	0	9,111,895

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	7,300	2,000	--	--	--	2,049	--	--	--	1,000	70	--	12,419
Bolivia	22,600	30,000	20,000	10,136	7,300	--	--	--	--	8,000	400	--	98,436
Brazil	--	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	2,550
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Colombia	--	--	--	--	13,900	--	--	--	--	7,500	1,400	--	22,800
*Costa Rica	12,900	90,000	15,000	240	--	2,894	--	--	--	2,000	450	--	123,484
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	20,000	35,000	20,000	1,577	--	2,223	--	--	--	2,000	1,000	--	81,800
Ecuador	17,000	17,000	--	646	1,800	3,185	--	--	--	7,500	950	--	48,081
*El Salvador	75,620	200,000	35,000	8,708	--	--	--	--	--	118,000	1,875	--	439,203
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	33,300	80,000	18,000	7,713	--	3,089	--	--	--	7,000	600	--	149,702
Guyana	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	4,050
Haiti	32,000	30,000	18,000	8,481	--	1,335	--	--	--	4,000	550	--	94,366
*Honduras	40,362	100,000	12,000	4,365	--	3,759	--	--	--	80,000	1,530	--	242,016
Jamaica	18,600	45,000	30,000	274	2,000	2,659	--	--	--	6,000	300	--	104,833
Mexico	--	--	--	--	16,900	--	--	--	--	--	275	--	17,175
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Panama	19,343	10,000	--	47	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	600	--	32,990
Paraguay	--	--	--	249	--	2,112	--	--	--	--	150	--	2,511
Peru	14,200	10,000	10,000	10,054	8,500	--	--	--	--	3,000	700	--	56,454
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Kitts	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
St. Lucia	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	125	--	1,625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	200
Caribbean Regional	21,000	25,000	--	--	--	3,653	--	--	--	7,000	400	--	57,053
*Central American Reg	16,914	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,914
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	2,100
*ROCAP	24,361	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,361
LAC Regional	25,950	6,000	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,950
Local Cost Support	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Central America	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
S. America & CAR	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	401,450	700,000	182,000	52,495	59,900	26,958	0	0	0	257,500	14,075	0	1,694,378
(Central America) *	(230,100)	(502,000)	(80,000)	(21,073)	0	(11,791)	0	0	0	(211,000)	(5,125)	0	(1,061,089)

FY 1988 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS													
S&T													
Agriculture	31,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,000
Education	4,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,750
Energy	9,775	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,775
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Health	45,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,300
Intl Training	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800
Nutrition	7,207	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,207
Population	103,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,500
Rur & Inst Dev	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,000
Small Activity	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,900
Program Office	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Total S&T	227,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227,232
FVA													
Biden Pell	2,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,700
Food for Peace	6,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,150
Private/Vol Coop	33,540	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,540
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	42,890	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	42,890
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,913	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,913
Women in Dev	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peace Corps	2,037	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,037
UNFPA	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
CGIARs	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total PPC	77,375	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	77,375
PRE													
Housing & Urban Dev	4,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,750
Investment(Inc Rev Loans)	12,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,500
Program Review	771	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	771
Private Sector Coord	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300
Project Development	14,130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,130
Total PRE	32,451	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	32,451
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sci Adv (Incl Israel Prg)	14,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,662
Other	--	--	--	--	10,900	31,209	--	--	--	46,000	330	--	88,439
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	85,600	77,906	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	163,506
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(19,746)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,746)
Ocean Freight	--	--	97,700	196,268	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	293,968
Initial Payment	--	--	(15,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,300)
Carry Out	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	535	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	535
TOTAL	394,610	0	168,000	254,963	10,900	31,209	0	0	0	46,000	330	0	906,012

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	FY 1988 REQUEST
MDBs and International Organizations				
MDBs				
IBRD	139,723	105,003	55,805	204,909
IDA	900,000	741,675	687,428	958,333
IFC	--	27,827	--	35,032
IDB	78,002	36,367	16,417	121,098
FSO	145,000	38,280	17,263	110,097
IIC	13,000	11,197	--	26,803
Asian Dev. Bank	13,233	11,397	13,233	15,057
Asian Dev. Fund	191,232	95,700	91,406	218,964
African Dev. Bank	17,988	15,493	13,988	8,999
African Dev. Fund	50,000	59,573	53,788	75,000
MIGA	--	--	--	44,403
TOTAL	1,548,178 1/	1,142,512	949,328 2/	1,818,695
UNFPA	(36,000)	--	(25,000)	(25,000)
Int'l Org. & Prog.				
UN Development Program	165,000	138,115	107,500	90,000
UN Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	53,500	51,430	51,080	30,000
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	14,814	16,953	20,500	22,300
Org. of Amer. States/DAP	15,500	14,092	13,500	14,250
UN Environment Program	10,000	8,613	6,800	4,800
World Meteor. Org./VC Prog.	2,000	1,723	2,000	2,000
UN Cap. Dev. Fund	2,000	861	861	1,000
FAO/World Food Program	2,000	1,133	1,818	--
UN Dec for Women	500	239	219	--
UN E & T S. Africa	1,000	861	789	800
C I T E S	200	172	172	200
UN Institute for Namibia	500	--	110	--
UN Trust Fund S. Africa	343	--	250	250
UN Fellows	449	215	100	--
UNITAR	422	--	--	--
UNIDO Invest. Promo. Service	100	--	150	500
IFAD	90,000	28,710	28,710	26,600
UNDP TFCPHA	--	1,368	--	--
UN Torture Fund	100	86	86	100
ICSOC	--	1,228	2,000	1,200
UN Ctr on Human Sttlmnt.	--	383	400	--
World Heritage Trust Fund	248	239	219	--
TOTAL	358,676	266,421	237,264	194,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASSIST.	1,906,854	1,408,933	1,186,592	2,012,695

1/ Includes $237 million supplemental.

2/ Includes $293 million supplemental request.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1986 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE 9/30/85	RECOVERY OF PRIOR YEAR OBLIGATIONS	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE 9/30/86
Functional Development Assistance:								
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,860,066	(37,910)	759,987	2,582,143	613,877	71,658	685,535	1,896,608
Population Planning.....	409,499	(897)	237,539	646,141	178,585	11,078	189,663	456,478
Health.....	489,700	(10,632)	213,249	692,317	159,864	10,665	170,529	521,788
Child Survival Fund.....	23,029	--	36,425	59,454	3,259	1	3,260	56,194
Education & Human Resources Dev....	300,312	(11,153)	181,857	471,016	108,626	12,643	121,269	349,747
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	377,167	(3,846)	184,816	558,137	137,920	21,969	159,889	398,248
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,459,773	(64,438)	1,613,873	5,009,208	1,202,131	128,014	1,330,145	3,679,063
Sahel Development Program.....	250,185	(4,510)	84,686	330,361	78,110	2,101	80,211	250,150
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund....	26,394		15,400	41,794	8,240	--	8,240	33,554
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	30,719	(8)	33,495	64,206	17,285	11,210	28,495	35,711
Disaster Assistance.....	167,473	(8,688)	90,736	249,521	109,992	36,589	146,581	102,940
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	5,717	(26)	--	5,691	1,225	--	1,225	4,466
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	3,940,261	(77,670)	1,838,190	5,700,781	1,416,983	177,914	1,594,897	4,105,884
Operating Expenses.....								
AID.....	120,123	(10,348)	360,756	470,531	97,787	254,679	352,466	118,065
IG.....	--	--	19,784	19,784	--	13,711	13,711	6,073
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	--	--	43,122	43,122	--	43,122	43,122	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,060,384	(88,018)	2,261,852	6,234,218	1,514,770	489,426	2,004,196	4,230,022
Economic Support Fund.....	4,288,062	(94,732)	4,912,996	9,106,326	1,476,758	3,206,934	4,683,692	4,422,634
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,348,446	(182,750)	7,174,848	15,340,544	2,991,528	3,696,360	6,687,888	8,652,656
					Less Loan Receipts.....		(810,368)	
					Net A.I.D. Outlays.....		5,877,520	

06-Feb-87

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1987 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE 9/30/86	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS: PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS: CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS: TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE 9/30/87
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,896,608	642,187	2,538,795	625,589	58,367	683,956	1,854,839
Population Planning.....	456,478	229,949	686,427	187,183	17,464	204,647	481,780
Health.....	521,788	163,842	685,630	163,865	15,289	179,154	506,476
Child Survival Fund.....	56,194	75,000	131,194	4,549	424	4,973	126,221
Education & Human Resources Dev....	349,747	158,506	508,253	118,616	11,067	129,683	378,570
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	398,248	150,316	548,564	151,080	14,096	165,176	383,388
FDAP Deob/Reob.....	--	50,000	50,000	--	1/	1/	50,000
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,679,063	1,469,800	5,148,863	1,250,882	116,707	1,367,589	3,781,274
Sahel Development Program.....	250,150	74,583	324,733	85,051	5,600	90,651	234,082
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund....	33,554	13,600	47,154	13,551	--	13,551	33,603
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	35,711	35,000	70,711	19,904	8,750	28,654	42,057
Disaster Assistance.....	102,940	185,362	288,302	50,040	54,960	105,000	183,302
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	4,466	142	4,608	1,159	--	1,159	3,449
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	4,105,884	1,778,487	5,884,371	1,420,587	186,017	1,606,604	4,277,767
Operating Expenses.....							
AID.....	118,065	348,294	466,359	104,998	257,966	362,964	103,395
IG.....	6,073	21,321	27,394	4,749	14,777	19,526	7,868
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	45,492	45,492	--	45,492	45,492	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,230,022	2,193,594	6,423,616	1,530,334	504,252	2,034,586	4,389,030
Economic Support Fund.....	4,422,634	3,696,470	8,119,104	1,588,281	2,602,433	4,190,714	3,928,390
ESF Deob/Reob.....	--	[50,000]	[50,000]	--	1/	1/	1/
Total ESF.....	4,422,634	3,696,470	8,119,104	1,588,281	2,602,433	4,190,714	3,928,390
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,652,656	5,890,064	14,542,720	3,118,615	3,106,685	6,225,300	8,317,420
				Less Loan Receipts.....		(825,405)	
				Net A.I.D. Outlays.....		5,399,895	

1/ Disbursement of deob/reob authority is included in account disbursements above.

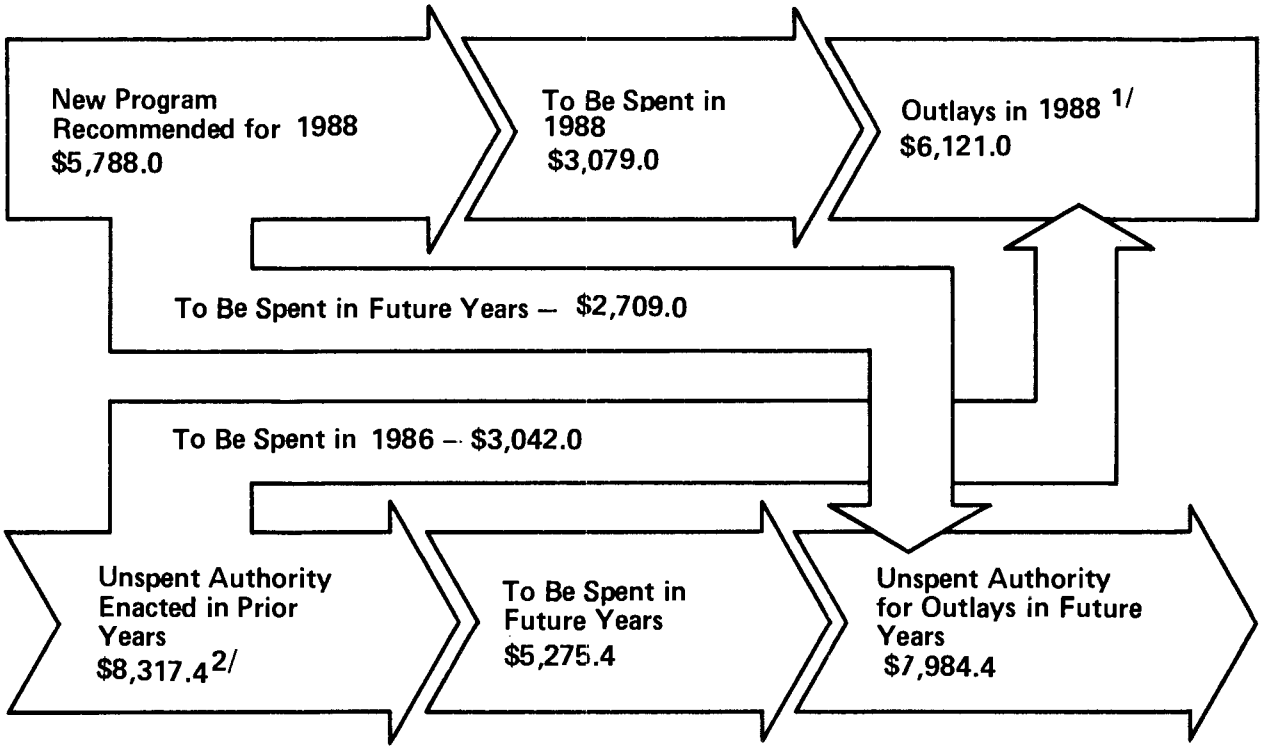
06-Feb-87

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1988 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE 9/30/87	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE 9/30/88
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,854,839	471,000	2,325,839	642,603	45,368	687,971	1,637,868
Population Planning.....	481,780	207,500	689,280	192,274	13,575	205,849	483,431
Health.....	506,476	120,100	626,576	168,322	11,884	180,206	446,370
Child Survival Fund.....	126,221	61,000	187,221	4,673	330	5,003	182,218
Education & Human Resources Dev....	378,570	123,650	502,220	121,842	8,602	130,444	371,776
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	383,388	162,700	546,088	155,189	10,957	166,146	379,942
FDAP Deob/Reob.....	50,000	12,500	62,500	1/	1/	1/	62,500
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.....	3,781,274	1,158,450	4,939,724	1,284,903	90,716	1,375,619	3,564,105
Sahel Development Program.....	234,082	--	234,082	38,569	--	38,569	195,513
Development Fund for Africa.....	0	500,000	500,000	--	102,000	102,000	398,000
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	33,603	[12,000]	33,603	14,012	--	14,012	19,591
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	42,057	20,000	62,057	17,312	5,000	22,312	39,745
Disaster Assistance.....	183,302	25,000	208,302	47,691	6,200	53,891	154,411
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	3,449	781	4,230	781	--	781	3,449
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds.....	4,277,767	1,704,231	5,981,998	1,403,268	203,916	1,607,184	4,374,814
Operating Expenses.....							
AID.....	103,395	426,810	530,205	95,710	308,167	403,877	126,328
IG.....	7,868	22,687	30,555	6,752	15,456	22,208	8,347
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	0	34,312	34,312	--	34,312	34,312	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,389,030	2,188,040	6,577,070	1,505,730	561,851	2,067,581	4,509,489
Economic Support Fund.....	3,928,390	3,600,000	7,528,390	1,536,252	2,517,184	4,053,436	3,474,954
ESF Deob/Reob.....	1/	[12,500]	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total ESF.....	3,928,390	3,600,000	7,528,390	1,536,252	2,517,184	4,053,436	3,474,954
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,317,420	5,788,040	14,105,460	3,041,982	3,079,035	6,121,017	7,984,443
				Less Loan Receipts.....		(852,062)	
				Net A.I.D. Outlays.....		5,268,955	

1/ Disbursement of deob/reob authority is included in account disbursements above.

RELATION OF PROPOSED FY 1988 PROGRAM TO OUTLAYS
(Millions of Dollars)



1/ Excludes offsetting loan receipts of $852.1 million.

2/ Pipeline data adjusted for recoveries from prior year obligations.

	OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY	FY 1987 OUTLAYS	FUTURE YEAR OUTLAYS
PRIOR YEAR	8,317.4	3,042.0	5,275.4
FY 1988	5,788.0	3,079.0	2,709.0
TOTAL	14,105.4	6,121.0	7,984.4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* referred to in this Presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the Glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Project Summary Sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1986.

Appropriation: an act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposed, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1980.

Appropriation Accounts: the separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1987.

Consortium Grants: grants to consortia of PVOs to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

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* For additional definitions of budget terms, see "Terms Used in the Budgetary Process," July 1977 (PAD-77-9) published by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Continuing Resolution: a joint resolution passed to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by Congress by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: a business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long term, low interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): grants to assist PVOs to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: an appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: as reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: the appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following five appropriation accounts: (1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; (2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Education and Human Resources Development; and (5) Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities.

Grants: assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for AID or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): currently known as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (ADF).

Loans: assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: grants to PVOs who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: assistance which the United States provides to LDCs through multilateral development banks and the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): see international financial institutions (IFIs).

New Directions: legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance of payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: reimburses PVOs for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business".

Operational Year: fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1986.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): grants to PVOs to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored LDC national being trained outside his own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: the program authorized and appropriated for FY 1979 for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: the difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid).

President's Budget: budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private Voluntary Organization (PVO): a non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: a coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example: maternal child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: a single activity designed to generate specific results. For example a, maternal child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each Regional Annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and at the end of the functional account narrative in the centrally funded annex. These are also included in the Main Volume under the regional program summary section. And is often referred to as a SAPP.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. These summarize by functional account the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the CP is distributed, this publication is also called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data which is grouped by country and geographic region includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank etc., from 1945-84.

ACRONYMS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Agricultural Development Council
ADF	-	African Development Fund
A.I.D.	-	Agency for International Development
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BHN	-	Basic Human Needs
BIFAD	-	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BLADEX	-	Latin American Export Bank
CABEI	-	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACM	-	Central American Common Market
CADO	-	Central American Development Organization
CAI	-	Central American Initiative
CAPS	-	Central American Peace Scholarships Program
CARE	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CATIE	-	Center for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CDSS	-	Country Development Strategy Statement
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CLASP	-	Caribbean and Latin American Scholarships Program
CP	-	Congressional Presentation
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	-	Church World Service
DA	-	Development Assistance
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DCC	-	Development Coordination Committee
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EFF	-	Extended Fund Facility
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EX-IM	-	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAA	-	Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FITC	-	Foundation for International Technological Cooperation
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	-	Gross National Product
HG	-	Housing Guaranty
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")

IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDCA	-	International Development Cooperation Agency
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA	-	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INCAP	-	Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama
LAAD	-	Latin America Agribusiness Development Corporation
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	-	Less Developed Country
NBCCA	-	National Bipartisan Commission on Central America
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
OPEC	-	Oil Producing Exporting Countries
OPG	-	Operational Program Grant
OPIC	-	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
ORT	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PRE	-	Bureau for Private Enterprise
PVOs	-	Private and Voluntary Organizations
TCIP	-	Trade Credit Insurance Program
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	-	World Food Program
WID	-	Women in Development (A.I.D.)