

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**Congressional Presentation  
Fiscal Year 1988**

**ANNEX IV**

**Centrally Funded Programs**

## ANNEX IV

Annex IV presents to the Congress all centrally funded programs for which A.I.D. is requesting development assistance funds for FY 1988.

The annex begins with an overview which explains the purpose for and objectives of the centrally funded programs. This is followed by a summary table which provides a breakout of funding requirements for each program from FY 1985 to FY 1988.

The next section consists of a topical narrative for each of A.I.D.'s major functional accounts which describes what the Science and Technology Bureau is doing in each of these areas. These narratives may be followed by planned project summary sheets which outline requests for proposed new projects in FY 1988.

The functional account narratives are followed by additional topical narratives which describes the activities of the Bureau for Private Enterprise, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, the Disaster Assistance program, the centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation programs and the Science Advisor program including the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research Program. Planned project summary sheets for new programs in FY 1988 are also part of this section.

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

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 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, privatization, 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

	<u>CENTRALLY FUNDED (Except PVOs)</u>	<u>PVOs 1/</u>	<u>TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED</u>
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	<u>25.0</u>	<u>-.</u>	<u>25.0</u>
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)

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BUREAU	TOTAL	CP-88							
		AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
<b>BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>									
1985	235,926	79,641	123,050	57,341	1,065	3,032	10,747	1,000	---
1986	263,283	69,024	133,515	36,837	7,625	3,132	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	103,063	38,099	14,333	6,525	7,475	---	---
<b>BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST</b>									
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,193	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
<b>BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION</b>									
1985	98,222	47,916	36,206	70	7,500	1,253	5,277	---	---
1986	57,296	49,031	370	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	---	---
<b>BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE</b>									
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	---	---
<b>OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE</b>									
1985	53,507	13,852	1,999	6,619	---	---	---	---	31,031
1986	16,733	4,386	---	1,347	---	---	84	530	10,386
1987	28,763	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,763
1988	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
<b>OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR</b>									
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
1986	15,110	---	---	---	---	---	15,110	---	---
1987	14,662	---	---	---	---	---	14,662	---	---
1988	14,662	---	---	---	---	---	14,662	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>									
1985	539,582	172,559	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	1,765	59,281
1987	458,967	123,951	127,198	51,555	24,000	9,415	44,435	1,000	77,363
1988	439,610	138,059	129,108	46,609	21,677	10,400	48,758	---	45,000

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>									
1985	38,548	38,548	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	37,025	37,025	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	29,951	29,951	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	31,000	31,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
1985	7,418	1,450	---	---	---	5,968	---	---	---
1986	5,621	100	---	---	---	5,521	---	---	---
1987	4,989	---	---	---	---	4,989	---	---	---
1988	4,750	175	---	---	---	4,575	---	---	---
<b>ENERGY</b>									
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	---	---
<b>FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES</b>									
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	---	---
<b>HEALTH</b>									
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	---	---	---	---
<b>INTL TRAINING</b>									
1985	1,439	---	---	---	---	1,439	---	---	---
1986	2,486	---	---	---	---	2,486	---	---	---
1987	2,038	---	---	---	---	2,038	---	---	---
1988	1,800	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
<b>NUTRITION</b>									
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)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	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	5,894	---	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)

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REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
-----									
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD									
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	---	---	---	---	---	534	---	---
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)

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REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE/ RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
-----									
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS									
1985	439	---	---	---	---	---	439	---	---
1986	442	---	---	---	---	---	442	---	---
1987	425	---	---	---	---	---	425	---	---
1988	425	---	---	---	---	---	425	---	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO									
1985	4,533	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	2,057	---	---
1987	3,913	907	794	520	---	439	1,253	---	---
1988	3,913	875	675	530	---	375	1,458	---	---
WOMEN IN DEV									
1985	2,337	707	100	---	---	587	993	---	---
1986	2,002	293	510	---	---	700	499	---	---
1987	2,000	750	325	250	---	490	135	---	---
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)

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REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	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)

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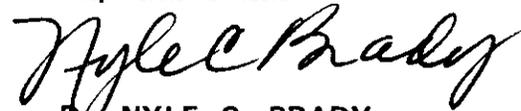
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REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

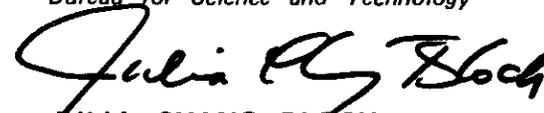
O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
<b>HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>									
1985	4,255	---	---	---	---	---	4,255	---	---
1986	5,615	---	---	---	---	---	5,615	---	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1988	4,750	---	---	---	---	---	4,750	---	---
<b>INVESTMENT</b>									
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	---	---
<b>PROGRAM REVIEW</b>									
1985	1,552	70	---	---	---	---	1,482	---	---
1986	1,572	---	---	---	---	---	1,572	---	---
1987	769	---	---	---	---	---	769	---	---
1988	771	---	---	---	---	---	771	---	---
<b>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT</b>									
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	---	---
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATOR</b>									
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
1988	300	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
<b>TOTAL</b>									
1985	40,284	9,484	---	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	---	---

**AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION**

Responsible Officers:



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



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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
128.1 *	104.9 *	109.0 *

## AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

### OVERVIEW

Between 1974 and 1983 world food production increased at an average annual rate of 2.2%. Per capita agricultural production, however, declined among the group of 36 least developed nations because: population growth out-stripped agricultural yields; there was and still is reluctance to restructure restrictive policies governing production factors; the shift from central to decentralized management (public to private sector) is woefully slow; and the adverse effects of environmental/biological.

Environmental and biological stresses associated with poor management of natural resources, post-harvest losses, drought, and plant and animal diseases, collectively and singularly retard growth in the agriculture sector and prevent improvement in the rate of production increase. Progress has been made in achieving food and agricultural self-reliance in some less developed countries (LDCs) but a significant gap between food availability and food needs still exists. In LDCs where farming is the dominant economic activity, the agriculture sector could provide sufficient, dependable supplies of nutritious food, yet the sector has simply failed to consistently maintain either sufficient or dependable supplies of staple foods. In Africa, for example, agricultural output per capita has declined considerably over the last two decades while acute deforestation and deterioration of the natural resource base continues. Unless and until African countries capture ways and means to control and prevent recurring stress in the agriculture sector, wide-spread hunger and clinical malnutrition will persist.

Pressures on the human environment in LDCs intensify daily. Depleted natural resources, man-made or natural disasters, and lack of social services and infrastructure threaten the lives of millions. Rural incomes remain low while rural unemployment rates drastically fluctuate. Inappropriate agricultural policies contribute heavily to low food availability. Conditions such as displacement of populations, disequilibrium between population and natural resources, the nature of controlling economic policies, political friction, ineffective institutions, and the absence of effective demand, also contribute to stagnation and decline in economic growth.

\* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totalling \$12.3 million in FY 1986; \$11.2 million in FY 1987; and \$13.0 million in FY 1988.

## POLICY

It is Agency policy to foster the food security objectives of developing countries. Long-run food security is the ability of a country to assure a quantitatively and nutritionally adequate food supply on a continuing basis. This results from a combination of domestic production and importation of food on commercial terms paid with foreign exchange earnings.

A country's food supply can be assured not only through increased domestic food production and more efficient food distribution, but also through expanded purchasing power and international trade. In this context, A.I.D.'s policy is to avoid supporting activities that increase production of agricultural commodities which directly compete with exports of similar U.S. agricultural commodities. In fact no A.I.D. funds are used to improve or introduce growth or production of agricultural commodities for export which would compete with the agricultural export markets of the United States.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAM

The centrally-funded program has a dual role in A.I.D. First, it assumes Agency-wide leadership in stimulating and encouraging the creation and use of improved technologies to remove development constraints. Second, it plans and carries out specific scientific research (basic, applied and collaborative) and pursues other development activities which either cannot be done by A.I.D. field missions, or which can be done more effectively and efficiently through a centrally-managed program. Thus, the centrally-funded program is a broad-based program to stimulate self-sustaining economic growth intended to lessen hunger and equitably increase income among LDC populations.

### Lessening Hunger

Although the exact contours of the hunger problem differ from country to country, differential between real food demand and effective food demand exists in varying proportions in all LDCs. The pervasive existence of real food demand -- the need for food by hungry people -- and effective food demand -- the amount of food people can pay for -- dictate the structure of use of the central allocation of the 103 Account because we want A.I.D.'s efforts to enhance farmer prosperity and increase employment opportunities and growth in per capita income so as to lessen hunger.

Enhancing farmer prosperity requires compatible technologies and markets to acquire and sustain agricultural growth. A.I.D. expects to remain a leader in developing and disseminating techniques of better farm production not only as a boon to LDCs but also as a tremendous world source of agricultural know-how. Participation by the United States in global agricultural development provides vital

access to scientific knowledge needed for our own growth in agricultural production and marketing: even more so now that the developing countries have replaced industrialized countries as our fastest growing markets. When we give LDCs agricultural assistance, we help them grow economically which creates growing markets for our agricultural exports. If we do not help, economic stagnation and decline will cause increasing LDC dependence on external food aid and likely result in decreased consumption, more undernutrition, and less productivity.

The centrally-funded portfolio to lessen hunger, both complements and extends bilateral assistance programs. Whereas bilateral programs have the comparative advantage of being "on-site," as it were, the centrally-funded program's comparative advantage is its ability to liaison with other U. S. Government agencies, universities, foundations, private industrial complexes and the world wide scientific community so as to find the best means to solve technical and scientific problems. The centrally-funded program also has the distinct advantage to organize and manage United States based research activities that address critical regional issues. Through research and service projects, special attention is given to food production factors and food availability -- staple crops, and consumption; and effective demand -- animal and aquatic resources, energy, tropical forestry, species protection, biological diversity and natural resources management for sustained development.

## I. Food Availability

### A. Staple Crops (\$ 67.6 million in FY 1987; \$ 67.5 million in FY 1988)

LDC farmers need crop varieties with increased tolerance to environmental stresses, low soil fertility, diseases, insects and other pests. Farmers also need improved varieties of cassava, sorghum, millet, high protein legumes and other staple crops to replace low yielding varieties, and techniques for restoring productivity to degraded soils. Solutions to these problems are especially important to the Agency's agriculture strategy for the African continent. Needs are different in Asia and Latin America. For Asian countries, the pressing crop need is to identify new techniques for diversifying crops in areas where rice is the dominant crop. Improved soil and water management methods are also needed as well as environmentally sound land clearing techniques for agricultural use. In Latin America and the Caribbean Basin, a major goal is to provide sustainable increases in production of staple foods, particularly on marginal lands where better soil management and erosion control techniques are urgent needs.

Long-term research in staple cereals, root crops, and legumes (barley, lentil, sweet potato, yam and cassava) to acquire improved varieties and production methods is conducted by the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs). A.I.D.'s contribution to the IARCs leverages \$3 for each dollar we provide. The Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) composed of American colleges and universities, jointly funded by A.I.D. and the universities, work cooperatively with LDC scientists and scientific institutions to solve specific problems of sorghum, millet, beans, cowpeas, peanuts, small ruminants and production factors -- soil, water, and fertilizer.

The Agency's investments in the work of the IARCs have yielded good returns. The IARCs have produced numerous new varieties of staple foods which contribute significantly to A.I.D.'s objective of attaining food self-reliance. Examples are:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>New Varieties</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Africa</u>	<u>Asia</u>	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>Middle East &amp; N. Africa</u>	
Barley	0	2	0	8	10
Beans, field	4	2	90	0	96
Cassava	26	5	32	0	63
Chickpeas	0	1	0	2	3
Cowpeas	14	2	12	1	29
Maize	61	49	126	2	238
Pasture species	0	0	12	0	12
Pearl millet	5	3	0	0	8
Pigeon pea	5	2	0	0	7
Potatoes	31	16	12	2	61
Rice	31	140	129	2	302
Sorghum	8	18	5	0	31
Sweet potatoes	6	0	0	0	6
Triticale	2	2	7	0	11
Wheat, bread	40	44	114	66	264
Wheat, durum	5	3	13	20	41

The CRSPs have achieved similar break-throughs which are identified later in this text.

The Agency is credited with increasing considerably, production of staple foods in such countries as the Cameroon, Honduras, Panama, Thailand, India, and Burma through work in improved seed technology. Lesser, but still significant accomplishments occurred in other countries, for example, Ecuador, Peru, and Ghana. A.I.D.'s seed production and supply program essentially reorganized the entire

pre-marketing control system including production, processing, quality, storage, and the seed marketing system, in each of the above countries. Seed marketing, once solely managed by the public sector is now a private sector enterprise in Thailand, Cameroon and India. A.I.D.'s work with seeds translates into more abundant food at prices better afforded by the poor.

In the propagation of crops, other research techniques play an important role in increasing the availability of staple foods. Through tissue culture, new crop cultivars, adapted for resistance to stress, i.e., high acidity, salinity, heat or drought, are being sought. Staple food crops where the tissue culture method is of particular importance are cassava, white potato, sweet potato, and rice. The significant contribution of tissue culture is the elimination of virus pathogens which makes the resistive clones more vigorous and productive. Tissue culture also greatly facilitates germplasm preservation and exchange because tissue culture derived materials can be made pathogen free. In addition, the more established method of seed breeding took years to bring forth new varieties. Using tissue culture, production of numerous plants occurs in under six months.

Under current rates of application it is estimated that by the year 2000 LDCs will be spending \$50 billion for nitrogen fertilizer. Nitrogen can be supplied to legumes biologically. Increased use of nitrogen fixation reduces dependence on chemically prepared nitrogen probably by as much as 20%, resulting in aggregate savings of more than \$1 billion per 20% increase in use of nitrogen fixation. The Agency has purchased services to research and instruct LDCs how best to make use of biologically induced nitrogen technology. In Thailand, policy makers have accepted the cost efficiency of biological fixation of nitrogen and have promoted a modern plant in anticipation of local demand for legume inoculation. In Burma, rhizobia inoculation has produced improved lima bean seeds, a high value crop. Uruguay and other Latin American countries commercially import legume inoculants from the United States. In the Caribbean Basin, transfer of biological fixation technology to improve pulse crops (example-pigeon peas) and to inoculate fast-growing tree seedlings is underway. An assessment of the success of inoculating selected tree seedlings is currently in process in Haiti.

Water accessibility and allocation is a real constraint to increasing food availability. Country specific recommendations to rehabilitate and improve existing irrigation systems, to regulate farmer use of irrigation and to evaluate local management of irrigation are components of the centrally-funded water management program. In Morocco, over the years, funds from the 103 Account have helped establish the International Irrigation Center in Rabat.

At this center, to be officially opened in September, 1987, extension workers will learn how to instruct farmers about on- and off-farm water management. Classes will be conducted in English and French and open to Sahara and Sub-Sahara trainees.

Systematic research into groundwater problems in the Sahel revealed a totally unexpected problem. Sahel soils were found to be unusually acidic for low rainfall areas. Acidity causes Sahel soils to retain toxic concentrations of soluble aluminum which prevents proper root development and makes it impossible for roots to absorb available water. A simple application of limestone shows promise for solving this problem but because of the high degree of variability of soils over short distances and the low tolerance to excessive lime, the Agency is proceeding with research to develop practical applications of lime. The important finding is that soil acidity was never thought to be the problem. The problem was believed to have been solely a matter of absence of water.

Through networks previously established A.I.D. was able to provide, on very short notice, consultants and technical assistance to work collaboratively with A.I.D.'s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, FAO and other international donors, to combat the recent grasshopper outbreak in West Africa. The consultants provided information on the biology of the locust which permitted selection of the most effective, quick acting pesticide. Entomologists were sent to Senegal, the Gambia, Mauritania, Chad, Mali, Burkino Faso, Ethiopia and Sudan, in response to Mission requests. Also through established networks the Agency located U.S. pilots with air spraying experience who supervised aerial applications of pesticides. The aircraft were financed by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the selection of pesticides, \$2 million in value, was recommended by the Agency. An evaluation team selected by FAO conducted an environmental assessment of the impact of the control methods and determined that the approach taken was environmentally and scientifically sound.

U. S. Land Grant colleges and universities working under the provisions of Title XII are involved in a series of activities to increase food availability. In Burkino Faso, Lincoln University in Missouri provides technology for grain marketing. Tennessee State together with Penn State provide Swazi farmers methods of cropping systems adapted to the vagaries of Swaziland's climate, its range in altitude, and its limited arable land mass. Florida A&M is involved in expanding the Polytechnical College in Malawi so that larger numbers of Malawians can be educated at home to fill important public and private sector positions. The expansion reduces need to use hard currency to send Malawians abroad for education and thereby frees-up hard currency for other uses.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) work in collaboration with LDC scientists conducting research in soil and water management; protection of plants and animals and nutrition.

B. Improved Consumption (\$ 2.5 million FY 87; \$ 3.5 million FY 88)

Abatement of hunger demands attention not only to the quantity of food available but also the quality of food consumed. Poor quality weaning foods rank high among the causes of infant malnutrition, hunger, morbidity, and mortality. Using funds from the 103 Account, the Agency endeavors to reduce incidences of undernourishment and takes steps to integrate nutrition factors into related sector programs.

Through the centrally-funded program, resources are provided to help correct prevalent, poor nutrition practices and adapt food consumption technologies which are acceptable, affordable and essential to improved food consumption in LDCs.

The Agency's work in Vitamin A therapy has proven that acceptable, affordable modifications to food intake can make a substantial difference in human well-being. At the outset, Vitamin A research and related service projects were targeted to prevent blindness caused by deficiency in Vitamin A. After ten years of implementation in Indonesia, results from recent field trials revealed that Vitamin A fortified monosodium glutamate, consumed over time, not only reduced incidences of blindness but also childhood mortality. Statistics show a lower mortality rate among pre-schoolers in the experimental area (13.40%) compared with that in the control area (19.5%) which suggests that vitamin A may have a role in reducing mortality rates. Replication of the Vitamin A therapy program is underway in Niger, Sudan, Bolivia and Haiti.

A simple process and low-cost products have been combined to produce weaning and snack foods. Through the extrusion cooking method, cereals and legumes are processed into baby food. In Sri Lanka, this cereal is known as thriposha. Thriposha initially was made from U. S. PL 480 commodities and local corn and soy beans. The factory which manufactures thriposha was built partly from PL 480-generated local currency. Thriposha is a well-accepted commercial product used by approximately 500,000 Sri Lankans. Commodities from the PL 480 program have been withdrawn and a commercial enterprise thrives.

## II. Effective Demand

When people are too poor to purchase food, there will be hunger no matter how much the global agricultural economy produces. Among LDCs the inadequacy of services essential to increasing income retard expansion of the small enterprise sector, reduce opportunities for the generation of income through off-farm employment and result in low to no national capital growth. Correcting the financial causes of hunger requires ingenuity and creativity. Though the centrally funded 103 Account program addresses food availability and quality more so than effective demand, funds do support activities designed to determine how best the Agency can address effective demand. Current Agency effort is to redefine the focus to increase income among the poor. Over time lessons learned will provide the basis for larger, regional activities. The Agency supports pilot programs addressing capital saving technologies, entrepreneurship, product improvement, market development and animal and aquatic activities as means of increasing income. Above all, however, long-term income generation growth depends on acquiring and maintaining ecosystem processes and life support systems capable of sustaining the production of goods for human well being. Natural resources management for sustained development provides the renewable biological materials for both food availability and purchasing power.

### A. Natural Resources - Tropical Forests, Biological Diversity, Species Protection (\$ 8.4 million FY 87; \$ 9.4 million FY 88)

The conservation of LDCs' natural resource base is of utmost importance to mankind. Deforestation, erosion, and fuelwood shortages are constraints to development. Forests cover roughly one-third of the world's land area. Wood and forest products provide income and employment for millions, essential raw materials, and fuelwood -- the main source of household energy in the developing world. Changes in forest areas in LDCs have far outstripped those in the developed world, yet comparatively less LDC forestland is managed. According to the United Nations Environment Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization, only five countries in Africa and four in Asia have significant areas of intensively managed forests.

Nothing is more fundamental to the Agency's work than the ability to manage wisely land, water and the elements thereof and establish sound systems of conservation. Conservationists and economists worldwide are concerned about the rapid loss of

biological diversity in LDCs, but LDCs themselves lack adequate resources to handle the problem so help from outside is essential. A.I.D.'s concerns to date have been directed largely to fuelwood regeneration/conservation, renewable energy sources, and efficient use/conservation of fossil fuels; however a broader approach is taking hold. In the context of in-house capability and LDC requests, part of the 103 Account has been used: to improve management and prevent deterioration of forests, soils, watersheds and coastal areas; to limit damage to ecosystems from pesticides; to make good use of agro-wastes and forest products; and to regenerate soils.

Among the activities to preserve natural resources, the Agency has entered into an agreement with the East-West Center to improve the economic valuation of natural resource management. Collaboration with Peace Corps, an activity which encourages Peace Corps volunteers to collaborate with private voluntary organizations that work on PL 480 reforestation projects is progressing well. Initial pilot projects are implemented in Senegal, Rwanda and Kenya and will be expanded in three other countries during 1987 and 1988.

The natural resources management program demonstrates the economic benefits of coastal resources planning and management and provides long-term support necessary for building LDC institutional and scientific capability to solve environmental and natural resource problems.

The forestry support program responded to more than 100 requests for technical advice during FY 1986. Expert referral services were provided to more than 40 LDCs. During FY 1986 the program also assisted A.I.D. mission-funded forestry projects in the Philippines, India, Senegal, Burundi, Honduras, and Haiti. The program was revised in FY 1985 to give increased emphasis to research, to the relationships between forestry and agriculture, and to opportunities for involvement of the indigenous private sector in forest-based economic development. Demonstration activities involving forest products market development were initiated in Ecuador as part of a new private forest enterprise initiative during FY 1986.

Awareness of the negative impact of degradation of the environment has grown substantially in LDCs over the past decade. Knowing that A.I.D. field missions had neither sufficient information nor manpower to undertake vigorous programs to abate degradation, the centrally-funded program initiated the preparation of country environmental profiles. The results to date are encouraging. Bolivia for example, after having prepared its environmental profile is rewriting the country's environmental laws with help from technical experts supplied by A.I.D. The Government of the Dominican Republic with approximately 26 institutions involved in

matters of environmental and natural resources has come to understand the need to coordinate the work of 16 public institutions and 10 private institutions to prevent conflicts and cease the underutilization of human, institutional and financial resources. The Dominican environmental profile also revealed that though a defined national policy exists for intermediate-term agricultural development planning there is no explicit policy for natural resources management and that solutions are sought for environmental problems on an ex-post-facto basis. The A.I.D. mission and the Government of the Dominican Republic are seeking ways to correct and restructure management of natural resources so that sustained development can occur.

B. Energy Consumption and Conservation (\$ 2.9 million FY 87;  
\$ 4.0 million FY 88)

Policies and patterns of energy consumption and conservation have changed in response to the oil price rises of 1973-74 and 1979-80. As a result, energy systems based on renewable sources have received increased attention in both the developed and developing world. The use of photovoltaics as a source of energy for small-scale use was investigated and resulted in several activities. Customarily water pumping and grain grinding were done by hand, usually by female members of households. Today, in Burkino Faso, water pumping and grain grinding powered by photovoltaics have evolved into a viable village co-operative. User-fees are paid by members of the co-operative and users from neighboring villages. Considerable income is generated with which the co-operative provides community amenities previously unavailable.

Results from prior efforts in fuelwood are promising. In Madagascar 10 or 15 years ago, a pine forest was established as a local source of pulp for paper. The pulp plant never materialized. Management of the pine forest fell by the wayside. A.I.D., working jointly with the World Bank to establish a least-cost strategy for the production of household fuels in Madagascar, reasoned that by reestablishing proper management practices, wastes from the cuttings of the pine forest would be sufficient in quantity to process enough fuelwood to supply Madagascar's capitol city. Because of this new source of fuelwood, Madagascar is saving hard currency previously used to import fossil fuel, has reestablished a productive forest, and has opened up new private sector employment opportunities. As a result, replication within Madagascar and other countries is the next step.

Implementation of a project initiated in FY 1985 (Forestry, Fuelwood Research and Development) is expected to recreate successes similar to the Madagascar experience by establishing research networks to improve production of fuelwood, forestry

goods, services and management, and agroforestry. Forestry research is also expected to result in systems for alley cropping, using multipurpose tree species in countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean Basin. In addition, new technology of soil amendment to make infertile acid tropical soils productive on a continuing basis is in implementation.

Another accomplishment resulting from prior work concerns better use of coal as a household fuel. An assessment of the supply demand chain for household fuels in Pakistan revealed that the use of all-coal-content briquettes for home cooking was both inefficient and expensive. A mixture of 30% agro-waste and 70% coal was market tested and found to be consumer acceptable. The reformulated briquette, now actively marketed through the commercial sector in Pakistan, reduces airborne pollution associated with coal burning, reduces the depletion rate of a finite fossil fuel and has opened new opportunities for private sector employment.

LDC conservation management teams evolved from fuel conservation management workshops funded by the centrally-funded program. These teams, composed of private sector energy professionals, conduct audits of energy consumption and formulate recommendations. Teams are active in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic. The most significant recent accomplishment occurred in the Dominican Republic where the team's assessment and recommendation resulted in a 20% savings in the use of fuel by a large local manufacturer.

Unemployment and underemployment with resulting lack of income impacts across the spectrum of basic needs. Neither human dignity nor material well being are within the reach of the chronically unemployed and underemployed. The Jamaican Government, intent on restoring jobs lost in part to drastic long-term decline in the sugar market, entered into discussions approximately two and a half years ago with the A.I.D. Mission about the possibility of producing electricity from sugar cane. A \$1 million feasibility study, funded jointly by the centrally-funded program, the A.I.D. Mission, A.I.D.'s Trade and Development Program, and a privately owned American company, concluded that the residue from sugar could be used profitably to generate electricity. Plans call for the construction of a 35 megawatt power plant that will create jobs for at least 5000 skilled and unskilled laborers, the workforce most seriously affected by unemployment. The start-up cost of the plant is estimated at \$45 million, a dollar value far less than that of the annual cost of imports of oil from which Jamaica's electricity is now generated. It is expected that the American company will put up the investment money and is now negotiating the terms of the agreement with the Jamaican Government. The feasibility of replicating this technology in Thailand, the Philippines, Dominican Republic, Pakistan and India, is under consideration.

C. Employment/Entrepreneuership(\$ 5.8 million FY 87; \$ 6.2 million FY 88)

Self-sustaining answers to problems of poverty require a productive and self-reliant population. Implemented by Appropriate Technology International (ATI) funds from the 103 Account are used to identify, commercialize and replicate small-scale entrepreneurial enterprises which have potential for growth into self-sustaining small industries. The small-scale industry development concept using venture capital is being tested in Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Philippines. On the African continent the program is experimenting with establishing subsidiaries of cooperative and community development organizations as profit making enterprise units.

Steady progress in finding ways and means to help LDCs expand job markets and stimulate income generation from new sources has occurred, accomplished partially through promotion of productive non-farm enterprises and policy analysis. In Bangladesh and Rwanda, on-going policy analyses are helping to identify policy induced constraints on employment and productivity. Results of the completed analyses will contribute to the A.I.D. Missions' ability to enter into corrective dialogue with the respective governments.

A fair amount of attention is given to strengthening institutions that assist labor-intensive private, small-scale and micro-enterprises. In El Salvador for example, the effort to train loan officers who work for a national credit cooperative (FEDECREDITO) to more effectively appraise and support small business applicants is showing promise. In Sri Lanka, the Mahaweli Development Authority, with A.I.D.'s help, is planning to put in place an employment and investment development institution that will establish manufacturing and agribusiness enterprises in the Mahaweli resettlement area.

Of extreme interest and tremendous potential is the Agency's effort to establish co-ventures between privately owned business entities in the United States and small and medium sized businesses overseas. Field trials to test approaches to promoting co-venturing are taking place in Turkey, Tunisia, Yemen, Thailand, and Costa Rica.

D. Animals and Aquatics (\$ 6.4 Million FY 87; \$ 7.1 million FY 88)

Within the biologically diverse developing world, management of biological diversity has focused largely on species with known economic value, i.e. timber, fruit trees, certain marine fish, mammals, and birds. As concerns animals, the two most limiting factors of production are disease and nutrition. Differences in ecological zones and variations in animal management systems further reduce production capability to satisfy demand for animal protein and products.

In A.I.D.-assisted countries, small ruminant production is given particular attention because statistics indicate that 96% of the world population of goats are in developing countries. Six years ago a select group of Title XII universities, in collaboration with selected field missions, undertook the implementation of a small ruminants project -- Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP). Progress is measurable and accomplishments are impressive. A new vaccine for contagious caprine pleuropneumonia was developed in Kenya. Estimates are that there exists at least 48 million goats susceptible to contagious caprine pleuropneumonia in West Africa and Asia. The vaccine when in full use will result in increased income especially among the poor. In Kenya a technique for the eradication of caprine arthritis-encephalitis was developed. This development is worth approximately \$20 million to goat producers worldwide. Dual-purpose goats on Kenyan farms are generating an additional \$52 in income per hectare.

Upgrading the criollo sheep, indigenous to Peru, is expected to increase the production of carcass meat by 8,000 metric tons and wool by 20 million kilograms per year. In Peru also the CRSP entity found ways to increase alpaca fiber yields from 6 pounds per animal up to 17 pounds per animal. The increase in fiber yield resulted in increase in income of approximately \$40 to \$50 per animal. A technique improvised by the implementing CRSP entity to eliminate white muscle disease among lambs in Morocco will save at least one million head of lambs per year. The estimated value in dollars has yet to be determined.

Fish are an increasingly important source of foreign exchange earnings. Moreover, fish as a source of animal protein are very important particularly to people in coastal developing countries. The centrally managed 103 Account is used in part to identify ways to increase the availability of fish for LDC domestic consumption and marketing. In the short-term the Agency expects to determine economical ways to increase aquacultural production through reproductive studies; establish an integrated management strategy for protecting natural fisheries areas; and underwrite research in hydroacoustic techniques for fish stock assessment. Successful outcome of these research activities will benefit populations particularly in Asia and the South Pacific.

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

PAGE 1  
02/03/87

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE												
931-0054 INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G	75	C	---	48,700	45,700	4,000	4,000	3,460	3,965	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	273	300	300
931-1229 SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE	G	79	C	---	5,967	5,192	1,000	1,169	615	750	660	660
931-1254 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	235	350	300	300

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
931-1328 CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	G	78	C	---	25,929	21,110	2,580	3,789	1,980	3,230	2,800	2,800
935-4021 TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT	G	81	C	---	1,785	1,300	700	291	260	490	510	510
935-4023 CRSP - POND DYNAMICS	G	82	C	---	3,250	2,126	1,040	1,079	973	987	920	920
935-4024 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	82	C	---	885	735	300	250	245	261	255	255
935-4048 CRSP - PEANUTS	G	82	C	---	4,379	3,379	2,400	1,251	1,600	1,981	1,700	1,700
935-4054 INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK	G	82	90	9,930 9,930	3,500	1,850	400	950	390	1,080	1,080	1,080
935-4083 HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.	G	83	86	1,670 1,450	850	580	300	355	250	260	260	260
935-4084 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS	G	83	88	7,370 9,200	2,995	2,995	1,498	1,266	840	840	840	840
935-4099 FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	G	82	87	6,062 9,953	5,042	3,017	720	1,773	300	973	---	294
935-4109 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN	G	81	C	---	4,102	2,968	1,010	935	1,744	1,200	1,430	1,430
935-4111 INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G	88	C	---	3,265	2,908	3,223	2,844	1,750	1,700	1,530	1,530
935-4120 POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL	G	83	85	1,624 12,805	1,624	1,455	---	169	---	---	---	---
935-4127 WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	82	37	12,915 20,000	10,230	7,946	2,025	2,547	660	1,500	---	922
935-4132 SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH	G	85	89	5,950 5,950	850	75	695	1,194	550	636	600	600

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
					ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES
935-4136 SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH	G	85	89	4,200 4,200	316	26	725	448	550	464	500	500
936-4137 BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE	G	84	C	---	2,184	516	500	933	535	900	750	900
936-4142 IPM AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	G	85	89	6,000 5,800	950	---	---	417	475	702	520	520
936-4143 R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS	G	86	92	4,000 3,420	---	---	360	35	130	305	255	255
936-4144 POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYSTEMS R&D	G	85	89	5,500 3,245	600	---	---	295	370	318	425	426
936-4146 CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH	G	85	C	---	500	100	800	399	895	742	700	500
936-4148 TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC	G	84	83	768 1,399	768	410	---	307	---	51	---	---
936-4161 REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	G	84	88	4,850 1,250	1,250	444	1,200	306	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
936-4173 VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	G	86	90	2,445 2,445	---	---	340	129	---	150	---	61
936-4177 IMPROVED BNF THRU BIO-TECHNOLOGY	G	86	96	9,600 9,690	---	---	200	25	750	800	780	780
936-4178 IMPROVED ANIMAL VACCINE THRU BIO-TECH.	G	86	96	9,000 870	---	---	370	30	350	290	430	480
936-4179 IRRIGATION MGT SUPPORT AND RESEARCH	*G	88	97	20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	65

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES
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/PLN G 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 4,385	4,433	3,584	---	600	150	249	---	150
931-1065 NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	79	91	14,341 2,091	2,185	1,970	419	233	---	335	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	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
931-1309 FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTR ITION CRSP	G	81	87	11,977 11,800	10,285	7,850	1,242	2,188	450	1,750	---	189
935-5110 CONSUMPTN ANALYSIS OF FOOD & AG POLICIES	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	541	300	700	450
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				63,270 45,474	50,024	39,649	8,855	9,594	2,491	8,606	3,507	4,389
GRANTS				63,270 45,474	50,024	39,649	8,855	9,594	2,491	8,606	3,507	4,389
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
935-5951 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	85	87	2,000 2,000	---	---	450	---	---	450	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				2,000 2,000	---	---	450	---	---	450	---	---
GRANTS				2,000 2,000	---	---	450	---	---	450	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
931-1018 COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	78	90	1,951 1,951	1,200	50	---	1,150	---	---	---	---
935-5826 COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G	85	92	1,250 5,795	250	---	100	200	---	100	175	100

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	FY OF OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY35- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
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	239	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	780	400	579
931-1190 FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA	G	77	88	4,515 3,515	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	2,500 2,000	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	---	55	---	4	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet  
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES
936-5315 EXP. APPROACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS	G	82	88	3,135 3,000	1,855	1,150	510	955	430	700	390	426
936-5317 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G	82	89	3,500 3,500	1,446	522	413	323	618	721	639	900
936-5426 EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G	84	88	1,750 1,250	171	171	405	---	285	399	335	400
936-5428 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II	G	83	88	22,000 22,000	13,329	7,427	2,277	3,502	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,500
936-5438 DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS	G	86	95	6,100 6,100	---	---	420	15	500	540	500	530
936-5446 DECENTRALIZATION: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	G	87	92	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	270	---	450	480
936-5547 FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.	G	85	94	2,800 2,800	340	---	560	---	250	250	250	250
936-5826 COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC	G	85	92	957 7,295	272	---	285	407	250	250	150	150
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				76,314 75,939	43,851	30,936	8,587	9,481	7,370	11,077	7,650	9,847
GRANTS				76,314 75,939	43,851	30,936	8,587	9,481	7,370	11,077	7,650	9,847
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
936-5709 BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G	79	92	25,622 8,710	6,210	5,191	800	1,068	781	1,500	1,060	904
936-5715 SMALL DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER (PVO)	G	80	86	4,446 5,500	4,446	3,944	---	465	---	36	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
936-5728 ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	82	97	12,000 400	---	---	---	---	705	535	1,105	1,175
935-5730 RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING	G	85	90	11,000 8,200	1,074	---	500	374	605	1,200	605	650
935-5734 ENERGY TRAINING	G	87	92	13,000 ---	---	---	---	---	800	450	1,230	1,400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				66,068 22,310	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	929
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	1,386	1,041	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

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

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* 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
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO 931-1282 TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANTS	G	79	C	---	36,349	30,428	1,794	4,390	1,178	1,050	1,173	1,060
936-5052 PROJECT REVIEW	G	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	173	164	133	120
936-5053 HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G	84	C	---	1,805	819	163	799	800	427	800	720
936-5055 TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES	G	85	89	2,133 2,133	796	---	163	795	530	238	576	518
936-5058 JOINT MOUS-AGRICULTURE	G	86	90	20,000 20,000	---	---	3,208	614	2,323	4,600	2,323	2,541
936-5060 MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS	G	87	91	4,000 4,000	---	---	---	---	390	333	390	351
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				26,133 26,133	38,950	31,247	5,328	6,598	5,894	6,812	5,900	5,310
				GRANTS 26,133	38,950	31,247	5,328	6,598	5,894	6,812	5,900	5,310
				LOANS ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												
936-1406 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	72	C	---	3,051	2,480	1,469	571	1,002	1,000	1,200	1,000
936-1421 AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST	G	85	87	1,415 1,415	---	---	340	---	---	340	---	---
936-5054 INFORMATION TRANSFER	G	85	89	1,765 3,300	700	---	800	699	265	1,066	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	*	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
						OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	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	74,103	53,643	74,458	57,732	60,810
GRANTS					457,502 373,834	369,377	291,212	69,024	74,103	53,643	74,453	57,732	60,810
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BJR 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	9,728 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	---	---

\* 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)

PAGE 11  
02/03/87

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

CP 89-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	*	L	FY OF	FY OF	LOP	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
						INITIAL	FINAL	PLANNED	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-
					PLANNED	ATIONS	ATURES	ATIONS	ATURES	ATIONS	ATURES	ATIONS	ATURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					48,387 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
GRANTS					48,387 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					48,387 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
GRANTS					48,387 21,613	28,928	21,540	10,011	4,472	6,150	7,474	6,150	5,650
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION													
930-0022		S	30	C	---	2,449	1,716	888	545	907	900	875	700
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES													
930-0085		G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	238	150	307	175
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS													
930-0100		S	30	C	---	3,625	3,020	293	401	750	500	800	500
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES													
930-0232		G	76	C	---	1,201	770	1,346	1,674	1,592	1,576	1,500	1,400
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT													
930-0264		G	74	C	---	1,225	1,119	255	---	220	235	220	170
AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES													
930-0600		G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	1,000	1,337	1,000
PEACE CORPS													
936-4111		S	68	C	---	343,038	332,748	46,249	47,338	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS													

\*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)

PAGE 12  
02/03/87

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
					ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	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				505,889 395,447	749,843	652,125	128,066	128,533	104,900	126,293	109,021	110,505
GRANTS				505,889 395,447	749,843	652,125	128,066	128,533	104,900	126,293	109,021	110,505
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.

Title		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Irrigation Management Support and Research			600		FY 88	600	Life of Project Funding 20,000
Number 936-4179	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING					FY 88	FY 97	FY 98

**Purpose:** To improve the capability of less developed countries (LDCs) to develop and carry out efficient and effective irrigation/water management programs.

**Project Description:** Through field-support, action research, technology transfer and training, the project will:

- Assist LDCs in the development of more effective irrigation and water resource management programs;
- Improve the capability of LDC institutions to develop and carry out effective irrigation expansion and improvement programs;
- Promote a more systematic and inter-disciplinary approach to better water management, including the greater involvement of water users and a stronger focus on overall system performance;
- In conjunction with selected national, regional and international organizations, carry out a program of applied irrigated/water management research, including development of appropriate networks for information exchange and cooperation.

While global in scope, the project will focus on Africa, with Latin America receiving secondary priority. Efforts in Asia and the Near East will be developed and implemented in cooperation with the ANE Bureau's Irrigation Support Project (398-0289) for Asia and the Near East (ISPAN).

**Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy:** By assisting developing countries improve the productive performance of their agriculture sectors through better water management, the project will strengthen A.I.D.'s efforts to resolve two strategic development problems, as set forth in the Agency's

"Blueprint for Development"--namely, hunger and economic growth, including greater agricultural output, increased employment opportunities, and higher incomes for farmers. All four pillars of A.I.D.'s strategy for development assistance will be utilized--technology development and transfer, institutional development, policy reform and the private sector.

**Host Country and Other Donors:** Host country and other donors will provide facilities, research scientists and other support staff in support of programs in irrigation and water resource management.

**Beneficiaries:** The immediate and direct beneficiaries will be the LDC policy-makers, scientists, and technicians responsible for irrigation and water management development and improvement. LDC small-scale irrigation programs will benefit ultimately.

**Major Outputs:** All Years

Technical Assistance (person months)	400
Action research and applied field studies	90
In-country short-course training (persons trained)	350
Workshops and other technology-transfer activities	15
Manuals, reports, and other information documents	40

**A.I.D. Financial Inputs:** Life of Project  
(\$000)

Personnel	12,000
Travel and per diem	5,500
Equipment and Supplies	500
Training	2,000
TOTAL	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	600	19,400	20,000	To be determined

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION PROJECTS

Office of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-4132 International Soybean Utilization and Research - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training on soybean utilization to improve the nutritional status of the rural and urban poor in developing countries.

936-4136 Special Constraint Research - Conducts research on scientific or technological problems which have been identified as impeding progress in the overall program of the international agriculture research centers.

936-4137 Biotechnology Research for Tissue Culture - Conducts biotechnical and molecular genetic research through the use of tissue culture to produce better strains of crops.

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

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

936-4144 Postharvest Grain Systems/R&D - Provides technical assistance to developing country institutions in designing, implementing and monitoring adaptive, applied, and problem solving multidisciplinary research programs to improve postharvest grain systems.

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

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

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

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

936-4177 Improved BNF thru Biotechnology - Conducts research, technical transfer and networking on the use of biological means to fix nitrogen in the soil to increase crop productivity, reduce inefficient use of imported agricultural inputs and encourage sustainable agricultural production systems.

936-4178 Improved Animal Vaccines thru Biotechnology - Conducts research and provides technical assistance and training in the development of effective recombinant vaccinia virus vaccines to prevent major livestock diseases in less developed countries.

#### Office of Nutrition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-5110 Consumption Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policies - Performs studies and provides technical assistance on the design, implementation and evaluation of food and agriculture projects and policies that address nutritional objectives.

#### Office of Education

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

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

Office of Rural and Institutional Development

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

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

931-1135 Human Settlements and Natural Resource System Analysis - Conducts research on 1) natural resource analysis and management, 2) new lands settlement, resettlement, and river basin development, 3) the linkages between rural and urban areas, and 4) development in a regional context.

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-5315 Experimental Approaches to Rural Savings - Enables rural financial institutions to become financially viable and self-sustaining by mobilizing rural private savings, changing the financial policy environment and improving access to financial capital by rural borrowers.

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

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

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

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

936-5446 Decentralization: Finance and Management - Helps developing countries try out and implement better ways to organize and pay for centralized services such as road and irrigation canal maintenance.

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

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

#### Office of Energy

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

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

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

936-5734 Energy Training - Assesses LDC manpower needs in the energy sector and trains LDC nationals in the scientific, engineering, planning and managerial disciplines necessary to develop and manage energy systems.

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

936-5517 Environmental Planning and Management - Provides short-term advisory services and planning for environmental profiles and national conservation strategies in order to strengthen less developed country institutional capacity to manage and conserve natural resources for sustainable development.

936-5518 Coastal Resources Management - Provides assistance, training, and research in order to increase the capacity of less developed country professionals and institutions to develop and manage their coastal resources.

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

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

936-5550 Biological Conservation In Development - Assists less developed countries better manage their wild plant, animal and microbial resources.

#### Research and University Relations

931-1282 Title XII Strengthening Grants - Helps U.S. universities adapt and enhance their domestic capabilities to A.I.D./LDCs' development needs.

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

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

936-5055 Technical Advisory Support Services - Provides managerial and technical assistance to U.S. universities to enable these institutions to provide assistance to less developed countries in agricultural areas.

936-5058 Joint Memorandum of Understanding - Agriculture - Increases the capacity of Title XII universities to provide assistance to less developed countries in agriculture areas.

936-5060 Matching Support Grant Program - Increases the capacity of selected land-grant universities to provide assistance to less developed countries in agriculture and to improve performance on ongoing project activities.

#### Program Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

938-0706 Linking Dairy Products with Developments - To provide funds for development projects, worldwide, of private entities and cooperatives utilizing surplus dairy products from CCC inventories.

#### Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

930-0085 Integrated Studies and Systems - Provides for comprehensive evaluations of assistance programs in areas of significant topical interest and development expenditure and assists developing countries in their evaluation of project progress.

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION PLANNING

Responsible Officer:



**NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator  
Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
134.4	127.2	129.1

## POPULATION

### OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s population assistance program emphasizes the right of each couple to choose the number and spacing of their children; the health benefits of family planning to mothers and children; and efforts to reduce abortion. To this end, the basic strategy of the program is to ensure the widespread availability of quality voluntary family planning services to enable couples who so desire to regulate their fertility.

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

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

The population assistance program has, over the years, been concerned with the impact and linkages of family planning on family health. Two health-related areas where population assistance is becoming increasingly important are — child survival and, to a lesser extent, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Recently increased attention has been paid to improving the health of children and mothers in developing countries where each year an estimated 15 million children below five die and 500,000 women die from causes related to pregnancy and childbearing. It has become increasingly clear that birth spacing plays a critical role in saving lives of infants and mothers.

It is also known that birth-spacing can reduce infant deaths by as much as 20 percent. Recognizing the important relationship between child spacing and child survival, A.I.D. has been testing ways to communicate this knowledge to policy makers and to service providers. In addition, child spacing services are now often included with other child survival activities.

Many national and international organizations are beginning to closely monitor AIDS with increasing concern over how to provide assistance to prevent the spread and combat the disease. The agency is also assessing the rapidly changing situation in order to develop an appropriate strategy for A.I.D.'s role in combatting this disease, which may also have some bearing on population activities.

### POLICY

The cornerstone of U.S. population policy is to ensure the right of couples to choose voluntarily the number and spacing of their children. The policy adheres to the established principles of respect for human life, enhancement of human dignity, and strengthening the well-being of families.

The United States has provided, and continues to provide, considerable support for voluntary family planning programs but the United States firmly opposes abortion as a method of family planning and coercive population programs. Addressing unmanageable population pressures is an essential element of the U.S. development strategy and this Administration has reaffirmed a 22-year U.S. commitment to strengthen voluntary family planning efforts.

### Description of Centrally-Funded Program

Centrally-funded projects play a key role in the application of science and technology to developing world problems and the marshalling of private sector techniques and resources for family planning product and service delivery. In countries of Latin America, Africa and other regions where there are no U.S. bilateral population assistance programs, centrally-funded support of the programs of private and international organizations is critical in making family planning services available. A.I.D. is requesting \$129.1 million in population funds for FY 1988 for centrally-funded activities. This will account for 62% of the total population assistance budget.

The centrally-funded population assistance program supports a broad set of activities which can be readily adapted to the needs and desires of couples in specific developing countries. These include assistance in collecting and analyzing demographic data; formulation of population policies; provision of safe, effective, and affordable contraceptives; appropriate research; technical assistance in planning and designing programs; and information dissemination and training activities. To further enhance couples' choices, A.I.D. supports the use of a broad range of voluntary family planning methods and has initiated actions to increase information on and access to natural family planning. This program is based on the principle of voluntarism, informed choice, and the receptivity of the host country's people and government. U.S. assistance is not conditioned on the host government adopting a particular population policy other than voluntarism.

A.I.D. has worked with developing countries on population policies and programs since the mid-1960s. Experience underscores need for a variety of technical and institutional resources to help developing countries make the transition from the initial stages of population program development through to national programs geared toward self-reliance. Thus, the centrally-funded population program draws heavily upon U.S. academic, business and private voluntary organizations' skills and expertise for assistance in transferring scientific, technical and management techniques.

The centrally-funded population assistance program is designed to provide support for country specific programs, particularly those which do not receive bilateral support but have significant population needs such as Mexico. Other countries eligible for bilateral assistance but which lack the human and institutional capability to adequately provide family planning services themselves are also given help. Without centrally-funded efforts, these countries would be denied the technical assistance and support they need to improve their family planning programs. When capabilities (public and private) are improved, these countries should be able to individually sustain this effort, but for the near future, support from centrally-funded projects is essential.

Important aspects of the FY 1988 centrally-funded program include the involvement of the private sector, the voluntary sector, and international organizations; technology transfer and institutional development; policy dialogue; research and training. Collectively these ensure the broadest possible range of choices of family planning methods, including natural family planning, and the most effective use of donor and host country resources.

Implicit in the A.I.D. population assistance program is the belief that the best way the Agency can fulfill its mandate is not through simply transferring resources but through technology transfer and strengthening less developed country institutions. A.I.D. has been the leader in developing and providing the latest fertility regulation techniques and has pioneered such cost-effective delivery systems as community-based contraceptive distribution systems and social marketing programs.

Centrally-funded projects serve as the focal point within the Agency for coordination of research, transfer of scientific technology and for teaching managerial skills to developing countries' family planning programs. Several centrally-funded projects investigate and test new technologies for fertility regulation, service delivery and program management for worldwide use. Others adapt the latest information and technology available to developing country-specific needs. These research, training and information dissemination activities are designed to maximize the involvement of developing country public and private sector institutions so that an institutional base will be created to undertake independently-managed national programs.

Centrally-funded population projects can be divided into four major categories: policy dialogue; applied research; family planning services delivery; and information and training.

POLICY DIALOGUE (\$11.0 million FY 1988; \$10.4 million FY 1987)

Family planning programs are most successful when governments support service delivery systems, are committed to address rapid population growth through the provision of voluntary family planning services, and translate this commitment into a clear population policy. The preferred policy is one which stresses improved education, health and employment opportunities especially for women. A.I.D. promotes inclusion of education, health and employment principles in population policy dialogue in recognition of the potential of high growth rates to erode overall growth in national economic development. A select group of centrally-funded population assistance projects contribute to policy discussions by providing developing country leaders with the information and institutional resources they need to examine the implications of current rates of population growth and formulate national policies consistent with their development goals. Through specially-designed computer presentations, the Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID) II project provides developing country policy-makers with specific information on the impact of current population growth rates on their development objectives and trains host-country staff in policy analysis. RAPID presentations have been particularly effective recently in promoting population policy dialogue and policy development in Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, and Cameroon.

Demographic data collection and analysis activities contribute significantly to our understanding of developing country population trends and the development and impact of policies and programs by strengthening the capacity of developing countries to process, evaluate and analyze demographic and family planning data as well as other related socio-economic data. In Nigeria, for example, critical technical assistance is provided for the analysis of the 1980 National Demographic Sample Survey. Data from this survey will provide the only available demographic estimates since the 1963 census. Demographic and health surveys focus on essential demographic data collection and analyses to assist developing country officials and program managers in the planning, management and evaluation of population and health programs.

Activities in policy research and analysis help developing country leaders examine and understand the determinants and consequences of rapid population growth in relation to national objectives and to evaluate policy alternatives. These activities have been particularly effective recently in promoting population policy development in Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, and Cameroon. Other policy-related activities promote analysis of the impact of non-population specific national policies, laws and regulations on the effort to change undesirable population growth rates; help to increase the allocation of private and public sector resources to family planning; and provide technical assistance to LDC institutions to improve the dissemination of population research findings for decision-makers. For example, recently the Integrated Population and Development Planning project assisted Indonesia's Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) to assess the impact of family planning efforts on public sector expenditures. Results of this analysis showed that the Government of Indonesia's support of family planning programs over the period 1971-1985 contributed to a fertility reduction from 41.1 to 28.5 births per thousand population. Reduced fertility over this period not only improved the health of women and children, but saved the government

millions of dollars in education and health costs -- an amount far exceeding government expenditures on family planning. The findings of this study support the government's decision to maintain its spending level for family planning in the face of a declining national budget.

A new project, Demographic Data Initiatives, will be the principle vehicle to provide LDCs with the tools needed to analyze the relationships between population growth and development, and, in so doing, strengthen the environment for voluntary family planning programs. This project will place greatest emphasis on countries at the initial phases of establishing population policies, where demand for policy assistance is strongest. In countries where policies are in place and where programs are given financial support, the project will provide inputs for effectively implementing existing policies and for enhancing the self-sufficiency of family planning programs through private as well as public sector efforts.

APPLIED RESEARCH (\$23.7 million FY 1988; \$22.7 million FY 1987)

Centrally-funded activities support applied research in the United States and in developing countries in two areas: biomedical research to acquire more effective, appropriate contraceptives and other contraceptive techniques for developing country use; and research to improve the management and delivery of family planning services.

A.I.D. support of biomedical research has led to safer and more effective sterilization procedures, the use of the low-dose oral contraceptives, vaginal contraceptives and the modification of IUDs for family planning programs. Increased resources are committed to accelerate completion of contraceptive technologies. These include new and improved IUDs, subdermal implants and other long-acting contraceptives, progestin-only oral contraceptives, immunocontraceptives and several barrier methods and better information on natural family planning. Biomedical research also supports clinical testing to assess acceptability, safety and effectiveness of contraceptive technology among users in developing countries and the transfer of new and improved fertility technologies to developing countries. Studies on the use of natural family planning methods address important questions about the conditions under which natural family planning may be most appropriate and effective. A number of large-scale epidemiological studies are measuring and analyzing, among other things, the mortality and morbidity of contraceptive users and non-users.

Improved contraceptive technologies cannot be effective if they are not readily available and acceptable to prospective users. The research component of the program assists policy-makers and program administrators to design, implement and evaluate cost-effective delivery systems which can make family planning and basic health services more widely available, at a reasonable cost, to rural and urban poor populations. Of the many lessons learned to date, the most important is that the delivery of community-based family planning and health services by locally recruited and specially trained non-professionals is highly acceptable, feasible, safe and cost-effective in a wide variety of cultural settings. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence rates in project areas have doubled, on the average, in only one to two years. Some

recent examples include: In Zaire the use of modern family planning increased from an initial level of 2%-5% to 10%-19% after a one-year experiment to offer contraceptives to people in their communities either through household visits or village depots. In Sri Lanka, satisfied IUD users worked with Ministry of Health field workers and increased IUD acceptance by 160%. In both countries the initial experiment has been extended to much larger populations and in Sri Lanka, the entire family planning delivery system has been modified as a result of the operations research program.

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

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (\$52.0 million FY 1988; \$51.6 million FY 1987)

Family planning services continue to rank as the highest priority in the centrally-funded population portfolio. Included is support for private voluntary organizations to deliver services to increase the role of the for-profit private sector in the delivery of family planning, country-specific general technical assistance, and the procurement of safe, effective, modern contraceptives.

Private population organizations remain critical to A.I.D.'s strategy for delivering family planning services, particularly in countries without a bilateral development assistance program. These organizations support family planning service projects in more than 80 developing countries. Among the private organizations to which A.I.D. provides support for family planning activities are Family Planning International Assistance, the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, The Pathfinder Fund, the Western Hemisphere Region of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Centre for Development and Population Activities. Special emphasis is given to expanding private sector family planning activities in Africa where private organizations play a critical role and where family planning activities are often closely integrated with health activities.

Complementing efforts with the private voluntary sector, A.I.D.'s population program is giving special emphasis to working with the for-profit sector. Activities in Contraceptive Social Marketing are using existing private sector entities in many developing countries to advertise and distribute family planning information and commodities. Another private sector activity, the Social Family Planning Enterprise project, assists for-profit health care providers and employee benefit programs to incorporate family planning information and commodities as an integral part of the employees' health services system.

The contraceptive procurement program supplies contraceptives to bilateral and centrally-funded A.I.D.-supported family planning service programs. Centrally-purchased U.S.-manufactured contraceptives are supplied to programs in more than 70 countries. Through economies of scale achieved through central procurement, the cost of contraceptives to A.I.D. has actually declined.

Another important component of the program is the provision of technical assistance to family planning program managers to instruct them how to design, manage and evaluate their specific programs. Country-specific technical assistance is essential.

INFORMATION AND TRAINING (\$17.4 million FY 1988; \$17.1 million FY 1987)

One of the strengths of the U.S. population assistance program has been the transfer of U.S. scientific and technological know-how to developing country personnel implementing family planning programs. Centrally-funded information and training projects are important avenues for technology transfer and the creation of a technical resource base for country-specific assistance in the development and testing of family planning information, education and training. These projects strengthen developing country institutional capacity to train key service providers, provide planning administrators and service providers with up-to-date scientific and technical information, and help provide individual couples with the information they need to make informed decisions on family size and child spacing.

At a recent teleconference, thousands of nurses at their worksites in 11 Latin American countries learned up-to-date techniques in family planning and maternal and child health from physicians assembled in Miami. The arrangement allowed the nurses to watch via television simultaneously-translated instructional presentations and interact with the instructors via telephone. The Johns Hopkins University JHPIEGO project, in association with the Global Development Network and Miami Children's Hospital, organized the international teleconference, using satellite technology provided by Intelsat's Project Share. USAID missions sponsored local telecasts of the conference in Haiti, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia where the conference was also broadcast on national television.

One evaluation of training funded under the Paramedical, Auxiliary and Community (PAC) Family Planning Personnel Training project shows substantial increases in the services provided by Mexican community-based distributors after supervisors completed five-day workshops. The training was provided by the Federation of Private Family Planning Associations, (FEMAP) to its 18 affiliates throughout Mexico at a cost of only \$60.00 per trainee -- including travel, per diem and materials. The 983 supervisors, trained between January and June, were responsible for the second-generation training of 6,410 community workers. The program is measurably improving the performance of the personnel involved in community-based distribution at a cost of \$8.00 per trainee. It is estimated that more than 140,000 health and family planning workers will receive training under this project during the period FY 1984 - FY 1987.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (\$25 million FY 1988;  
\$25 million FY 1987)

The FY 1988 request includes \$25 million for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). If, because of UNFPA's inability to meet legislative restrictions, it is not possible to obligate funds to UNFPA, it is A.I.D.'s intention to use the funds for other voluntary family planning activities.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
935-5951 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	85	89	500 500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				500 500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
932-0502 POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G	68	C	---	14,771	14,595	2,599	1,878	2,314	2,000	2,300	2,400
932-0546 PROG. FOR APPLIED RES. ON FERTILITY REG	G	72	85	19,765 27,378	19,765	16,534	---	2,493	---	738	---	---
932-0604 TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	73	86	64,932 66,241	59,863	52,131	5,069	5,358	---	7,443	---	---
932-0632 FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G	72	84	27,758 39,747	27,758	26,646	---	1,099	---	13	---	---
932-0643 POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G	79	87	9,885 12,665	9,555	7,999	320	1,253	---	625	---	---
932-0651 FP WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND	G	72	C	---	5,034	4,974	315	314	---	61	---	---
932-0807 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER	G	68	84	77,343 77,344	77,343	74,040	---	3,189	---	114	---	---
932-0955 FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	71	88	220,000 191,500	158,745	143,621	16,000	13,712	6,400	14,000	7,450	12,100

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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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.

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
932-0968 PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G	72	88	200,000 133,006	39,178	80,330	10,200	9,448	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	36,036 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	83	88	3,072 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	85	40,250 24,675	9,050	1,645	4,000	3,309	2,500	3,000	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	4,834 3,548	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 36,842	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 23,026	11,181	4,976	6,000	6,538	5,077	6,000	5,645	6,000

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
935-3032 POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III	G	84	86	34,000 3,000	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
935-3034 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
935-3037 EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS	G	85	89	14,500 7,300	800	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	1,539	2,000	3,100	1,815	3,500
935-3040 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	9,000	9,000	8,500
935-3042 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
935-3045 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

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	FY OF 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		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	78	C	---	2,089	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	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50 25
932-0662 JUN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (JNFPA)	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 25,305
GRANTS				---	415,380	415,276	870	35	26,509	26,190	26,040 25,805
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

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					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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	134,385	108,933	127,198	161,512	129,108	153,056
GRANTS				1,499,816 1,133,606	057,398*	929,181	134,385	108,933	127,198	161,512	129,108	153,056
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Demographic Data Initiatives		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 936-3046		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1988 2,400	Life of Project Funding 19,636
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT <input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING	2,400				Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation
						FY 1988	FY 1991
							Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

**Purpose:** To strengthen the capacity of less developed country (LDC) institutions to use population and family planning data in designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programs.

**Description:** The Demographic Data Initiatives (DDI) project builds on A.I.D.'s experience over the past two decades in assisting LDC officials in population policy development. The project consolidates demographic data collection and awareness raising activities supported under the Demographic Data for Development (936-3000), Resources for Awareness of Population Impact on Development (RAPID II) (936-3017), and Integrated Population and Development Planning (936-3027) projects.

The DDI project has two components: census and data support and policy planning and dissemination.

The policy planning and dissemination component (RAPID III) will strengthen the capacity of LDC policymakers and planners to develop, implement and evaluate population policies. RAPID III will support assistance activities in two broad areas: policy models and staff development. The policy models will provide public and private sector policymakers and planners with the necessary tools for evaluating local demographic conditions. The staff development activities will increase understanding of population, health and development relationships and will strengthen skills for evaluating the implications of population growth on health and development.

The census and data support component will strengthen the capability of LDC institutions to successfully plan and execute population censuses. Special attention will be given to improving the timeliness, dissemination and use of census information. This component will also support the maintenance of centralized demographic and family planning data files.

**Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy:** An important element of A.I.D.'s population assistance strategy is the provision of technical assistance to LDC officials in collecting, analyzing and using basic population census data; evaluating the impact of population growth on various development sectors; and understanding the health and economic benefits of voluntary family planning programs. The project provides this type of technical assistance to LDC policymakers.

**Host Country and Other Donors:** Host countries will provide appropriate local facilities, services and personnel. Where appropriate and feasible, activities will complement the work of other donors in the population field.

**Beneficiaries:** Immediate beneficiaries are staff in LDC statistical offices and public and private sector policymakers and planners. Ultimate beneficiaries are recipients of voluntary family planning and other social and economic services initiated by informed policies and programs.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Policy models/applications	63
Staff development (number trained)	650
Technical assistance (number of censuses)	12
Demographic and family planning data base	1
Demographic information provided (no. of requests)	300
 <u>A.I.D. Financed Inputs</u>	 <u>Life of Project</u>
	(\$000)
Census and Data Support	5,722
Policy Planning and Dissemination	13,914
Total	19,636

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-	To be determined
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-	
		<u>Future Year Obligations</u>	<u>Estimated Total Cost</u>	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,400	17,236	19,636	

## CENTRALLY FUNDED POPULATION PROJECTS

### Office of Population

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

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

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

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

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

936-3004 Population Communications Service (PCS) - Develops information and education programs to support LDC population and family planning service delivery. The project assists countries to: identify needs; design communication strategies, marketing and audience surveys; and carry out implementation and impact evaluations.

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

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

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

936-3023 Demographic and Family Health Surveys - Conducts sample surveys of contraceptive knowledge, availability and use, and/or recent demographic levels and trends.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-3045 Training in Reproductive Health - Increases the availability of improved reproductive health measures and increases the number of LDC health professionals with modern, appropriate knowledge and skills in reproductive health, especially family planning.

Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

930-0085 Integrated Studies and Systems - Provides for comprehensive evaluations of assistance programs in areas of significant topical interest and development expenditure and assists developing countries in their evaluation of project progress.

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

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

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

**HEALTH / CHILD SURVIVAL**

Responsible Officer:



**NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
44.8*	56.6*	54.5*

## HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL

### OVERVIEW

Today, nearly 15 million children die each year in less developed countries (LDCs). An additional 5 million children face handicaps each year as a result of diseases that could be prevented. The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) is committed to help change these grim statistics. To do so requires more effective and efficient dissemination of available health technologies and faster progress in developing and producing new or improved technologies. The development, adaptation, and worldwide dissemination of basic health technologies is the primary mission of the Agency's centrally-funded programs.

The majority of people living in LDCs suffer from acute, recurrent, debilitating disease and are without access to an adequate diet, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, and basic preventive and curative health services. For many, the consequence of such persistent and widespread infectious disease is death. Infant and child deaths are the greatest tragedy. In the poorest parts of some LDCs, one fourth of all children die before reaching the age of five.

Every day more than 40,000 children die in LDCs from diseases that could have been prevented or cured by inexpensive treatments and simple education programs. It is estimated that about half could be saved through simple low-cost, effective health care methods such as oral rehydration, immunization, breastfeeding, or improved weaning practices. Millions more, adults and children, are weakened by acute and chronic malnutrition, diarrheas, respiratory infections, and tropical diseases such as malaria, snail fever (schistosomiasis), river blindness (onchocerciasis), sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) and cholera. For the survivors, the capacity to lead productive lives and to contribute to development is diminished. Such widespread death and illness affect all aspects of human life, depriving nations of productive human resources, burdening families with the cost of care for the sick, and depriving individuals of the opportunity and

\* Includes centrally-funded Child Survival activities funded from the Child Survival Fund account totalling \$7.6 million in FY 1986; \$14.0 million in FY 1987; and \$14.3 million in FY 1988; and excludes centrally-funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Health and Child Survival Fund program activities totalling \$13.8 million in FY 1986; \$19.0 million in FY 1987; and \$13.7 million in FY 1988.

motivation to advance themselves and their families. Most developing countries are committed to improving basic health conditions because good health is a basic right and because it goes hand in hand with economic productivity. Unfortunately, LDC financial and human resources to improve health are very limited.

## POLICY

A.I.D.'s general health policy is to increase the life expectancy in the LDCs and to remove poor health as a barrier to economic and social development. Since infant and child deaths comprise half of the deaths occurring in LDCs, A.I.D. focuses on the reduction of infant and child mortality and morbidity as its main objective.

A.I.D.'s specific objectives and strategies in the health sector are as follows:

1. Reduce infant and early child mortality and morbidity. The strategy the Agency uses to reduce infant mortality emphasizes increasing the immunization coverage of children; reducing diarrheal disease mortality by the increased use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT); and improving nutrition in young children. The Agency's strategic plan identifies these important targets for A.I.D.'s child survival program:
  - to reduce infant mortality to less than 75/1000 live births, and
  - to reduce mortality to less than 10/1000 for children 1-4.
2. Ensure that the gains made in improving child survival and health are sustained. The maintenance of child survival gains will require policy dialogue to ensure continued commitment and resources, the support and involvement of the private sector, and effective donor coordination.
3. Reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. To improve maternal health, A.I.D. will promote birth spacing, immunization, breastfeeding and improved weaning practices, pre-natal and post-natal care, and adequate maternal nutrition.
4. Develop new cost-effective technologies and improved systems for the delivery of child survival services in primary health care programs. A.I.D. will continue to support biomedical research where there are favorable prospects for early application of new cost effective technologies, especially those related to infants and children. Focused research to develop vaccines for malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases is emphasized.
5. Support other health interventions in the LDCs where they are required. These activities include assistance for primary health care, water and sanitation, vector control, health financing, and operations research. There is also a focus on the use of modern communication strategies to supply public health education and information.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

Centrally-funded health projects augment bilateral assistance to LDC governments by providing expert technical services and training, sponsoring field-oriented research, conducting data collection, implementing demonstration projects, and supporting biomedical research to improve basic health technologies required to improve prospects for child survival. The centrally-funded program is the mainstay of A.I.D.'s innovative biomedical research initiative. Over 90% of the Agency's biomedical research portfolio is developed and managed centrally, as are the major technical contracts for the design, implementation and evaluation of a wide range of health activities including ORT, immunizations, health financing, maternal and child nutrition, malaria and other vector-borne disease control, health commodities production, health information systems, and public health communication. In addition, centrally-funded matching grants to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) which work in the health field attract additional private sector resources to address LDC health problems.

- I. Technical Assistance, Training and Service Delivery for Child Survival
- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| HEALTH         | \$6.1 million in FY 1988; \$8.0 million in FY 1987   |
| CHILD SURVIVAL | \$11.1 million in FY 1988; \$11.0 million in FY 1987 |

### A. ORT and Immunizations: The Twin Engines

In the Child Survival Action Program, immunizations and ORT receive special emphasis. The central bureaus play a key role in realizing the Agency's commitment to improve immunization coverage and expand the use of oral rehydration therapy worldwide. These field programs are having an impact. The number of ORT packets used in LDCs has risen from 90 million in 1983 to 320 million in 1986. In Egypt, as a result of a major ESF-funded ORT program, 94% of mothers had learned of ORT by 1984 and, even more important, over half of them had used rehydration salts to treat dehydration. In December 1985, A.I.D. sponsored the second International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ICORT II). The conference brought together 1,200 participants from 100 countries to share lessons they have learned in implementing ORT programs. Such conferences and workshops have proved to be important catalysts and means for information dissemination. Technical assistance in immunization and ORT is funded by the Child Survival Fund and the health account.

The Technology for Primary Health Care project promotes proven, effective technologies such as ORT and immunizations in primary health care programs. Under this project, three major technical assistance activities support the Agency's child survival initiative.

PRITECH: assists LDCs to design, implement and evaluate ORT programs and other areas of primary health care management, training, and financing.

REACH: assists LDCs to increase immunization service delivery worldwide and to improve local financing of health programs, management and training.

CDC PASA: uses the experience and skills of the U.S. Public Health Service to expand basic health programs in immunization and ORT under a PASA with the Center for Disease Control.

PRITECH, which is funded by the Child Survival Fund, plays a critical role as advocate, catalyst, and coordinator for ORT activities in national level programs in 13 countries, 8 of which are A.I.D. "child survival emphasis countries." For example, PRITECH initiated an ORT program in Bolivia that is being implemented through a national system of mothers' clubs which will provide access to 240,000 children under the age of five. PRITECH also provides support to programs in the Indian states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Himachal Pradesh to plan, implement, and monitor their ORT and immunization programs in eight project districts.

Under the REACH project, 60 technical consultations in 26 countries were completed. These have included preparation for long-term involvement in immunization programs in 8 countries and technical assistance in health care financing in 5 countries. The project has completed a study on health maintenance organization (HMO) development in Indonesia. A comparative cost-effectiveness analysis of routine versus mass campaign immunization programs is nearing completion in Ecuador.

#### B. Child Survival Program Coordination

The Child Survival Action Program (CSAP) was established in 1985 in order to help the Agency achieve its health goal of reducing infant and child mortality. The Child Survival Action Program provides a special focus and impetus to enhance existing A.I.D. programs to save the lives of children. This program is funded from both the health account and from the Child Survival Fund, and:

- Focuses on the use of ORT and immunization to improve the health of infants and children;
- Supports other interventions such as nutrition and birth spacing;
- Focuses special efforts on "emphasis countries" where the needs are the greatest;
- Involves the private sector; and
- Coordinates with other donors.

In FY 1988, the Child Survival Action Program will provide funding for technical support, information exchange, training, and research to promote child survival. These major activities will be funded in FY 1988:

- priority research to improve and develop child survival technologies including the assessment of the impact of iron and Vitamin A deficiency on morbidity and mortality and of alternative immunization strategies; and

- monitoring and evaluation of child survival programs using operations research and other analytical techniques.
- Child Survival Fellows, a program to place junior and mid-career professionals in public and private institutions engaged in child survival activities;

### C. Complementary Support for Child Survival Programs

The Communication for Child Survival (HEALTHCOM) project, funded from the Child Survival Fund, develops and tests ways of using integrated communication channels to support widespread adoption of ORT, immunization, and other child survival technologies. Earlier work in Honduras has demonstrated how news media and simple print materials can support a large scale diarrheal disease control program carried out by health workers. In 16 months, the proportion of Honduran mothers who used ORT packets rose from 0 to 61%. Similar successes have been documented for other Latin America and Caribbean countries, as well as in LDCs in other regions of the world.

The MEDEX Support project uses health manpower training materials and techniques which were developed and successfully field tested by the University of Hawaii. The MEDEX group strengthens the capacity of nursing institutions to delivery primary health care services with emphasis on child survival activities through improved nursing education, supervision, and management. Major cooperative efforts with UNICEF and WHO are underway.

The Vector Biology and Control (VBC) project provides technical assistance in the design, management, implementation, and evaluation of vector control programs. Most of the VBC effort concerns malaria, but activities in onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis, (snail fever), dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease), and dengue fever are also being supported. The VBC project develops regional strategies for vector-borne disease control, and it has helped developed workshops and training courses in Pakistan and Burma. A PASA with the Center for Disease Control has been executed, and a grant with the World Health Organization is in effect; these will improve collaborative technical assistance to LDCs.

Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) is the primary activity through which the Agency provides funds for LDC programs in community water supply and sanitation. Of primary importance are the efforts to assist LDCs to identify economical means of financing water supply and sanitation projects; to instruct LDC personnel in the most efficient ways to operate and maintain water supply systems; to provide country specific water sanitation training individually and institutionally; and to provide services which complement child survival programs.

The Joint MOUs - Health project increases the capacity of U.S. universities to provide technical assistance relating to health in LDCs. This project pairs historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) with U.S. universities that have established programs of technical assistance in

health to LDCs. The pair of universities conduct technical assistance programs in health which are set out in joint memoranda of understanding (JMOUs). Thus far, four universities have been paired with either the medical schools or schools of public health of four HBCUs. This project expands the pool of scientific resources available to LDCs in the effort to improve health.

II. Child Survival Research: Health Technology Development and Dissemination

(HEALTH \$28.0 million in FY 1988; \$28.0 million in FY 1987)  
(CHILD SURVIVAL \$3.2 million in FY 1988; \$3.0 million in FY 1987)

Through its major biomedical research support program, A.I.D. seeks to improve technologies for prevention or control of major diseases in LDCs, particularly those that affect children. A.I.D. is giving particular attention to reducing the potential for the spread of infection by unsterilized or inadequately sterilized needles and syringes, and to improving the heat stability of vaccines and other health commodities in order to reduce dependence on the cold chain. One of the most exciting developments in this field is a one-dose disposable needle and syringe developed by a U.S. company. The inexpensive devices may be thrown away after use. In addition, vaccines packed in the device remain potent for three weeks without refrigeration, thus eliminating the last and most expensive step in the cold chain. With central support, the first 3000 of these devices were tested last year by nurses and community health workers in Guatemala's measles vaccination program. Based on these results, A.I.D. is supporting the development of an improved single use injection device that will ensure nonuseability.

A. Vaccine Development and Testing In FY 1988, A.I.D. continues its major effort to improve basic health technologies, with special attention to improving vaccines for use in developing country health programs. This work is being carried out through the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the World Health Organization, the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh, and a variety of U.S. universities and research institutions. Among the vaccines currently being developed and tested with A.I.D. resources are:

- malaria vaccines: Malaria kills an estimated 5 million people each year. In Africa alone, a million child deaths every year are associated with malaria. Over the past 20 years, A.I.D. has invested approximately \$45 million in the development of vaccines against human malaria. More than half of that amount has been committed in the last four years. A.I.D.'s research has focused on anti-sporozoite and anti-red blood cell stages of the parasite and will encompass all four species of human malaria (P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale, P. malaria). The ultimate goal of this program is the development of a polyvalent vaccine. Already, A.I.D.-funded researchers have:

- 1) developed several prototype vaccines, one of which is currently undergoing safety and efficacy trials in human volunteers in the United States;
  - 2) carried out investigations on new techniques to detect drug resistance in malaria parasites -- a rapidly growing problem in the prevention and treatment of malaria, especially in Africa; and
  - 3) applied newly developed advances in biotechnology to identify malaria-carrying mosquitos.
- a measles vaccine (grown in human diploid cells rather than chick-embryo fibroblasts) that can be given to infants as young as six months. The present measles vaccine will not "take" until nine months, by which time the child may have already been infected.
  - a vaccine for whooping cough based upon purified subcellular components which will eliminate the side effects that now discourage mothers from completing the DPT series.
  - a genetically engineered oral vaccine and an injectable vaccine for typhoid fever. Typhoid is responsible for a considerable number of deaths worldwide, and the organism has become resistant to antibiotics in several parts of the developing world.
  - an oral vaccine for cholera, the most severe of the diarrheal diseases. Cholera affects an estimated 20-24 million adults and children worldwide.
  - a vaccine for rotavirus, the most common cause of diarrhea in the U.S. as well as in the Third World.
  - a new vaccine against leprosy. Currently a killed mycobacterial vaccine of M. leprae is undergoing field trials in Malawi and Venezuela. Genetic engineering techniques are now being used to develop a second generation of vaccine based on specific antigens.
  - group B streptococcus vaccines, which may protect against fetal wastage, intrauterine infections, and low birth-weight.
  - streptococcus pneumoniae, an acknowledged leading cause of death from pneumonia in infants and young children in developing countries.

B. Oral Rehydration Solutions Appropriately used, the current WHO formula for oral rehydration is highly effective. For certain situations, however, alternative formulations may be preferable.

- Solutions based on complex carbohydrates, such as rice or maize powder, appear to be as effective as the WHO formula, but have the added benefit of substantially reducing the volume of diarrheal fluid losses.

- Many fluids ordinarily consumed in the home contain the essential ingredients of the WHO formulation. Given early in the course of diarrhea and in adequate amounts, such fluids have the potential for preventing dehydration in a large proportion of cases. Suitable guidelines for administration and effective educational approaches remain to be developed.

C. Operations Research The PRICOR II program applies research techniques to the problems of working health programs. Building on the experience gained through supporting 49 studies in this area, the research strategy under PRICOR II is directed towards the Agency's child survival goals.

In 12 cooperating programs, the development of a research agenda has begun with an in-depth description of the major elements of the program relevant to child survival services, including training, supervision, logistics, reporting, management, evaluation, and the process of service delivery. On the basis of this systems analysis, the project staff and program officials will determine which areas of the delivery systems should receive priority for research studies. The project emphasizes small-scale, rapid turnover studies that address very specific issues in service delivery. For a given program, the project will support approximately 30 such studies over a three year period.

PRICOR II also develops and evaluates tools for analyzing the delivery of services (such as lot quality acceptance sampling, long used by industry) and the health impact of those services. By applying a similar information-gathering strategy in several programs, the project also seeks to identify common problems in delivering child survival services and solutions that can be applied in other programs. The project also provides technical assistance to LDC institutions to design and carry out operations research.

D. Improved Diagnostics Improving the speed and accuracy of disease diagnosis in developing countries is essential, not only for more efficient and effective patient therapy, but also for improved disease surveillance at the community level.

- Correct diagnosis can reduce morbidity and mortality, reduce the waste of expensive drugs, and minimize the development of drug resistance associated with inappropriate treatment.
- Rapid diagnosis of the causative agents of the episodic, large-scale outbreaks of diseases that occur in the developing world can contribute to the early initiation of specific preventive and curative programs.

In FY 1985, A.I.D. launched a program to make available appropriate diagnostic tests for field use in developing countries. The program is giving special attention to developing diagnostics for those diseases which currently take a large toll in terms of death and disability in the developing world -- malaria, diarrheal diseases, typhoid, and acute respiratory diseases.

Some of these diagnostic programs are:

- A highly specific DNA probe for malaria which can detect parasitemia levels as low as 0.0001%;
- A non-radioactive method to detect extremely low levels of Plasmodium vivax in recurrent malaria; and
- A rapid field assay for both cholera toxin and hepatitis B antigens.

Through its ongoing support to the WHO Diarrheal Disease Control Program and to the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh, A.I.D. is supporting a broad research effort to address the need for oral solutions to complement the WHO formula.

E. Iron Deficiency Nutritional anemia, the most widespread of the nutrient deficiencies, is being combatted by research and development work under the iron deficiency program. Research is being conducted principally on improved iron supplementation delivery and on overcoming inhibitors to iron absorption. Iron deficiency control activities are funded by both the health account and the Child Survival Fund.

F. Maternal and Infant Diet This program promotes breastfeeding and improved weaning practices as major ways to enhance child survival and is funded from both the health account and the Child Survival Fund. Teams of medical teaching professionals are trained in lactation management. Research and development on effective weaning methods are built into nutritional education programs which also focus on growth monitoring and promotion. Research is also being done on the management of diarrheal disease in children by dietary methods. This includes the continued feeding of children during acute episodes of diarrhea and follow-up feeding so that affected children can catch up with the growth pattern of their age group. Improving the nutritional health of expectant mothers is also receiving increased attention as a way to overcome the problem of low birth-weight, a condition associated with a high risk for dying.

### III. Other Important Activities

(HEALTH - \$4.0 million in FY 1988; \$4.5 million in FY 1987)

HBCU Research Grants: This program involves scientists from U.S. historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in research on health and child survival problems in LDCs. This project funds research grants to examine specific problems which can be investigated in grants of \$100,000 or less. In FY 1988, about ten grants will be awarded. Significant research results have already been achieved. Our fundamental understanding of Amebiasis, a major source of childhood diarrhea, has been advanced by a study of the way the parasite involved attaches itself to human cells. In a related study, new information on the role of the intestinal mucous blanket in diarrhea and in the absorption of oral replacement fluids has been developed. Significant laboratory studies have been made of the

interaction of malaria and a common virus in Africa which causes childhood cancer. A research team has also reported good progress in using tissue culture methods of growing human skin in the treatment of sickle cell ulcers in Africa. Although the treatment was developed for burn victims, through applied research it is being adapted to problems that are common to the LDCs.

Leprosy: In addition to assisting in the development of a new vaccine against leprosy, A.I.D. is also providing support for field trials of a new medical treatment for the control of leprosy. This treatment involves a multi-drug therapy using rifampicin, clofazimin, and dapsone. Among the objectives of the therapy are to cure leprosy patients and prevent disability and handicap, to interrupt the chain of leprosy transmission, to lower the prevalence of leprosy, and to prevent the emergence of drug resistance.

AIDS - The Global Pandemic: Since its first recognition in the United States in 1981, the AIDS epidemic has been recognized on all continents and reached the level of a widespread pandemic. It is estimated that 5 to 10 million persons have been infected worldwide. Unless effective prevention and control measures can be undertaken immediately, WHO estimates that, within 5 years, 50 to 100 million persons will have been infected by the virus.

Today, the Agency's efforts against the AIDS pandemic have focused on funding of the WHO AIDS surveillance, prevention, and control program. A.I.D. provided WHO \$2 million for AIDS control in FY 86 and has chosen to play a strong supportive role in the development of the WHO AIDS program. WHO plays a central, neutral coordinating role in all countries affected by the epidemic. WHO has recently indicated that it intends to greatly increase the size of its program. The continuing growth of the AIDS pandemic in LDCs suggests that A.I.D. will need to expand its efforts.

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

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02/03/87

CP 89-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* 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
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
931-0045 NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	75	89	3,682 3,697	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	85	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
931-1198 NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	77	C	---	790	615	325	320	325	325	350	330
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				20,500 22,874	3,033	6,352	2,000	1,325	2,675	2,980	2,700	2,285
GRANTS				20,500 22,874	3,033	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	39,000 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.

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

PAGE 19  
02/03/87

CP 88-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
931-1126 TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	78	90	40,300 32,300	22,300	20,300	2,500	1,600	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,500
936-3023 DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS	G	84	88	2,625 2,625	600	---	500	600	500	500	500	500
936-5901 HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	81	86	4,921 5,250	4,821	3,752	100	965	---	204	---	---
936-5920 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE-OPERATIONS RESEARCH	G	81	89	19,553 19,553	9,240	6,169	1,600	3,009	2,000	2,800	2,000	2,600
936-5927 TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC	G	83	90	44,700 40,000	10,800	4,260	4,200	5,767	---	3,350	204	1,500
936-5928 DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	84	83	13,025 14,025	4,675	2,555	3,550	3,244	3,500	3,900	3,500	3,675
936-5929 HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT	G	84	0	---	300	100	200	150	200	250	200	200
936-5932 MEDEX SUPPORT	G	83	87	4,600 4,600	2,482	1,624	500	754	1,000	1,100	500	500
936-5935 DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	91	11,000 10,000	500	---	625	584	1,500	2,000	2,000	1,750
936-5939 ORT-HELP	G	84	91	7,300 7,300	4,219	2,250	1,100	1,979	750	1,000	---	750
936-5940 PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE	G	84	87	3,298 3,000	1,998	1,248	800	440	500	800	---	600
936-5942 WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II	G	84	89	19,700 19,700	3,930	2,721	2,734	3,084	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,500
936-5947 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH	G	84	88	7,430 6,000	5,430	629	---	1,314	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,200
936-5948 VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL	G	85	94	19,880 19,880	2,250	120	600	1,266	1,500	2,700	1,500	1,500

\* Refer to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - 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- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
936-5950 ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG	G	85	89	2,200 2,280	2,200	372	---	320	---	450	---	1,000
936-5951 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	85	89	7,000 3,750	281	35	1,017	246	1,250	700	995	2,300
936-5952 APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	85	90	12,500 12,500	652	---	550	427	1,500	1,100	1,500	2,200
936-5953 SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT	G	85	90	2,973 1,973	1,973	---	---	411	---	750	---	700
936-5954 MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	G	85	85	897 897	897	50	---	197	---	650	---	---
936-5957 AMERICARES	G	85	85	800 800	800	25	---	353	---	163	---	259
936-5958 MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER	G	86	86	425 425	---	---	425	425	---	---	---	---
936-5965 AIDS PROGRAM	G	86	86	5,000 1,150	---	---	1,141	35	1,000	945	1,000	1,100
936-5967 MALARIA FIELD TRIALS	G	87	87	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	2,000	300	3,000	600
936-5968 HEALTHLINK II	G	87	92	2,500 ---	---	---	---	---	1,125	650	---	475
936-5970 PHS DETAILS	G	87	92	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	500	260	---	240
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				346,127 295,620	130,653	82,006	31,842	37,393	34,825	42,597	32,399	38,649
GRANTS				346,127 295,620	130,653	82,006	31,842	37,393	34,825	42,597	32,399	38,649
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF POPULATION

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet  
C Level of effort activity

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
932-0604 TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	73	86	7,650 7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				7,650 7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				7,650 7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO

935-5052 PROJECT REVIEW	G	86	C	---	---	---	290	---	100	95	167	150
936-5053 4BCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G	84	C	---	1,054	264	1,129	583	1,101	1,046	1,145	1,030
936-5055 TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES	G	85	89	2,500 1,164	465	---	599	432	527	501	416	374
936-5057 JOINT MOJS-HEALTH	G	85	C	---	1,040	75	910	658	1,272	1,208	1,272	1,145
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				2,500 1,164	2,559	339	2,928	1,673	3,000	2,850	3,000	2,699
GRANTS				2,500 1,164	2,559	339	2,928	1,673	3,000	2,850	3,000	2,699
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM OFFICE

936-1406 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	72	C	---	64	---	67	29	---	102	---	---
936-1421 AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST	G	85	87	1,500 1,500	1,500	---	---	500	---	1,000	---	---

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C=Level of effort activity

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* 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 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				378,277 328,833	147,159	91,697	36,837	41,970	40,500	49,529	39,099	43,633
GRANTS				378,277 328,808	147,159	91,697	36,837	41,970	40,500	49,529	39,099	43,633
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BJR. 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 AID 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

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)

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CP 88-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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				378,277 328,808	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 - A... 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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY								
OFFICE OF NUTRITION								
931-0227 NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	76	89	2,000 ---	---	---	700 450	350 450
931-1010 NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	79	88	1,450 ---	---	---	800 450	650 980
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 COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	78	90	7,000 7,000	---	1,500	11 2,000 700	1,646 800
936-5927 TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC	G	83	90	10,000 4,700	---	2,700	10 4,500 3,350	2,500 2,300
936-5928 DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	84	89	2,500 4,000	---	1,050	---	500 450
936-5935 DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	91	875 1,875	---	875	---	550 175
936-5939 ORT-HELP	G	84	91	2,000 2,000	---	---	---	750 500
936-5951 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	85	89	5,000 3,750	1,065	30 550	316 1,000 1,000	1,255 400
936-5952 APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	85	90	1,000 1,950	---	950	10 ---	400 400

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C Level of effort activity

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 98-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
936-5953 SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT	G	35	93	2,000 2,000	---	---	---	---	500	300	750	400
936-5966 PERINATAL HEALTH	G	87	87	2,500 1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	300
936-5968 HEALTHLINK II	G	87	92	2,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	700
936-5969 TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC II	G	87	93	12,500 ---	---	---	---	---	2,500	950	3,000	1,300
936-5970 PHS DETAILS	G	87	92	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	500	230	500	850
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				49,875 28,275	1,065	30	7,625	847	12,000	7,880	12,901	8,575
GRANTS				49,875 28,275	1,065	30	7,625	847	12,000	7,880	12,901	8,575
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
936-3023 DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS	G	34	88	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	500	200	432	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	500	200	432	300
GRANTS				1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	500	200	432	300
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				54,825 23,275	1,065	30	7,625	847	14,000	8,980	14,333	10,305
GRANTS				54,825 23,275	1,065	30	7,625	847	14,000	8,980	14,333	10,305
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C-Level of effort activity

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

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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-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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				54,325 23,275	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

C Level of effort activity

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## CENTRALLY FUNDED HEALTH PROJECTS

### Office of Nutrition

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Office of Health

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

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

931-1126 Tropical Disease Research Program - Provides the United States annual contribution which, along with contributions of more than 30 other donors, supports the World Health Organization's Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-5965 AIDS Program - Develops a health education risk reduction strategy through public health communication in developing countries and finances the development and implementation of the World Health Organization's global AIDS prevention and control program.

936-5967 Malaria Field Trials - Provides funding to launch the field testing of prototype vaccines developed under the Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research Program (936-0453).

936-5968 Healthlink II - Provides funding for an innovative program to transfer health and child survival technologies to LDCs. The project gives priority to immunizations, including the development of a non-reuseable, one-dose injection device. This project will make child survival technologies more widely available and help reduce the potential for the spread of infection by unsterilized or inadequately sterilized needles and syringes.

936-5970 PHS Details - Provides funding for the detail of PHS staff to enhance the ability to plan, implement and evaluate child survival programs in LDCs.

## Research and University Relations

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

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

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

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

## Program Office

936-1421 AID/Peace Corps Small Project Assistance - Supports the identification, design and implementation of small scale village self-help health development activities.

## Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

930-0085 Integrated Studies and System - Provides for comprehensive evaluations of assistance programs in areas of significant topical interest and development expenditure and assists developing countries in their evaluation of project progress.

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

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

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND PROJECTS

Office of Nutrition

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

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

Office of Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

936-5953 Supply, Production, and Promotion of Oral Rehydration Therapy - Increases the availability of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) in developing countries, through private sector producers, by providing technical assistance, loans, guidelines, or other information, in the areas of supply, production, and promotion of oral rehydration salts.

936-5966 Perinatal Health - Provides funding to expand applied research and field support to improve programs directed at reducing low birth weight, one of the principal causes of infant and child mortality and morbidity in the developing world.

936-5968 Healthlink II - Provides funding for an innovative program to transfer health and child survival technologies to LDCs. The project gives priority to immunizations, including the development of a non-reuseable, one-dose injection device. This project will make child survival technologies more widely available and help reduce the potential for the spread of infection by unsterilized or inadequately sterilized needles and syringes.

936-5969 Technology for PHC II - Serves as the Agency's central resource for reducing diarrhea-related morbidity and mortality in children under five years of age.

936-5970 PHS Details - Provides funding for the detail of PHS staff to enhance the ability to plan, implement and evaluate child survival programs in LDCs.

#### Office of Population

936-3023 Demographic and Family Health Surveys - Conducts sample surveys of contraceptive knowledge, availability and use, and/or recent demographic levels and trends.

#### Bureau For Program and Policy Coordination

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

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

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Responsible Officer:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nyle C. Brady". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "N".

**NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator  
Bureau for Science and Technology*

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
9.2*	8.7*	7.8*

## EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

### I. EDUCATION

#### OVERVIEW

Over the past 25 years, the less developed countries (LDCs) have made steady progress in providing educational opportunities for their citizens. Enrollments in primary schools tripled between 1960 and 1980. The percentage of literates (age 15 or older) is steadily increasing from 43.2 % in 1970 to a projected 60.9% in 1990. Governments continue to allocate substantial percentages of national budgets to education. Parents purchase books, uniforms, and writing materials. Local communities often build and maintain school buildings. These efforts alone give testimony to the tremendous desire for better education among people throughout the developing world, and in many cases testify to the usefulness of earlier A.I.D. efforts in this sector.

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

The implications of educational shortfalls are broad and profound. Basic literacy and numeracy are highly correlated with the success of development programs in agriculture, health, population, and nutrition. Lack of basic education and skills training impedes productivity and technological advances, lessens the chances of these improvements and exacerbates the problem of unemployment. A dynamic private sector depends on a labor force with at least a primary education. As nations step more and more into the modern world, the poor educational base becomes a serious limiting factor.

#### POLICY

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

\* Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program activities totalling \$2.1 million in FY 1986, \$.7 million in FY 1987, and \$2.6 in FY 1988.

A.I.D. has experienced numerous successes over the years. A.I.D.'s education program assists host countries to educate increasing numbers of children. In the area of large, sustained primary school curriculum reform, A.I.D. helped establish the African primary science program which has influenced curricula in most of Africa and continues as an active science education program for Africa without A.I.D. funding. In educational technology and development communications, A.I.D. through research and development has stimulated interest in using communication technologies to overcome the basic problems in education. Instructional materials in basic math, language and science have been developed for teaching through the low-cost medium of radio. These have been exceptionally effective in rural schools.

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

A.I.D.'s policy, therefore, is to increase local community participation and to improve LDC resource use by helping countries reduce grade repetition, lessen drop-out rates and extend efficient instructional systems into rural and remote areas. Over time, the focus on better resource use is expected to lead to greater access to education by the rural population, the poor and rural and urban female students. A.I.D. will assist host countries both to expand and to improve their primary school systems by making efficient use of existing resources and by using educational technology.

A.I.D. policy guidance is provided in the Agency's policy statements on Basic Education and Technical Training and Development Communications and the Administrator's June 25, 1986 speech on the Decentralization of Education.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

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

Therefore, to respond to these pervasive and critical problems, centrally funded programs focus on three specific program areas:

--- education efficiency - concentrating on the methodologies necessary to improve analysis and data-based decision making so that scarce financial and human resources at both the national and local level are used most efficiently;

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

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

1. Education Efficiency - (\$3.3 million in FY 1988; \$3.1 million in FY 1987)

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

The Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems II project, which began in FY 1984, assists eight countries to upgrade the quality and efficiency of primary education. Its purpose is to help countries make better allocations of their education budgets and strengthen their capabilities for educational planning, management, and research. Five major component activities comprise the project's implementation: education and human resources sector assessments, training, research and development, field projects to increase educational efficiency, and information exchange among education analysts and policy makers in participating countries. In addition, the project promotes donor collaboration in strengthening countries' education and training systems. The sector assessments, conducted in six countries, have proven highly valuable in bilateral policy dialogues and have stimulated important actions to improve host country education systems. In Somalia, the sector assessment led the government to conduct a major review and reform of the civil service and to plan a comprehensive strategy for improving primary schooling. Current project assistance focuses on improving institutional capacity for research, policy analysis, and planning. In Botswana, the education sector assessment and an update resulted in implementation of a more cost-effective plan for junior secondary schooling. In Liberia, efforts have focused on development of improved analysis and planning capabilities and better integration of donor assistance at the primary school level. In Haiti, the education assessment led to a project that strengthens private sector organizations which manage primary schools. In Indonesia, the sector review led to a set of education policy changes to improve the quality and

cost-effectiveness of the system. Current project assistance focuses on building a decentralized management information system and improving policy analysis capabilities. In the Yemen Arab Republic, the education assessment has led to development of a microcomputer-based information system and improved allocation of education resources.

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

A.I.D. will also initiate a project in 1987 on decentralization of education and community support of schools. The ability of local communities to take on additional responsibility for their children's education, so potent a force in a country's development, deserves further support as an LDC educational strategy. This activity will be a pilot implemented with other donors as much as possible, and concentrate on a limited set of countries willing to make serious policy changes necessary to provide universal literacy within the next ten years.

2. Educational Technology - (\$1.1 million in FY 1988;  
\$1.4 million in FY 1987)

A.I.D. continues to develop appropriate applications of educational technology. This effort is designed to make possible far wider access to quality education for the children of the developing world.

Radio communication in basic education has reached thousands of children in the remote regions of the Dominican Republic where there are no schools. Materials for teaching English over the radio were the focus of the highly successful radio language arts activity in Kenya. The activity in radio science, which began in FY 1984, is creating curriculum in primary school science and has a component that is designed to bring results of these earlier educational research and development efforts into wider use throughout the world.

The Educational Technology: Studies and Applications project, which began in 1977, assists LDCs in planning or evaluating the communication components of development projects; illustrative is a recent campaign educating Bolivian farm families in safe pesticide use. It also is exploring the educational use of a variety of learning technologies, with sites in Grenada and Belize.

The Rural Satellite Program, which began in FY 1979, assists LDCs to develop the institutional resources needed to use telecommunications in education. A project in Indonesia provides communication linkages to share teachers among eleven scattered universities using Indonesia's own PALAPA

satellite. Another activity links the University of West Indies island campuses on six Caribbean nations, with many in science training programs in health, education, agriculture, and business management. The pioneering approaches developed by those projects are now being made available to development planners throughout the world.

3. Development Communications (\$.2 million in FY 1988; \$.5 million in FY 1987)

The Child Survival Program develops and tests ways of using radio and other mass media coordinated with primary health care networks to support widespread adoption of proper health and nutritional practices. It is playing a major role in the mass adoption of oral rehydration therapy and related child survival practices by thousands of mothers in the developing world. The project is active in over fifteen countries.

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

The Development Communications Clearinghouse provides information worldwide on the use of communications to 6,000 LDC and U.S. development planners in education, agriculture and health.

## II. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

### OVERVIEW

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

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

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

gain access to new technologies or receive assistance from development institutions even though they play major social and economic roles in all developing countries.

#### POLICIES

Participant training in all sectors is an essential part of A.I.D.'s development strategy. It is A.I.D.'s policy to use participant training to improve national capacities, ensure the availability of professional counterparts, and contribute to the on-going process of improving the technical, managerial and policy leadership of private and public sector development institutions. A.I.D. supports participant training for three purposes:

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

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

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

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

#### DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

1. Participant Training <sup>1/</sup> (\$1.8 million in FY 1988; \$2 million in FY 1987)

Within many LDCs, the lack of skilled local personnel imposes severe constraints on national development. Limited administrative and institutional capabilities are roadblocks to effective, equitable and sustained development. To correct manpower constraints to development,

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

A.I.D. programs address two elements simultaneously: (1) the need to improve the effectiveness of management systems and find institutional patterns that will create incentives for the productive use of human capital, and (2) the need to build capabilities for continued independent development. Particular attention will continue to be given to increase or improve:

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

Using funds from all sector accounts, A.I.D. provides training each year to more than 15,000 participants in the United States and approximately 2,000 participants in other countries. About 90% of the costs of carrying out participant training is borne by mission and regional bureau projects. Centrally funded training comprises about 10% of the total. In addition, approximately 600 participants from developing countries are trained through the Reimbursable Training Program at no cost to the United States Government.

Within the Office of International Training, the central account provides funds for the training evaluation and support which includes support services for A.I.D. participants, such as port-of-entry reception, supplementary hospitality services and evaluation of training programs and field support.

The labor organization development program is also a centrally-funded activity. A.I.D.'s policy is to strengthen labor relations to improve the economic status and welfare of workers in LDCs. Each year this activity provides short-term training for more than 100 officials involved with labor activities from a large number of A.I.D. countries.

A significant constraint to U.S. education and training is inadequacy or absence of in-country English language training programs for A.I.D. participants. The English language training program seeks to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of English language training programs conducted within the developing country.

## 2. Development Management (\$.2 million in FY 1988; \$.2 million in FY 1987)

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

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

Technical support to public and private organizations by the Performance Management project strengthens the management of third world development programs. Such support includes consultation, training and research. For example, research has improved understanding of managerial and related training needs in nine Southern African countries, the implications of governmental "contracting out" in Honduras, and organizational change caused by the introduction of microcomputers into finance and agriculture ministries in Kenya and Indonesia. The project helps host country agricultural research and management training institutions improve the quality of the support they provide local development organizations. Business and public training and research institutions in Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Paraguay and Southern Africa have collaborated with the project for this purpose. Project personnel work in the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia to transfer management approaches that encourage local participation in rural development projects. In countries of the Sahel, improved methods of teaching and monitoring financial management have been introduced. Key development ministries have been the base of the long-term organization-development work of the project in Haiti and Guinea. In-country management training has been a part of most of this work. The project has conducted recurrent seminars for senior managers in 10 Francophone African countries.

Local revenue, finance, and institutional development needs are addressed under a 1987 revision of a revenue reform activity. The new work will emphasize local mobilization of recurrent costs for maintenance of rural infrastructure such as roads and irrigation systems.

3. Women in Development <sup>2/</sup> (\$ .5 million in FY 1988;  
\$.5 million in SY 1987)

The Women in Development project is carried out through three subprojects:

- The technical assistance and WID Centers subproject funds research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into multi-sectoral development programs, especially those of private voluntary organizations and academic institutions. This subproject supports WID activities at Title XII universities and at such regional consortia as the Southwest Consortium for International Development and the Consortium for International Development. Other WID technical assistance activities are provided through A.I.D.'s regional and central bureaus and missions, PVOs, and academic institutions. These include a cooperative agreement with the International Center for Research on Women for the provision of a wide array of technical assistance in strengthening women's economic roles in mainstream Agency projects. Also, a grant to the International Marketing Institute provided training to women who are mid-level officials in banking, commerce and industry.

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

- The strategies and resources subproject compiles and analyzes statistics; commissions, publishes, and distributes studies and materials; holds seminars and briefings on WID topics; and exchanges information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort. Under this subproject, the Bureau of the Census has published four regional handbooks and a statistical summary chartbook providing demographic data on women in 120 LDCs. This subproject also supports the Overseas Education Fund which provided training and technical assistance to local development organizations to enable them to design more effective programs for women.
  
- The women's organizations and participation subproject provides small grants to appropriate private and public organizations for implementing A.I.D. policy on women in development. In particular, it addresses the topics of income-generation, private sector development, agricultural development, technology transfer, and institutional development. Under this subproject, the Population Council provides programs, services, and training in income earning skills for low-income urban women.

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

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02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* 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
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
931-1354 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
935-5446 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	7,731	230	353	---	397	---	---
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	2,636	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

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 - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 89-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				69,697 76,937	30,410	24,763	5,521	6,356	4,989	7,364	4,575	4,505
GRANTS				69,697 76,937	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
935-2005 ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING PROJECT	G	87	88	1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	600	600	500	500
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

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)

PAGE 29  
02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF INITIAL	FY OF FINAL	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
					ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				82,106 33,196	41,479	35,081	8,132	7,995	7,198	10,334	6,525	6,355
GRANTS				82,106 88,196	41,479	35,081	8,132	7,995	7,198	10,334	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 MID 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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\* Refer to the planned project summary sheet  
C Level of effort activity

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FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PAGE 30  
02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*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.

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECTS

Office of Education

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

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

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

936-5446 Decentralization: Finance and Management - Helps developing countries try out and implement better ways to organize and pay for decentralized education services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Office of Rural and Institutional Development

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

## Office of International Training

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

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

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

## Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

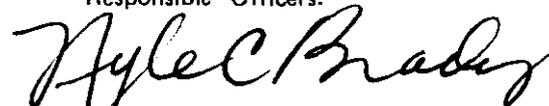
930-0085 Integrated Studies and Systems - Provides for comprehensive evaluations of assistance programs in areas of significant topical interest and development expenditure and assists developing countries in their evaluation of project progress.

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

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

**PRIVATE SECTOR, ENERGY AND PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS**

Responsible Officers:



**DR. NYLE C. BRADY**

*Senior Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Science and Technology*



**JULIA CHANG BLOCH**

*Assistant Administrator*

*Bureau for Food for Peace  
and Voluntary Assistance*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
12.7 *	11.8 *	10.3 *

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

OVERVIEW

A.I.D.-recipient countries can be generally characterized as having low levels of income; large rural populations; relatively small, but important, modern sectors; and poor rates of economic growth. They share the common problem of inadequate energy supplies which has led to unmanageable claims on foreign exchange for imported oil. While countries struggle to meet commercial energy needs, they must also expand the available supply to meet the energy requirements of a growing population. These common problems are caused by ineffective policies, limited supplies, and incomplete knowledge of domestic energy resources and technologies for development.

The local needs of developing countries for natural resources are causing deforestation and degradation of the environment and the natural resource base. Natural resource management is of particular importance because of the rapidly increasing population and the expansion of agricultural activities into marginal areas which are ill-suited for annual crop production.

Economic growth is increased through programs which stimulate employment and incomes, and through programs which foster private initiative and resources mobilization.

The SDA account (Section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act) enables A.I.D. to leverage resources to address development requirements in private enterprise, energy, environment and natural resource management, employment, and urban and regional development. Technical support is provided for bilateral programs and for the testing of new approaches which, when proven successful, are widely adapted to assist in solving development problems.

POLICY

Countries require increasing supplies of natural resources and energy to support expanding economies, and A.I.D. is actively involved in addressing constraints in these areas to promote continued development. The following long-term objectives have been adopted: (1) assist in the development of

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\*Excludes centrally funded Private and Voluntary Cooperation Program Activities totaling \$12.3 million in FY 1986, \$5.4 million in FY 1987 and \$7.4 million in FY 1988.

sound national natural resource and energy policies that are integrated with economic policies and support sustained growth; (2) expand the use of indigenous energy sources, substituting for imported energy wherever economically justified; (3) improve the efficiency of energy use; and (4) develop better techniques for management of natural resources. The key energy policy issues concern the demand on foreign exchange to meet energy needs; pricing reform; mobilization of private enterprise energy development; investment and management; and increased efficiency through conservation measures. In the environment and natural resources areas, essential needs are reflected in macroeconomic policies that encompass the importance of resources to sustained economic development.

A.I.D. assists countries in meeting short-term needs while advancing long-term environmental and natural resource management and conservation objectives. Within this framework, the policy is to help meet the needs of rural and urban populations for forest products like fuel, fodder, food and building materials as well as for income and employment. Rural development and human health are improved through the advancement of agroforestry, and programs for soil and water conservation and management.

In the area of income generation, A.I.D. policy is concentrated on employment, enterprise development, decentralization, and support of local private initiatives. Research acts as a catalyst for bilateral policy dialogue activities. Field support and collaborative research activities focus on export promotion through enhanced overseas market access; assessment and reform of the economic and regulatory environment in which business is conducted; creation of more efficient domestic marketing channels and credit; and strengthening of institutional infrastructure to support and strengthen local private enterprise. Decentralization and local private initiatives focus on the employment and financial stability aspects of economic growth. Programs that promote public sector reform combined with improved economic generation reduce the strain on economic development that a large governmental sector often produces.

### 1. Energy

(\$5.6 million in FY 1988; \$8.1 million in FY 1987)

Energy is a critical input to achieving the A.I.D. ultimate goal of a world in which economic growth and development are self-sustaining and the extremes of poverty have been eliminated. While energy problems are abating in the United States, they are growing more severe in the Third World. To attain development targets in per capita income and caloric intake will require energy growth rates of at least 7% per year. Therefore, without adequate attention, energy problems will continue to stifle economic growth in A.I.D.-assisted countries.

The Section 106-funded energy program is designed to help ensure adequate supplies of energy for economic growth by helping to alleviate underlying structural problems that inhibit energy development and to provide technical assistance to energy producers and consumers in less developed countries (LDCs). Specific assistance activities are designed to: promote policy reform, particularly with regard to energy prices and incentives for private

investment; expand the role of the private sector in development, management and distribution of energy supplies including conservation, fossil fuels, electric power and renewable energy resources; and to expand the availability of energy for rural development and household needs.

The centrally-funded energy program supports the objectives of developing new approaches to energy problems through research and adaptation and applying these approaches in LDC settings. The program concentrates on activities to develop indigenous energy sources to substitute for imported oil and fuelwood, increase efficiency of existing energy systems, and help countries make wise energy system choices and investment decisions. A prerequisite for sound energy development and investment decision-making is dependable information about the problems and available options. Energy survey and planning methods are addressed through energy policy development and conservation activities. Research activities in Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Thailand concentrate on the impact of energy prices and supply on economic development, and the linkages between energy and agricultural productivity.

In India, there is an activity to develop, introduce, and test operational models for indigenous technology innovation and development in the energy sector. Based on the model established in the United States by the Electric Power Research Institute, A.I.D. provides financial support to consortia organized to undertake specific technology development programs. Energy strategy formulation, policy analyses, and information dissemination are also supported.

Energy conservation offers countries their most immediate and efficient way to begin reducing energy demand and alleviating shortages. Using proven techniques, energy conservation can cut losses by 10-25% in the power sector and by 10-30% in the industrial sector. Specific activities in FY 1988 include power plant rehabilitation, innovative financing mechanisms for small power systems, and assessing and removing private sector barriers to industrial conservation.

In Kenya, a four-year energy conservation program has reported annual industrial savings of \$1.1 million resulting from energy use surveys, audit programs, training of energy managers, and policy reform.

In A.I.D.-assisted Central American countries, an estimated annual savings of \$.5 to 1 million is being realized through low-cost conservation measures, audits and training. Private sector implementation of conservation measures is growing. A small project in Costa Rica has produced fuel savings of 11% in a bus fleet and 17% in a taxi fleet. The country's Energy Sector Directorate plans to follow up with a public awareness campaign to encourage fuel efficient driving and proper vehicle maintenance.

An A.I.D.-sponsored energy conservation activity in Sri Lanka resulted in a 25% reduction in fuel use per tire produced at the Sri Lanka Tyre Corporation. It also stimulated the creation of a private Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association, and development of an energy audit business by private consulting firms.

In Pakistan, A.I.D. assistance has contributed to the Government of Pakistan placing top priority on energy conservation as part of its Sixth Five Year energy plan, and to the creation of a national energy conservation center. A study indicates increasing the efficiency and reliability of thermal generation at the nation's two utilities could produce the equivalent of 400 megawatts of additional power.

The A.I.D.-assisted industrial energy conservation program in the Dominican Republic has developed two private sector demonstration projects which reduced oil consumption by 20% in a paper plant and reduced electricity use by 45% in an ice plant. As a result of the program, 42 Dominican firms have registered to conduct energy audits.

The household fuels program is analyzing selected management activities to reduce household fuel demand. Attractive options include increasing the efficiency of traditional charcoaling techniques and, in Haiti, Pakistan and Madagascar, substituting coal or biomass briquettes for traditional charcoals.

Technical assistance is a major component of the overall energy program. Expert assistance is provided to identify, evaluate and develop indigenous energy resources. This assistance is instrumental in helping countries assess their potential fossil fuel resources, conduct energy planning, manage resources, strengthen geological and geophysical institutions, and attract capital financing from multilateral and private sources. Activities in FY 1988 include the analyses of coal and oil shale development with private sector participation, and the transfer of clean-coal technologies such as fluidized-bed combustion. Target countries include Costa Rica, Haiti, Kenya, Morocco, Jordan, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sudan.

As a result of A.I.D. technical assistance, the Government of Pakistan has changed its policy on private sector involvement in the power sector. After discussions with A.I.D. and the World Bank on coal and small hydropower applications, Pakistan reversed its long-standing prohibition against private power generation. The lack of trained LDC personnel continues to be a major impediment to effective management of energy resources. Energy training activities educate professionals to develop and better use energy resources. Training is tailored to meet individual participant and country needs, and includes power plant

operations, energy conservation, fundamentals of petroleum engineering, geology, geophysical exploration and economics, and promoting investment in indigenous resource development.

A.I.D.'s energy program has been instrumental in enhancing the use of renewable energy sources. Economically attractive alternative energy systems, such as hydropower and photovoltaics, have been identified in India, Somalia, Botswana, and Costa Rica. Joint ventures have been encouraged in Jamaica and Morocco to demonstrate, manufacture, market and maintain alternative energy systems. Such activities strengthen institutional capacity and may increase agricultural productivity.

## 2. Environment and Natural Resource Management

(\$.7 million in FY 1988; \$.5 million in FY 1987)

The environment and natural resources program assists in achieving broad economic development goals in ways that conserve renewable natural resources. Habitat destruction is one of the leading causes of extinction of plant and animal species, often with irreparable loss resulting in serious environmental and economic consequences. Through the application of science and technology, LDCs are assisted to better manage their forests, range and other wildland resources for long-term sustained production of goods and services without threat of depletion. Conservation, multiple use management, and conversion are essential components of sustained yield and growth.

A.I.D. assists developing countries to protect their environment and natural resources by helping them enhance their institutional and scientific knowledge base and management skills. Scientific and technical information on environmental and natural resources management is provided to help develop the capabilities to meet economic objectives without degradation to the natural resources. The four areas of focus are assistance in: planning and preparation of national environmental profiles and conservation strategies; building the institutional capacity of indigenous environmental groups to encourage public participation in national planning and build local responsibility for management; studying relationships between natural systems and agriculture; and developing techniques for analyzing complex natural systems for use in development planning.

Country environmental profiles were completed in Bolivia, Paraguay, Jamaica, Haiti, and Central America as well as a natural resources profile for Thailand. These resulted in proposals for new natural resources management programs. Work on national conservation strategies will continue in Botswana, Ecuador, Nepal, and Sri Lanka and the Philippines. A regional profile for the

Caribbean was initiated. Technical assistance for institutional development has been provided to non-governmental environmental organizations in Haiti, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Updated environmental profiles will be prepared in at least five target countries during FY 1988.

### 3. Income

(\$.2 million in FY 1988; \$.3 million in FY 1987)

The rural and institutional development program focuses on increasing productivity, incomes and food production among rural families through changes in institutions, policies and the adaptation of technologies. Agroforestry activities concentrate on protecting forests, increasing water quality, and reducing erosion and catastrophic floods. Specific emphasis is on increasing income through the transfer, commercialization and replication of technologies; building and sustaining development institutions; motivating people in the areas of employment, non-farm private enterprise development, natural resource management, and agricultural production support systems.

Most developing country policies do not promote small-scale enterprise, labor-intensive production, and activities in rural areas. A.I.D.'s employment and enterprise policy analysis activities provide assistance to developing countries in analyzing the employment and industrial effects of policies, and encourage decision-makers to implement policy changes to diversify and increase non-traditional employment opportunities. In FY 1988, there will be long-term advisors in Bangladesh, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka, and short-term technical assistance teams will assist other countries in the processes of host country policy analysis, dialogue, and reform.

The small enterprise approaches to employment activities provide research, training, and technical assistance to strengthen the capabilities of local resource institutions in developing countries to implement small-scale and micro-enterprise development programs. The focus is on employment generation in the informal sector and micro-enterprises. Assistance is delivered primarily through developing the research base and methods needed to effectively address employment generation as a policy issue. Field work has been done with A.I.D.-supported institutions and projects in El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, the Eastern Caribbean, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Jordan, and Zaire. Future activities include assisting various LDCs in project design, evaluation, and sector surveys. Research will be focused on key issues of intermediary institutions, such as survival and sustainability, scale, target entrepreneurs, economic impact, costs, and effective management and monitoring of activities.

#### 4. Other Activities

(\$.8 million in FY 1988; \$.2 million in FY 1987)

The Information as a Tool in Development project is the principal A.I.D. information effort. This effort processes technical reports and program documents and disseminates them to development institutions and professionals.

The Program Development and Support activity funds special studies and small exploratory activities which have potential in A.I.D.'s development assistance efforts. Small grants have been awarded to support collaborative research, and to encourage information exchange among countries through conferences and workshops.

Centrally-managed projects support research and technical assistance on the multisectoral development issues covered by this account. The Integrated Studies and System activity supports evaluations of the impact of A.I.D.'s development activities; the Title IX Program promotes broad participation in development; and socioeconomic studies and activities research information on development issues and new approaches to policy-making and program selection.

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

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CP 88-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* 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
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
931-1090 SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G	78	89	4,009 4,009	2,767	2,482	481	285	158	411	100	200
936-5402 MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES	G	82	86	1,737 1,739	1,499	1,264	238	---	---	207	---	266
936-5426 EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G	84	88	2,750 1,250	1,076	125	174	951	150	300	100	100
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,496 6,998	5,342	3,871	893	1,236	308	918	200	566
GRANTS				8,496 6,998	5,342	3,871	893	1,236	308	918	200	566
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
936-5702 ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G	78	C	---	1,792	1,674	---	---	---	102	---	---
936-5709 BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G	79	92	15,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,292	950	1,000	1,302
936-5724 CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G	80	92	30,250 15,250	10,776	8,722	596	1,293	350	710	350	720
936-5728 ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G	82	97	24,100 7,600	6,129	4,786	1,800	1,732	705	1,900	305	426
936-5734 ENERGY TRAINING	G	87	92	17,000 ---	---	---	---	---	446	400	345	300
936-5736 ENERGY RESEARCH AND ENTERPRISE	G	87	92	20,000 ---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	3,775	3,775

\*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)

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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 AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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 35,850	29,765	24,268	4,009	5,115	8,137	10,837	5,775	6,523
GRANTS				122,875 36,850	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE 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	816	1,038	225	500	800	900

\*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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF OBLIG	FY OF OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	3,611	2,374	318	1,038	225	600	300	800
GRANTS				---	3,611	2,374	318	1,038	225	600	300	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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BJR. 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
930-0078 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	135	200	200	---
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G	76	C	---	5,142	4,155	1,756	1,380	390	1,600	368	1,200
930-2256 SURVEYS AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	G	81	C	---	1,449	1,449	238	---	---	---	---	---

\*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)

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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 AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,821	3,000
GRANTS				---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,821	3,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	22,396	18,369	5,972	3,931	2,643	4,910	2,821	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				137,486 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 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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FY OF OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
					ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
935-5724 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  
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.  
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CENTRALLY FUNDED  
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Office of Rural and Institutional Development

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

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

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

Office of Energy

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

936-5724 Conventional Energy Technical Assistance - Assists less developed countries identify and evaluate indigenous conventional energy resources, and use them in a way that helps solve energy supply problems and reduce dependence on oil imports.

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

936-5734 Energy Training - Assesses developing countries' energy sector manpower needs and trains LDC nationals in engineering, planning and managerial skills necessary to develop and manage indigenous energy resources and technologies.

936-5736 Energy Research and Enterprise - Develops and tests operational models for indigenous technology innovation and development in the energy sector.

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

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

936-5517 Environmental Planning and Management - Provides short-term advisory services and planning for environmental profiles and national conservation strategies in order to strengthen less developed country institutional capacity to manage and conserve natural resources for sustainable development.

#### Research and University Relations

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

#### Program Office

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

#### Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

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

930-0085 Integrated Studies and Systems - Provides for comprehensive evaluations of assistance programs in areas of significant topical interest and development expenditure and assists developing countries in their evaluation of project progress.

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

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

**BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

Responsible Officer:

**NEAL PEDEN**

*Assistant Administrator  
Bureau for Private Enterprise*

PROGRAM SUMMARY <i>(In millions of dollars)</i>		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
40.8*	33.5*	32.5*

Bureau for Private Enterprise

OVERVIEW:

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) provides leadership and guidance to A.I.D. in promoting the use of private enterprise mechanisms and market based solutions to achieve self-sustaining equitable economic growth and social development. The establishment of the Bureau in 1981 corresponded with the recognition by the governments of many nations, including those of developing countries, that predominantly public-sector dominated development approaches were not achieving the economic growth needed to efficiently and successfully meet basic human needs. While non-governmental organizations have always played an important role in A.I.D. assistance overseas, until more recently, most aid had historically been channeled through a government-to-government framework.

The Bureau for Private Enterprise is a central bureau with both line and operational functions, providing direct technical assistance to Missions and serving as a laboratory for developing cost-effective, innovative, private enterprise approaches to achieving self-sustaining development. PRE's budget is divided among four primary functions: The Private Sector Revolving Fund, grants to "business development organizations," direct Mission support activities and programs to support housing and urban development activities.

PRE's medium and long-term objectives include:

- Helping needy peoples of developing countries through the implementation of innovative, replicable growth-oriented private sector projects;
- Providing a strong capacity to support Missions in the development of market economies, and financial markets, and in divestiture and privatization to help guide developing countries toward reliance on market and private enterprise-based solutions to development problems; and
- Assisting, through the provision of technical and capital assistance, Missions to undertake shelter and urban programs that improve the living conditions of the urban poor.

\*Includes \$300,000 for The Office of The Private Sector Coordinator (OPSC).

PRE has focused on facilitating policy reform needed to improve the business climate, strengthening capital markets, transferring technology and providing training in both developing countries and within A.I.D. The program is designed to reinforce the congressional mandate to help improve the lives of the poor in A.I.D.-assisted countries through economic growth and increased income and employment opportunities made possible by private business activities.

#### STRATEGIC APPROACH

PRE's strategic approach toward reaching those objectives is through the following key program elements.

Mission Support: A primary focus of the Bureau strategy is to provide A.I.D. Missions with policy and procedural guidance in developing strategies and programs to facilitate host country policy reform that promotes private sector-led economic growth. Key elements are strategic planning for overall A.I.D. mission private enterprise programming, privatization and divestiture of state-owned enterprises, financial markets development, commercialization of technology and training. The Bureau provides a balanced package of services that allows A.I.D. missions to program their resources to promote the proper institutional framework for free market development in host countries.

The Revolving Loan Fund: The Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund leverages support for innovative, financially viable activities that (1) support small-to-medium-sized businesses, promotes commission of U.S. technology; growth of indigenous financial markets; development of innovative financial instruments and (2) can be replicated by A.I.D. Missions and host countries. PRE has initiated significant innovative lending concepts and projects which can be instructive to A.I.D. Missions in terms of the opportunities for lending to the developing country private sector and the variety of lending/investment modes which can be developed.

Support to Business Development Organizations: The Bureau continues to provide support to a number of organizations which provide support directly to businesses, in developing countries. The International Executive Service Corps (IESC) and the cooperative development organizations (CDOs) provide a direct link between the U.S. private sector and developing country businesses by transferring management skills and technology to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of private firms. The Bureau is working with IESC and the CDOs to help focus their programming in areas most responsive to A.I.D.'s strategic thrusts.

Commercialization of Technology. The Bureau will continue to provide funding and technical support for a variety of activities which can be termed "Commercialization of Technology." Commercialization of technology is integrated into many of the Bureau's programs in that technology transfer can provide the basis for successful commercial enterprise while, at the same time, addressing specific development problems.

Training. The PRE Bureau recognizes the crucial need for continuing professional development, to permit the Bureau to carry out the necessary managerial roles in pursuing the Bureau's program objectives. Equally, the Bureau recognizes the need for increased awareness within the Agency concerning its private sector development activities, and for increased training opportunities for Agency staff and host country personnel.

The two-week Private Sector in Development training course has been recognized as one of the most effective staff training modules ever developed. PRE has offered this course in A.I.D./Washington, and in FY 1987 will be taking it "on the road" overseas.

Shelter and Urban Development Program Support: Working through the Missions, the shelter and urban development program policy agenda is to 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 is (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.

Driven by the Agency's privatization and decentralization themes, PRE's urban strategy is to work with Missions in furthering the collective understanding and expertise in a limited number of related areas: urban management, urban infrastructure, privatization of housing construction and finance and land tenure. PRE is the repository for most of the Agency's urban development experience. It also disseminates lessons learned through training programs conducted in the United States and in developing countries.

## ORGANIZATION

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

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

Specific activities are:

1. Office of Program Review (PRE/PR):

PRE/PR serves as the central clearing house for all programs and projects undertaken by PRE. It is responsible for the development and implementation of strategies and policies which encourage programs and projects that strengthen the role of private enterprise as an effective alternative mechanism for meeting basic human needs requirements in developing countries. The Office is also responsible for Bureau budgeting and evaluation. In addition to serving as primary decision-making tools, the Bureau's evaluation activities, especially as they relate to the Revolving Fund, provide the information needed for project replication purposes.

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(000s) Funding</u>
Program Development and Support Evaluation	\$ 470.8 (G)
	<u>\$ 300.0 (G)</u>
TOTAL	\$ 770.8 (G)

2. Office of Investment (PRE/I):

PRE/I is responsible for managing the Private Sector Revolving Fund (RF) and certain other non-RF loan projects. This office focuses on innovative projects which have replication potential.

PRE/I identifies potential investment (loan) opportunities for RF and A.I.D. Mission resources and structures, negotiates the required financing with private sector principals, and provides oversight of the RF investment in the project. Limited funds for project (investment) development and analyses or to provide technical assistance in the strengthening of the borrower's institutional capabilities is occasionally provided from the PRE Investment Development and Packaging Project (940-2002) or, if needed, from the Program Development and Support Project (940-0001) (See page \_\_\_). The PRE/I office also manages one project implemented under the Productive Credit Guaranty Program (PCGP) - Section 222A of the FAA).

The Private Sector Revolving Fund, as a research and development activity within the Agency, is a critical effort if private sector development goals and maximum impact of scarce

foreign assistance funds are to be achieved on an Agency-wide basis. By the end of FY 1986 the total value of PCPG and RF loans had reached \$65.8 million. The investment program targets the smaller-sized business sector because this sector has a higher employment-generating capability.

As authorized by Congress in November 1983, the Revolving Fund was originally to be capitalized by:

- \$60 million of direct appropriations (\$20 Million annually in FYs 84, 85 and 86;
- Earnings on investment of the Revolving Fund capital; and
- interest and fees on revolving fund reflow assets (loan).

Appropriated Revolving Fund capital has been received later and more slowly than originally planned. Original projections on total appropriations needed to capitalize the Revolving Fund included assumptions that, prior to being obligated as loans to private enterprise, RF capital would be invested in U.S. Government securities to earn additional capital. Since only reflows can be invested in U.S. securities the fund has "lost" an estimated \$10.5 million in earnings as part of the original capitalization. Disbursement of RF loans was also initially slower than anticipated. It is expected that the reflow of principal and interest will provide a sufficient basis for a sustained lending program by FY 1990.

An annual lending program of \$15 to \$20 million is considered essential to achieve the RF goals, carry out a meaningful program of 5 to 7 loans to be made on a worldwide basis during each fiscal year, and to avoid unacceptable variation in the staff needed to manage the program. To maintain this lending level and to ensure capitalization of the RF at \$100 million, an additional \$16 million in appropriations are required in FY 1988. Additional appropriations are needed in lieu of the initial interest and earnings on reflows which were originally intended to provide the additional capitalization for the fund.

After FY 1988, annual reflows from the RF lending program are estimated at between \$10 and \$20 million, sufficient to permit a meaningful scale of operation on a self-sustaining basis. Any reflows over the \$100 million level will be returned to the Treasury.

PRE/I's \$12.5 million dollar budget request for additional resources in FY 1988 would support:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(\$000s) Funding</u>
Revolving Fund Loans	\$ 15,000.0 (L)*
Investment Development and Packaging	\$ <u>500.0 (G)</u>
TOTAL	\$ 15,500.0*

\*Includes \$12 million in new appropriations and \$3 million in reflows.

### 3. Office of Project Development (PRE/PD)

This office is responsible for developing and implementing programs that provide A.I.D. Missions with the ability to effect institutional reform that promotes economic growth in developing countries through private enterprise, and that provide direct support to host country businesses through the transfer of U.S. management skills and technology. The programs targeted to A.I.D. Missions focus on strategic planning to leverage Missions' resources for policy reform, privatization of state-owned enterprises, financial market development, commercialization of technology and training. Direct assistance to business firms is provided through retired U.S. corporate executives and by the support to development of private, democratically controlled cooperatives.

PRE/PD's budget request of a \$14.130 million dollars for FY 1988 is broken down as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(000s) Funding</u>
Private Enterprise Development	
Strategy & Support	\$ 1,750.0 (G)
Financial Market Development	\$ 600.0 (G)
Divestiture & Privatization	\$ 2,250.0 (G)
Commercialization of Technology	\$ 200.0 (G)
Training Development	\$ 500.0 (G)
International Executive Service Corps (IESC)	\$ 5,260.0 (G)
Cooperatives and Business Development	\$ <u>3,570.6 (G)</u>
TOTAL	\$14,130.6 (G)

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

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter policy and

programs and for addressing major urban issues in developing countries. PRE/H administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which was developed in the early 1960s as part of the U.S. foreign assistance effort to respond to the rapidly mounting worldwide shortage of adequate shelter.\*

Regional offices are located in Nairobi, Kenya; Abijan, Ivory Coast; Tunis, Tunisia; Panama City, Panama; Bangkok, Thailand; Kingston, Jamaica; and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. Missions in addressing the urbanization process now under way in LDCs, with its massive requirements for jobs, shelter, infrastructure, and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations (expected to be a majority of the total LDC population by the year 2000).

The PRE/H program budget request of \$4.8 million for FY 1988 is distributed as follows:

<u>Program Activity</u>	<u>(\$000's) Funding</u>
Project Development and Support	\$ 1,000 (G)
Housing & Urban Programs	\$ <u>3,750</u> (G)
TOTAL	\$ 4,750 (G)

#### IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

## 1. Office of Program Review (PRE/PR)

The Office is responsible for evaluation, strategy and policy development and technical support for new initiative development.

1.1 Policy Dialogue and Change: During FY 1988, guided by PRE/PR, the Bureau efforts will focus on areas related to the policy dialogue agenda which the Agency has in any given country either at the request of a Mission or in conjunction with PRE project activity. Policy issues are specifically addressed in each revolving loan fund activity and PRE's projects on Private Enterprise Development Support, Financial Markets Development and Divestiture and Privatization.

1.2 940-0001 - Program Development and Support (\$470,800): Through these activities, the PRE staff and business experts provide considerable program development and problem solving assistance to A.I.D. Missions, host country governments, and private businesses in developing countries. Specific assistance activities under this project tend to be of a short-term nature (i.e., four to six weeks duration) and address specific design issues, management/technical problems, and project assessments and evaluation. It is essential to have resources available to respond quickly and resolve potential problems before they become major areas of concern.

Funding under this project will also support overall PRE operations by providing resources for improved management, programming and policy decisions. This includes work related to improving the PRE management information system as it relates to both budgeting and evaluation, such as establishing systems for monitoring loan disbursements. The objective is to improve capacity and capability for more informed management decisions within the Bureau. Allocations from this project will occasionally be made to PRE/I for grant support activities.

1.3 940-0001 - Evaluations (\$300,000): A major focus of the Bureau evaluation program is to provide practical information to Bureau management, and to document Bureau programs in a manner useful to the Agency as a whole for replication purposes.

A primary mission of PRE is to demonstrate both within A.I.D. and recipient countries that direct private sector delivery mechanisms are feasible, developmentally sound, cost-effective and replicable with significant growth potential. A prime function, therefore, of PRE's evaluation activities, in addition to providing information essential for informed decision-making, is to contribute to the assessment and improvement of alternative models and to the documentation and dissemination of successful private enterprise approaches. During FY 1986, PRE developed a system for evaluation using this "model" approach. By the end of FY 1986 four case studies (Kenya Commercial Bank, Wafabank in Morocco, Kenya Leather Industries and Antigua Shrimpery) were begun to develop two models -- one for intermediary financial institutions and one for direct investments. These will be completed in early FY 1987. At least four loan projects will be evaluated per year. The projects will be selected based on performance and need. In FY 1987, PRE anticipates evaluation of the Far East Bank and Trust, the Caribbean Basin Corporation, the FINADE Investment/Development Bank, and, in Ecuador, both FINADE and FINGUASA loan agreements. The pace and number of models developed will accelerate in FY 1988 as more loan activities reach a sufficient level of maturity to produce useful lessons learned through evaluation.

By the end of FY 1987 all major PRE grantee programs will have been evaluated. In addition to providing the basis for informed decision-making (which is particularly applicable to the cooperative development organization institutional support grants which are on a planned funding reduction schedule), the evaluations will provide the data needed for an overall assessment of this segment of PRE's portfolio. Evaluations of grant funded activities of The National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), Agriculture Cooperative Development International (ACDI), Young Presidents' Organization (YPO) and the pilot Farmer-to-Farmer program were started late FY 1986. The International Executive Service Corps (IESC) grant is scheduled for evaluation in FY 1987.

## 2. Office of Investment (PRE/I)

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

2.1 940-0002 - Revolving Fund (\$12 Million loan): FY 1988 will bring a fifth tranche of appropriated funds to the Revolving Fund. PRE/I will focus its Revolving Fund investments, and Program Development and Support Project (940-0001) funded investment analyses, technical studies, and institution-building grants in three principal areas:

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

(ii) Support for small and medium-sized agribusinesses which add value to agricultural produce, and which need technical assistance, production inputs, credit and marketing services; and

(iii) Research and Development (R&D) including the development of innovative investment techniques, concepts and instruments. For example, venture capital funds established in intermediate institutions to capitalize new business starts including technology-related venture start-ups resulting in the transfer, adaptation and commercialization of technology (principally agroindustrial) for the manufacture and marketing of new products or processes in developing countries.

As a matter of policy the Bureau for Private Enterprise makes investments so as to avoid an over-concentration of resources in any one geographical area. This is consistent with the enabling legislation that specifies that not more than 20 percent of Revolving Fund assets may be allocated to any single country. As of September 30, 1986, distribution of the Revolving Fund portfolio by region follows:

Region Balance Data

Asia/Near East	\$28,600.00	64%
Latin America/Caribbean	11,850.00	26%
Africa	3,250.00	7%
Worldwide	<u>1,200.00</u>	<u>3%</u>
	\$44,900.00	100%

In FY 1987, the Bureau will be actively seeking to expand its investment activities especially in the Africa region.

The investment program emphasizes small business and employment generation: all of the loans target the smaller-scale business sector. This is done largely by making loans to private intermediary financial institutions (IFIs) for the purpose of inducing them to lend to this higher-risk market. Examples of such projects are

- Village businesses and rural bank customers in Indonesia;
- Artisans in Northern Thailand;
- Light manufacturers in Morocco, exporting to Europe.

The investment program targets the small- and medium-sized business sector because this sector has a higher employment-generating capability at lower cost. The combination of a smaller-scale business focus and investments which reflect market terms for credit results in efficient and self-sustaining job generation.

The direct loans in the Revolving Fund portfolio emphasize the agribusiness sector, including projects which link the small farmer to nucleus estate enterprises. Examples are the slaughter house and meat processing project in Thailand, which will create substantial new markets for livestock farmers; and the vegetable production operations in the Caribbean, providing contract production opportunities for producers. The focus on the agribusiness sector and, through backward linkages, to the farm production sector, reflects the emphasis on market-oriented development in rural areas.

In FY 1986, a direct loan was negotiated with The Serum Institute of India, Limited, to expand existing facilities for the manufacture of bacterial vaccines and blood products, and to establish new facilities for the manufacture of viral A measles vaccine. In addition to stimulating private sector development and employment generation. This project will have a dramatic impact on high mortality rates in India, especially for children under five years of age.

Substantial leveraging of A.I.D. funds in all loans has been achieved. Leverage through IFIs is one dollar of private funds for each A.I.D. dollar and 2:1 at the subborrower level. Leverage achieved through direct loans is 3:1. As a result, A.I.D. resources channeled through the loan program attract at least an equivalent amount, and sometimes two to three times the amount, in private sector resources.

New FY 1986 IFI loans in the Revolving Fund portfolio include

- Three loans made to U.S. banks to issue stand-by letters of credit in favor of three local lending banks. The local banks will make subloans to small- and medium-sized private enterprises located in the Philippines, but outside metropolitan Manila. These projects will have a positive impact in six areas: private sector development;

development of institutional financing; basic human needs; small- and medium-sized enterprise development; increased agricultural promotion; and rural development. Employment will also be generated as a result of these positive impacts.

- A multifaceted crisis has been building in Africa for more than a decade. It is characterized by recurring food deficits, severe external debt problems and economic stagnation. To address this complex crisis, and help reactivate growth in Africa, this project will assist in generating new financial resources for the extension of credit to small- and medium-sized private enterprises in selected African countries. The A.I.D. loan will be to a U.S. bank which will issue stand-by letters of credit to Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA), the lending bank. The A.I.D. loan will guarantee up to 50% of the subloans made by EDESA. The subloans will be made to small- and medium-sized private enterprises located in the region of Equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands. The project will exclude subloans in Angola, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and such other countries as A.I.D. may indicate. This project will contribute to economic development by providing direct support to the private sector and will result in substantial employment generation.

The Revolving Fund is a "window" on U.S. technology. Examples are export of U.S. technology, U.S. banking services, and U.S. risk participation.

Overall, the major portion of the loan portfolio has some feature of U.S. exporter participation, ranging from provision of capital to technology to financial services.

The Revolving Fund is dedicated to strengthening the business sectors of A.I.D. -- assisting countries in order to help create stronger trading partners (and hence greater market opportunities) for U.S. exporters.

2.2 940-2002 - Investment Development & Packaging (\$500,000 grant): To help identify and develop investment opportunities, PRE/I needs a small pool of resources for the funding of investment analyses and other technical studies and to provide limited technical assistance for strengthening a potential borrower's institutional capacity. Nine of the Revolving Fund loans negotiated thus far have grant components as an integrated part of their project design. Examples include grants to the Finade Development Bank in the Dominican Republic, the Thai Bank, and Thailand Livestock Meat Processing. As of the end of FY 1985, \$1.42 million in

grant funds have been provided. These grant funds have helped activate investments totalling about \$72.9 million and have been a key element in producing a leveraging ratio of one A.I.D. dollar out of every \$3.39 invested.

### 3. Office of Project Development - PRE/PD (\$14.130 Million):

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

#### 3.1 940-2028 - Private Enterprise Development Strategy and Support (\$1.750 Million):

In FY 1986 the Bureau began implementation of this project to respond to a multitude of requests from A.I.D. Missions for assistance in a wide variety of private enterprise related problems. The project provided, for example:

- an evaluation of the A.I.D. private sector project portfolio for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- a comparative analysis of investment incentives of selected countries in Asia;
- an assessment of incentives, obstacles and institutional relationships surrounding production and marketing of traditional and non-traditional exports in Guatemala;
- strategic, financial and legal advice to several USAID missions in free trade zone development;
- strategic planning for overall private sector programming for missions in Latin America and Asia;
- assistance to Jordan in the development of a professional services sector, an industrial engineering school, a productivity center and a manufacturers association; and
- an organizational strategy for a Bangladesh - U.S. Business Council.

Demand for services under the project has far outstripped resources available. Based on experience to date, in FY 1987 the Bureau will revise the project to focus on interventions which will result in better overall A.I.D. Mission approaches to provide enterprise strategy, and on host country policy and institutional reform that promotes privately-led economic growth. In addition, the project will seek to develop innovative, highly-leveraged approaches aimed at encouraging a change from traditional A.I.D. programming processes to ones which address constraints to private enterprise development.

3.2 940-2005 - Financial Markets Development Project -  
FM DP (\$600,000):

Simply stated, financial markets promote efficient mobilization of capital and, therefore, economic conditions. These markets play a crucial role in mobilizing domestic savings and channeling capital into industrial and other priority investment activities as an alternative to capital flight. The availability of capital for start-up and expansion of existing companies is critical to increasing per capita productivity and raising developing country standards of living beyond subsistence levels. The Financial Markets Development Project (FM DP) is designed to improve that free market mobilization of capital.

In general, the major deterrent to developing effective financial markets is the lack of strong institutional support. Regulatory bodies are usually understaffed; the legal framework is inadequate; and accounting, underwriting, and credit practices are substandard. In addition, there is general reluctance among developing countries to rely on market forces and flexible interest rates to mobilize and allocate resources. There is also a lack of appreciation of the relationship between investor and depositor confidence and a host of other interrelated economic, political, sociological and psychological variables that affect development of capital markets.

PRE designed this project in FY 1985 with two basic parameters in mind:

- (1) general economic and political conditions; and
- (2) the potential likelihood of the developing country government making the changes that might be required to encourage development of the capital market.

The difficulty in effecting major changes is that it takes a confident and courageous government to take the types of actions required to counter excessive levels of capital outflow. These changes require considerable policy dialogue and have to be reasoned through with senior developing country government officials.

The exact scope, order of precedence, and ultimate strategy are tailored to mission and host country needs, with concurrence of our Bureau. So far, technical assistance has been or is being provided in 19 countries - seven in Latin America, four in Africa, five in Asia, and three in the Near East and Portugal. Fourteen countries have expressed interest in getting assistance under the financial markets contract at a later date. Assistance includes

- making experts available to the developing country to help resolve key policy issues;
- performing analyses that are required to support specific action or policy revisions;
- providing training to groups that are key to growth of financial markets (bankers, potential investors, etc.); and
- providing advice and personnel to assist in establishing components of the financial system that are key to the expansion of the capital market, e.g., debt instruments, regulatory agencies.

During FY 1987, it will be crucial for PRE to determine the project's accomplishments, evaluating successes or failures with a view to influencing PRE's interventions in the future. As a strategy for optimizing the selection of target developing countries for the FMDP, PRE will fine-tune the project to emphasize

- a thoroughly analyzed selection of appropriate developing countries;
- establishment of a timetable and specific areas of interest for financial markets assistance;
- initiation of meetings with A.I.D. Mission staffs to develop country-specific work plans, and scheduling of follow-up policy dialogue;

- drafting of a comprehensive approach to financial market development with the participation of the developing country government, A.I.D. Mission and the local business community.
- continuation of the FMDP as a source of specialized assistance to A.I.D. Missions in the development of draft policies for developing country review, advice in the preparation of project designs, and technical assistance in the implementation of various projects which impact on financial markets.

3.3 940-008 - Divestiture and Privatization (\$2.25 Million):

The goal of this project is to assist in creating a policy climate to accelerate transfer of state-owned or controlled enterprises or functions to the private sector in developing countries. Project objectives are (a) to increase the frequency and success of privatization endeavors by enhancing the ability of governments to carry out such efforts; (b) to increase the store of in-house knowledge within the Bureau for Private Enterprise and individual A.I.D. Missions about the issues involved; (c) to enhance A.I.D.'s capabilities in the preparation of privatization strategies, policies, and tactics; and (d) to provide motivating and catalytic ingredients to developing country government policies and actions.

The project includes the provision of technical expertise needed by A.I.D. Missions for preparing country and sector-specific divestiture and privatization strategies; developing a list of components of a policy dialogue with host country public and private sector leaders; and implementing divestiture and privatization actions in selected countries.

In FY 1986, the first year of implementation, the project was active in all the geographic regions, providing assistance to A.I.D. Missions in a wide range of areas such as policy dialogue, project design, enterprise valuation, conference organization and enterprise-specific divestiture. The Center for Privatization, through a contract with the Bureau,

- worked with the USAID mission in Honduras to design a strategy for the divestiture of some 60 state-owned enterprises. (Implementation of that effort, with A.I.D. funding is currently under way);
- assisted the Government of Belize divest itself of its banana-producing land and facilities through a sale to existing tenant farmers;

- assisted the Government of Senegal by developing the plan necessary to divest the state-owned truck farming operation;
- assisted the Government of Jordan in its planning to privatize the state-owned airline, the Amman city bus system, the Jordan Valley Marketing Authority and the government investment company; and
- is assisting the Government of the Philippines in the divestiture of the National Food Authority and is working with the A.I.D. Mission by providing investment advisory services to help the government develop a strategy for further privatization activities.

The project will continue to provide a wide array of advisory services to host governments in an effort to promote privatization of state-owned enterprises as a key element in each country's development plans. As more knowledge of the process is gained, more focus on strategic planning will be possible, allowing both A.I.D. and host countries the ability to leverage resources more efficiently.

3.4 940-2038 Training Development (\$500,000): In this area, PRE provides support to selected developing management training schools in new curriculum development, staff upgrading and development of country/U.S. institutional relationships. This project will fund, in selected countries, short-term courses and seminars on topics of potential concern to entrepreneurs in start-up or expanding businesses. Bureau efforts in this area are in direct support of A.I.D. Mission programs.

As a key element of the Bureau strategy, PRE has provided support to A.I.D. Missions and host countries in the development of training programs focused on the needs of the private sector in developing countries. To date, initially supported by PRE grant funding, a private management training institute has been successfully established in Thailand and a private technical skills institute has been established in Peru.

At present, PRE is sponsoring training of developing country lawyers through a grant to the International Development Law Institute located in Rome, Italy. Designed specifically to aid private practitioners only, PRE has provided grant funding for fellowships to attend courses and seminars in Rome which focus on host country policy constraints to private enterprise development. Training workshops will be conducted in Cameroon

and Indonesia in 1987. Training under this grant has strengthened the negotiating, advising, drafting and administrative capabilities of participant lawyers, enabling them to address better the concerns of foreign investors. It has also helped resolve the current shortage of Third World arbitrators qualified to handle international commercial and investment disputes. Response to this program and demand for assistance has exceeded expectations and nearly exhausted all funds during the first year of a two-year project.

In coordination with A.I.D.'s Training Division, PRE also sponsored four sessions of the Role of The Private Sector in Development Training Course for A.I.D. direct hire staff. Beginning in 1987, PRE plans to conduct a newly designed course for selected A.I.D. Missions overseas. Target participants are host country nationals from both the private and public sectors, A.I.D. personnel, international donors, PVO staff and U.S. businesses. A.I.D. views this course as a positive and essential force to effect changes in current public policy constraints to the development and maintenance of a healthy private enterprise environment.

3.5 940-0004 - International Executive Service Corps - IESC (\$5.260 Million): Funded by the Bureau and U.S. private contributors, the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), is a not-for-profit organization. Over the past twenty-two years, IESC has recruited thousands of highly-skilled retired American executives to share their know-how with counterparts in the developing world. A secondary role is to provide linkages between American businesses and those in the third world.

IESC operates 34 offices in the developing world, drawing upon a skills pool of about 9,500 person-volunteers, to provide technical assistance. In 1986, IESC completed 550 technical projects in which volunteers worked with local firms for two to three months each. IESC strives to be especially responsive to small- and medium-sized businesses and the needs of the agribusiness sector. Using an extensive U.S. network, IESC assisted 85 foreign companies with business information. As a result, about 95 American firms were linked to foreign firms to begin developing different types of joint and co-ventures within a specialty joint-venture test program in support of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

In 1986, a number of new programs were begun to draw upon IESC's volunteer community for privatization initiatives in developing countries.

During FY 1987 the IESC will also complete a four-year strategy aimed at increasing its focus on A.I.D. priority sectors and countries, expanding its geographic coverage, and increasingly making its services available to small- and medium-sized businesses in developing countries through support from individual A.I.D. Missions. A FY 1987 PRE evaluation of this project will assess the project's effectiveness. The evaluation will be jointly conducted with an A.I.D. regional bureau.

3.6 940-2029 - Commercialization of Technology (\$200,000):

This program focuses on (a) the development of R&D limited partnerships for product development, manufacture and marketing in developing countries; (b) test marketing in developing countries of new or adapted products; and (c) business plan development to raise capital for developing country businesses to market or manufacture appropriate products in high priority sectors such as agriculture. The Bureau provided assistance to the A.I.D. Mission in India in the successful design of the Program for Applied Commercial Technology (P.A.C.T.) in India. PRE has also been working collaboratively with the Department of Commerce to test a model for the promotion of R&D limited partnerships between U.S. and developing country businesses. In the future, assistance channeled through other projects will focus on commercialization of existing technologies and mechanisms to finance such transactions.

3.7 Cooperatives and Business Development (\$3,570,600):

The Bureau will utilize the many cooperative organizations as a means to promote and actively support small business development in developing countries. Programs funded include six core grant activities (i-vi below), and three coop-to-coop matching grant activities (vii below).

(i) 940-0331 - National Cooperative Business Association - NCBA (\$818,000): Through this core grant, NCBA maintains its development expertise and provides cooperative development assistance in developing countries. NCBA's focus is on the utilization of cooperatives as a vehicle for providing financing and other services to small businesses. NCBA uses its expertise to strengthen LDC cooperatives in small business enterprise development, consumer markets, financial and management training, and privatization. For example, in Indonesia, NCBA expertise is providing the assistance needed to help farmer cooperatives shift from over-production of rice to women's handicraft, furniture making, fish culture, dairying and spices.

(ii) 940-0332 - Credit Union National Association - CUNA (\$836,000): The primary purpose of CUNA is to plan and manage LDC credit union projects and to coordinate the National Association's efforts to promote credit union growth in developing countries. In the Cameroon, where WOCCU organized a credit union 15 years ago, the project has grown to 58,000 members, \$23 million (U.S. dollars) have been mobilized in savings, and the current status of loans is \$16 million. The average savings per member has increased 500% over the 15 years, and the National Movement has achieved financial independence.

(iii) 940-0221 - Cooperative Housing Foundation - CHF (\$475,000): The CHF provides technical assistance to developing country cooperative housing organizations, and develops methods of involving U.S. cooperatives in the problems and needs of developing countries. The CHF is increasingly encouraging good business practices among these organizations to help assure effective management, and is seeking to increase private sector involvement. For example, in Honduras, CHF is conducting a cooperative development project that is assisting a private sector cooperative housing technical service organization to develop self-help housing cooperatives and neighborhood improvement cooperatives for low-income families living in informal settlements around the capital city of Tegucigalpa.

(iv) 940-0333 - National Rural Electric Cooperative Association - NRECA (\$625,000): This cooperative provides assistance to developing countries in the establishment of rural electric systems and cooperatives which benefit the rural population. NRECA emphasizes the development of self-sustaining, fee-based rural electric systems. Notable success is being achieved exemplifying the desirability and demand for these services. For example, in Bangladesh a nationwide rural electrification system is being developed through cooperative societies with the help of NRECA. Thirty-three systems have been energized and another 15 are under construction. A primary use of electrification is power for deep-well irrigation pumps. The irrigation systems enable farmers to realize two and three rice harvests per year.

(v) 940-0334 - Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance - VOCA: VOCA has provided specialized short-term assistance to developing country cooperatives, cooperative associations, and related agencies. This assistance results in the transfer to these organizations of essential management and

technical expertise required for improved performance. VOCA was also the key organization in the management of the Farmer-to-Farmer program evaluated in FY 1986 with positive results. That program, managed by the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, will be the major source of funds for the VOCA program.

(vi) 940-0330 - Agricultural Cooperative Development International - ACDI (\$686,000): Under this core grant, ACDI provides cooperative development and technical services to agricultural communities, farm credit cooperatives, and small- to medium-scale farmers in developing countries. Increasing attention is being focused on marketing-related services since these are most frequently the weakest in the farm-to-consumer chain. This type of approach produced results and increased economic viability especially of small producers. ACDI provided a technician to help the Tonga Cooperative Federation improve management and expand activities. In four years the annual sales volume of farm produce has increased from \$68,000 to \$231,000.

(vii) 940-0209 - Matching Grants (\$130,000): Under this project the Bureau promotes increased collaboration among U.S. cooperative development organizations and between these organizations and developing country cooperatives in numerous business-oriented and other areas such as international trade, cooperative financing facilities, small enterprise development, and development planning. These programs are designed to strengthen developing countries' cooperative development and enhance U.S./developing country cooperative relationships on a business basis. In FY 1987 we will continue the current participation of U.S. cooperatives in these cost-shared programs.

(viii) 940-0257 - NCBA International Trade Development Program: Under this project, NCBA has worked with cooperatives and small businesses in developing countries to provide needed assistance which allows them to sell their products to export markets and thereby facilitate trade between and among these organizations. Initial data indicate a measure of success benefiting both developing country and U.S. businesses. The project will be completed and evaluated in FY 1988. No FY 1988 funding is required.

(ix) 940-0209 - Farmer-to-Farmer Program: PRE was charged with implementing a pilot Farmer-to-Farmer program as authorized under Section 406(a)(1) and (2) of P.L. 480. This involved sending U.S. farmers to provide short-term technical

assistance to LDC farmers. The pilot program in Latin America and the Caribbean was implemented by VOCA. During FY 1986, an evaluation of the pilot program indicated much greater success than anticipated including a ripple-effect of more farmers continuing to maintain communications and the provisions of additional assistance - material and technical - without further U.S. government involvement. The Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance will oversee an expanded worldwide Farmer-to-Farmer program which will also be implemented by VOCA beginning in FY 1987.

4. Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) (\$4.75 Million)

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter policy and programs and for addressing urban development issues in developing countries.

4.1 940-1008 - Housing and Urban Programs (\$3.75 Million). The Housing and Urban Programs project addresses critical development issues related to the accelerating urbanization process underway in LDCs.\* An increasingly

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\*This project is managed by PRE and separate from the Housing Guaranty project described in the Main Volume of this Congressional Presentation.

urbanized developing world is failing to keep pace with massive requirements for shelter, land, jobs, infrastructure and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations. The project is intended to strengthen the ability of LDCs to guide national shelter and urbanization policies in order to achieve the maximum contribution to national economic growth while endorsing the achievement of social equity for the urban poor. The project emphasizes increased reliance on the private sector in the provision of low-cost shelter as well as in the formation of public/private sector partnerships in the delivery of urban services. The project is a result of a programmatic merging of two prior projects, Housing the Urban Poor (940-1001) and Urban Development Support Services (940-1002). These projects have demonstrated that long-term, sustained efforts to shape shelter policies which emphasize affordable, cost-recoverable solutions and the development of national urbanization policies are closely interrelated and are most-effectively addressed through a focused approach.

Project funds will be used for the following five broad categories: (a) technical assistance and institutional development in support of capital investment programs, (b) applied urban research and analysis, (c) training, (d) prototype and innovative projects demonstrating private sector participation, and (e) information dissemination.

4.2 940-1005 - Project Development and Support - PD&S (\$1 Million). PRE/H will continue to use PD&S funding to undertake project design for both shelter and other related urban development project design activities. In FY 1986, PD&S funds were used for shelter planning and project development in six countries where HG loans were authorized. It will also be used for initial urban-related efforts that have the potential for widespread applicability and might lead to more-comprehensive urban development programs. An example of the type of activity that has been funded under the PD&S categories is the Shelter Sector Assessment, which is an in-depth analysis of the present circumstances and the options available to a country in resolving its shelter problems.

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title Housing and Urban Programs		Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)		
Number 940-1008		<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	FY 1988 3,750	Life of Project Funding Continuing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> LOAN	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUING	Population	3,750	Initial Obligation FY 1988	Estimated Final Obligation FY Continuing	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY Continuing

Purpose: To demonstrate effective approaches to shelter and urban sector policy formulation, develop institutional capacity, enhance the ability of the private sector to meet shelter and urban management needs, and introduce appropriate shelter sector technology within specific country situations.

Project Description: An increasingly urbanized developing world is failing to keep pace with massive requirements for shelter, land, jobs, infra-structure and facilities to service the existing and future urban populations. The project is intended to strengthen the ability of LDCs to guide national shelter and urbanization policies in order to achieve the maximum contribution to national economic growth while endorsing the achievement of social equity for the urban poor. This project emphasizes increased reliance on the private sector in the provision of low-cost shelter as well as in the formation of public/private sector partnerships in the delivery of urban services. The project is a result of a programmatic merging of two prior projects, Housing the Urban Poor (940-1001) and Urban Development Support Services (940-1002). These projects have demonstrated that long-term, sustained efforts to shape shelter policies which emphasize affordable, cost recoverable solutions and the development of national urbanization policies are closely interrelated and are most effectively addressed through a focused approach.

Project funds will be used for the following five broad categories: (a) technical assistance and institutional development; (b) applied urban research and analysis; (c) training; (d) prototype and innovative projects demonstrating private sector participation; and (e) information dissemination.

Beneficiaries: Urban dwellers with annual incomes below the median income level of the country in which they live. Direct beneficiaries of certain of the training and other institution-building activities will be institutions and individuals working in the shelter and urban sectors; however, the effect of training will be felt by the low income target group when it is translated into more effective shelter and urban programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The Project directly responds to A.I.D.'s Shelter Policy Paper, Urban Development Policy Paper, and Private Enterprise Policy Paper.

Relationship to Other Donors: the World Bank and The United Nations Commission for Human Settlements are conducting research in and financing related projects, often in collaboration with A.I.D. Because of its historic commitment to shelter and urban development, A.I.D. is the leading bilateral lender in the sector.

Major Outputs: FY 1988

- Shelter Needs Assessment in 3-4 countries.
- Development of housing finance systems in 10 countries.
- Technical assistance and training to 10 institutions participating in Housing Guaranty financed programs.
- New infrastructure programs with 1-2 municipal agencies.
- Training seminars and technical assistance activities in areas of urban management, housing finance and shelter technology.
- Regional conferences and research publications in shelter and urban development.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs: FY 1988 (\$000)

Grants for Technical Assistance and training. 3,750

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30,				To be determined.
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
Proposed Fiscal Year	3,750	Future Year Obligations Cont.	Estimated Total Cost Cont.	

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

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG-	EXPEN- DITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
INVESTMENT												
94J-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	L	82	C	---	8,400	7,130	---	1,270	---	---	9,660	500
94J-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												
94J-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	82	85	800 800	600	502	---	40	---	58	---	---
94J-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
94J-0005 JOINT AGRICULTURE CONSULTATIVE CORPORATI	G	82	85	1,546 1,546	1,546	1,064	---	482	---	---	---	---
94J-0008 DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	85	C	---	203	---	---	203	769	300	500	750
94J-0209 COOPERATIVE TO COOPERATIVE GRANTS	G	82	C	---	776	146	400	292	130	500	130	400
94J-0219 COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)	G	85	85	910 910	910	591	---	237	---	82	---	---
94J-0220 WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS (WCCU)	G	85	85	---	950	380	---	570	---	---	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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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)

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

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL OBLIG- ATIONS	FY86- EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
940-0221 COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)	G	85	88	1,850 1,850	450	---	450	427	475	475	475	475
940-0222 NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	85	85	---	710	---	---	707	---	---	---	---
940-0223 VOLUNTEERS FOR COOP ASST (VOCA)	G	85	85	---	740	417	---	323	---	---	---	---
940-0225 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	85	85	---	780	390	---	390	---	---	---	---
940-0257 INTL. TRADE DEV. PROGRAM (NCBA)	G	85	87	1,847 1,847	600	235	830	862	417	400	---	350
940-0330 AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)	G	86	89	2,145 2,145	---	---	741	370	717	626	636	636
940-0331 NATIONAL COOP BUSINESS ASSOC (NCBA)	G	86	89	2,594 2,594	---	---	920	343	856	318	318	818
940-0332 CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOC. (CUNA)	G	86	89	2,612 2,612	---	---	902	425	874	336	836	836
940-0333 NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)	G	86	89	1,952 1,952	---	---	675	---	653	625	625	625
940-0334 VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS COOP ASST (VOCA)	G	86	89	2,300 2,300	---	---	780	304	200	476	---	---
940-2028 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	85	C	---	378	---	---	378	650	300	750	750

\*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)

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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-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
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	16,030	7,390
GRANTS				26,656 26,656	11,421	4,075	7,243	9,312	7,845	7,606	6,420	7,390
LOANS				---	8,400	7,130	---	1,270	---	---	9,610	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,656 26,656	19,821	11,205	7,243	10,082	7,845	7,606	16,030	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	---	---	9,610	500

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet  
C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LDP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT												
94J-0002 INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	82	86	750 750	750	270	420	239	---	661	---	---
94J-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

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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.

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

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L	FY OF INITIAL	FY OF FINAL	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- ATIONS	FY85- EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- ATIONS	FY86- EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- ATIONS	FY87- EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- ATIONS	FY88- EXPEN- DITURES
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/FEASABI LITY STUDIES	G	85	C	---	181	---	---	181	---	---	---	---
940-2028 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	85	C	---	122	---	700	126	350	500	1,000	300
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

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.

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

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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 AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
940-2039 PRIVATIZATION CONFERENCE	G	85	85	239 239	239	---	---	239	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				61,574 61,574	50,876	42,074	10,079	9,689	6,341	3,049	7,810	8,700
GRANTS				61,574 61,574	50,876	42,074	10,079	9,689	6,341	3,049	7,810	8,700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT												
912-0007 INTEGRATD IMPROV PRG FOR THE POOR-IIPUP	G	76	83	10,110 10,110	10,110	9,945	---	4	---	323	---	---
940-1001 HOUSING THE URBAN POOR	G	84	87	12,503 12,503	3,786	2,787	2,497	1,421	2,000	1,900	---	1,000
940-1002 URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	84	87	11,070 11,070	2,225	1,471	2,118	1,650	2,000	2,000	---	1,000
940-1005 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	83	C	---	2,082	1,453	1,000	637	1,000	1,900	1,000	1,000
940-1008 HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	3,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				33,683 33,683	18,203	15,656	5,615	3,712	5,000	5,123	4,750	6,000
GRANTS				33,683 33,683	18,203	15,656	5,615	3,712	5,000	5,123	4,750	6,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM REVIEW												
940-0001 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	82	C	---	6,285	5,299	1,572	697	769	1,750	771	1,750

\*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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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				---	6,285	5,299	1,572	697	769	1,750	771	1,750
GRANTS				---	6,285	5,299	1,572	697	769	1,750	771	1,750
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATOR												
940-5000 J.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

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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L	FY OF INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	C	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
						OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE													
INVESTMENT													
94J-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

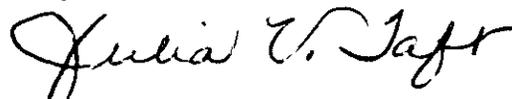
\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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.

**INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE**

Responsible Officer



**JULIA V. TAFT**

*Director*

*Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance*

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

<u>Region</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Obligations from Regular Appropriations (IDA and Other A.I.D. Accounts)</u>	<u>Obligations from Supplemental Appropriations</u>	
Africa	\$9,161,375 <sup>1/</sup>	\$70,580,627 <sup>2/</sup>	\$79,742,002
Europe	50,000	-	50,000
Central America	1,383,854 <sup>3/</sup>	-	1,383,854
South America	3,486,704	-	3,486,704
Caribbean	301,266	-	301,266
Asia	464,500	631,224 <sup>4/</sup>	1,095,724
Pacific	603,798	-	603,798
	<u>\$15,451,497</u>	<u>\$71,211,851</u>	<u>\$86,663,348</u>

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

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

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

<sup>4/</sup> 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 strengthened 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<sup>+</sup>  
 OFDA-Administered Funds  
 October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT(\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Afghanistan* <sup>1</sup>	--	Displaced Persons	--	--	631,224	Grant to IRC to provide additional funds for food purchase (Special Supplemental)
Africa Regional* <sup>1</sup>	--	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 <sup>1</sup>	--	Insect Infestation	--	--	162,738 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Grants to FAO and GOB; radios
Burkina Faso	06/26/86	Insect Infestation	--	--	238,000 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	--	Insect Infestation	--	--	200,000	Grant to FAO for aircraft parts
Chad	07/25/86	Insect Infestation	--	--	940,841 <sup>2</sup>	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<sup>+</sup>  
 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 <sup>1</sup>	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	110,000 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	29,000 <sup>2</sup>	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* <sup>1</sup>	-	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Ambassador's Authority; part of FAO grant for Sahel
Mexico*	09/20/85	Earthquake	-	-	1,364,264 <sup>2</sup>	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<sup>+</sup>  
 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 <sup>1</sup>	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	61,000 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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<sup>+</sup>  
 OFDA-Administered Funds  
 October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>DISASTER</u>	<u>DEAD</u>	<u>AFFECTED</u>	<u>AMOUNT(\$)</u>	<u>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</u>
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 <sup>1</sup>	-	Insect Infestation	-	-	10,860	Technical assistance
Zambia	08/17/86	Insect Infestation	-	-	100,000 <sup>2</sup>	Grant to GRZ for helicopter flying time
Total			27,496	5,401,479	\$86,663,348	

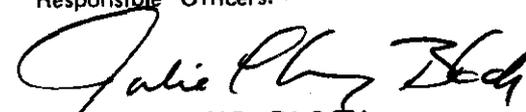
62 Disasters  
 40 New Declared Disasters  
 (34 Countries)  
 42 Countries and Africa Regional  
 15 Carried over from previous year(s)  
 9 Undeclared (6 in FY 86)  
 13 Disaster types

+ 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.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Responsible Officers:



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



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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
33.495	35.0	20.0

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

<u>Region</u>	<u>Granted 1971-1978</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Granted 1979-1986</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Change</u>
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:	<u>\$43,519</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>\$101,666</u>	<u>50%</u>	+ 134
Europe	\$ 24,120	15%	\$ 13,535	7%	- 44
Near East	91,282	58	87,294	43	- 4
SUBTOTAL:	<u>\$115,402</u>	<u>73%</u>	<u>\$100,829</u>	<u>50%</u>	- 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)

<u>COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Botswana</u>	-	600	550	425	800	2,375
Kanye Hospital	-	600	-	-	800	1,400
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	-	-	550	425	-	975
<u>Brazil</u>	200	-	150	-	192	542
Esperanca, Santarem	200	-	150	-	192	542
<u>Cameroon</u>	-	-	-	325	-	325
Hospital Central D'Enongal	-	-	-	325	-	325
<u>Egypt</u>	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
<u>Federated States of Micronesia</u>	-	-	-	-	600	600
Xavier High School, Truk Island	-	-	-	-	600	600
<u>Greece</u>	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
<u>Guatemala</u>	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
<u>Haiti</u>	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
<u>Honduras</u>	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

<u>COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>India</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>4,260</u>
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
<u>Israel</u>	<u>2,950</u>	<u>3,100</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>5,450</u>	<u>20,250</u>
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	-	-	-	500	-	500
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	-	300	450	-	-	750
Boys Town Jerusalem	800	250	-	300	-	1,350
Children's Town, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	500	500
Eemunah 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
<u>Italy</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>1,425</u>
Bologna Center for Advanced International Studies	225	200	325	350	325	1,425
<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>850</u>
St. George's College, Kingston	-	-	625	-	225	850
<u>Jordan</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>850</u>
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman	200	-	400	250	-	850

<u>COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Korea</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>3,950</u>
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
<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,350</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>24,800</u>
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
<u>Liberia</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>2,850</u>
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	-	900	650	600	700	2,850
<u>Malawi</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>1,650</u>
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	400	-	-	700	550	1,650
<u>Mexico</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3,200</u>
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	700	-	500	-	-	1,200
<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Sahiwal	-	-	-	-	500	500
<u>Philippines</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>5,440</u>
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
<u>Poland</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>1,775</u>
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	300	150	750	250	325	1,775

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

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

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02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF	FY OF	LOP	-THROUGH FY85-	-ACTUAL FY86-	-ESTIMATED FY87-	-PROPOSED FY88-
		INITIAL	FINAL	PLANNED	OBLIG- EXPEN-	OBLIG- EXPEN-	OBLIG- EXPEN-	OBLIG- EXPEN-
	G	OBLIG	OBLIG	AUTHD	ATIONS DITURES	ATIONS DITURES	ATIONS DITURES	ATIONS DITURES
BJR 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.

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)

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02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

CP 88-02

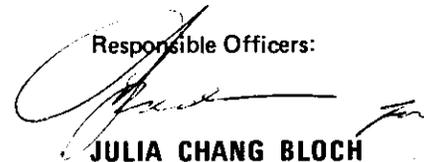
PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF OBLIG	FY OF OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABOARD												
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	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
GRANTS				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
				6,000								
GRANTS				6,000	6,000	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet  
C=Level of effort activity

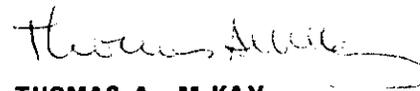
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.  
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

**PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION**

Responsible Officers:



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



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

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY Actual	FY Estimated	FY Request
40,411	36,281	36,740

## PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

### Overview

The partnership between A.I.D. and the private voluntary community is based on a mutual commitment to overcoming the problems of hunger, illiteracy, disease and premature death in the poorer countries of the world. Its success flows from an understanding of and respect for the particular strengths that each partner brings to the development effort. From our long association together, we have learned that PVOs offer tremendous diversity and bring unique strengths to this effort. However, both AID and PVOs agree that we have yet to realize the full potential of the private voluntary community as a major force in self-sustaining, broadly based development.

The objective of the Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) is to expand the role and impact of PVO involvement in the development process. In pursuing this objective, the Office has two major responsibilities: to administer centrally-financed grant programs that support worldwide PVO development activities, and to provide program and management support to the total Agency relationship.

The Office's grant administration functions include:

Program Grants: A worldwide grant program in support of PVO field activities in sectors and countries consistent with A.I.D. policies and priorities (Matching/Partnership Grants and Child Survival Grants).

Development Education: A grant program to support domestic education on the problems of world hunger and poverty.

Ocean Freight: A grant program to reimburse PVO transportation costs of goods and equipment donated by the American public.

The Office's program and management support functions include:

PVO Registration: Certify and maintain a registry of U.S. PVOs to establish eligibility for PL 480 commodities, ocean freight reimbursement and program grants.

Denton Amendment: Approve and certify applications for the free transport of humanitarian goods and supplies on a space available basis by military transport to any area of the world.

Ensuring PVO Independence: Implement the private resource requirements of the current legislation -- the 20% non-U.S.G. funding requirement -- and guide the Agency's policies to ensure PVO financial independence.

Information Services: Operate a comprehensive PVO management and program information system to meet internal Agency information needs, as well as reporting requirements to Congress and the public on PVO activities, A.I.D. funding levels and PVO capabilities.

Evaluation: Evaluate PVO programs in key sectors to better understand their comparative advantages and weaknesses and to integrate lessons learned into future Agency program development.

The grant programs administered by PVC represent a small but significant part of total Agency support for PVO development programs. In the last decade, the resources invested by PVC and the PVO community in program grants have significantly expanded and strengthened the development capability of the U.S. PVO community and financed specific field applications of small enterprise, income generation, primary health, child survival, forestry, appropriate technology and agriculture development programs in over 50 countries.

The benefits of these centrally-financed grants extend well beyond the individual field activities they finance. They play a significant role in continuing the evolution in the scope and the role of PVO development efforts, whether funded by PVC, A.I.D. field offices or the PVOs' own private resources. The widely disseminated sectoral evaluations initiated by PVC in recent years have significantly increased understanding of overall PVO strengths and weaknesses in the fields of small enterprise development, primary health care delivery, water and sanitation, forestry and animal production. The Congressionally-mandated Study of the Development Effectiveness of PVO Programs completed in 1986 distilled the lessons learned from these sectoral evaluations, providing valuable insights into what PVOs do well in promoting sustainable local development and identifying common problems which limit effectiveness. As a follow-on to these sectoral evaluations, in FY 1987 and FY 1988 PVC will evaluate the long-term institutional development impact of a series of PVO programs. The results promise to provide further valuable insights into the PVO role in promoting sustainable development.

#### FY 1988 Program Strategy

The competition for scarce resources will require the Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation to sharpen its program focus. At a time when AID's resources are severely limited, the strategic

management of these resources becomes critical; their effective usage will require even closer coordination of development strategies with those of the private voluntary community. We will seek to target our support to key countries and key problems through programs that can be sustained at the local level on a scale that promises impact on a country's root problems. Special attention will be given to:

- improving the development effectiveness of the AID/PVO partnership by increasing the scale, impact and sustainability of AID-supported PVO development activities through strengthening PVO strategic management capability and technical sector expertise;
- improving the management efficiency of the AID/PVO partnership by simplifying and standardizing administrative procedures for PVO grants and cooperative agreements; and
- increasing private resources available for development by applying cost-sharing and private resource eligibility requirements to AID-funded PVO programs and supporting programs to educate the American public on the issues of world hunger.

In FY 1988, a budget level of \$ 36.24 million is proposed for the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, including \$ 2.7 million for the Development Education program and \$ 7.3 million for the Child Survival program. This compares to a projected budget of \$ 35.781 million in FY 1987. The actual FY 1986 budget was \$39.9 million, which included \$2.7 million for the Development Education Program and \$7.3 million for the Child Survival Program.

The predominant share of the budget will continue to support PVO field programs, with the balance allocated to Development Education and the Ocean Freight Reimbursement. A small portion of the Office's funding will be reserved for evaluations, training workshops and management studies focusing on PVO effectiveness.

#### Grants to Support PVO Field Programs

Program grants support multicountry field projects of PVOs that complement the priorities of the AID bilateral program. They promote the institutional growth of US PVOs by linking improvements in strategic management capability and sector expertise to the implementation of specific country programs. Through cost-sharing requirements, these grants also leverage a high volume of private resources for programs supportive of AID objectives.

Matching Grants will continue to be the predominant form of support for PVO field programs. To be eligible for a Matching Grant, a PVO must demonstrate its ability to carry out effective development programs and make a dollar for dollar cash match. Selection criteria emphasizing programs which result in PVO organizational growth, e.g., expanding a successful program into new areas or countries, increasing technical competence in a sector or improving strategic management capabilities.

The Partnership Grant is an evolution of the matching grant concept, designed as a further step to support PVOs in carrying out their own programs as independent development entities. As such, these grants are awarded to a limited number of PVOs which have a strong, well established record of successful performance in AID supported development activity and offer the likelihood of significantly enhancing the PVOs role in addressing development priorities shared by AID. To date, PVC has funded Partnership Grants with CARE, Save the Children Federation and Technoserve.

AID is proposing \$ 22.696 million in FY 1988 for Matching and Partnership Grants. In FY 1987 we plan to provide \$ 20.281 million for these programs.

The following examples illustrate the range of PVO activities supported by these field grant programs:

- Save the Children Federation (SCF) will carry out a five-year \$19.5 million Partnership Grant (AID \$8.5M; SCF \$11.0M) during the period FY 1986 - FY 1991. Through this program, SCF will replicate the community skills center methodologies, successfully field-tested under the previous Matching Grant, in seven new target countries and strengthen its sector capabilities in three areas of basic need: food production, income generation, and community infrastructure and services. The project will create seven community skills centers and fund specific center projects. It also will expand, strengthen and consolidate SCF's delivery of training and technical assistance in the three priority sectors. This augmented training and technical capability will subsequently be made available to SCF programs in 12 secondary emphasis countries. Training modules will be produced for both staff and beneficiary training and implemented in regional and sector-specific workshops. This Partnership program builds on SCF's excellent track record under its previous 2 Matching Grants which strengthened the effectiveness and outreach of SCF's development activities in general, created and field-tested the community skills center as a viable impact-enhancement model, and developed a strong SCF sector capability in child-centered health.

- Technoserve, Inc. (TNS) has begun a five year (FY 1986-FY 1991) \$12.3 million (A.I.D., TNS each \$6.15M) Partnership Grant to expand and strengthen its program to improve the quality of life of low-income rural families by creating viable self-sustaining community-based agricultural enterprises. TNS's basic operating model is a carefully designed core package of management training and technical services for rural community-based enterprises. The project will help local TNS affiliates in Panama, Ghana and Costa Rica reach the "critical mass" level of activity and impact (measured by scale as well as number) necessary to achieve self-sufficiency and to affect the national dialogue on agricultural policy and programs. The grant also will assist TNS to complete a methodology replication experiment in Belize; to initiate two or three new country programs in Sub-Sahara Africa and one in LAC; and to expand and improve its evaluation, replication and dissemination programs.
  
- Young Mens' Christian Association (YMCA) is carrying out a three year \$3.75 million (A.I.D., YMCA each \$1.87 M) matching grant program, begun in FY 1986, which enables the U.S. YMCA to implement a new approach to development programming through which the YMCA is decentralizing its international activities to involve more people at the local level in working directly with development. The YMCA's greatest strength has been its ability to tap leadership and transform communities at the grassroots level. Thus, under this program, international programming responsibilities have been transferred to four newly-created offices for Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, based at U.S. YMCAs with substantial prior involvement and expertise in those locales. In addition, three program support units have been created for the Caribbean, the Middle East and the Pacific. Initial feedback on the decentralization approach has been positive, with a dramatic increase in the number of partnerships between U.S. YMCAs and overseas affiliates, and a near doubling of fundraising for international efforts.
  
- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of 27 U.S., Latin American and African private voluntary agencies and consortia, serves as an intermediary for A.I.D. to help strengthen and coordinate PVO participation in overseas development activities and as a means to channel A.I.D. funds to smaller more experimental PVO overseas development projects. In this intermediary role, PACT is presently implementing a three-year (FY 1985-FY 1987), \$7.7 million Cooperative Agreement with PVC. Under this agreement, PACT continues to administer a Project Development Fund which makes 30-50 grants per year to PVO's for projects in AID-assisted countries in Latin America and Africa; a Supportive Activities Fund which offers small grants to enhance the planning, design and management capabilities of

PVO's; and a Learning and Linkages program designed to systematically extract and publicize for PACT members and the larger PVO community the project lessons learned through PACT's grant portfolio. Among the objectives emphasized under the present Cooperative Agreement are: reduction in the average size of subgrants and simplification of processing procedures; targeting of support to newer, smaller agencies, both members and non-members; focusing 25% of PACT's funding and service resources on local consortia; and increased funding levels for Africa Region activities.

- OEF International (Overseas Education Fund) with a three year (FY 1986-FY 1986) \$955,000 program grant, is improving its institutional capability to design and carry out income generation projects. The program concentrates on illiterate women in eight countries in Central America and Africa. Using both headquarters and field-based staff, OEF is identifying successful ways to alleviate barriers that impede full economic participation of women in their local economies. The program places primary emphasis on countries where OEF field representatives are based (Costa Rica, Senegal and Somalia), with secondary attention to one or two neighboring countries in each of these regional clusters. With grant support, OEF will (1) develop, test, and publish a series of training and technical manuals on women and work, (2) develop and publish research guidelines and case studies on women's economic status and the law; and (3) establish local self-sustaining field structures in at least four regions.

### Child Survival

Child Survival is the priority goal of A.I.D.'s health program. The Agency's aim is to prevent 2 million deaths a year through the use of ORT, and to collaborate with other donors in providing continuing immunization of the world's children. Our effort will focus on developing a sustained capacity in 22 emphasis countries to provide these key interventions, along with improved weaning practices, growth monitoring and birth spacing.

The PVO community has been a major participant in this effort. Over the years, PVOs have pioneered a wide array of activities in child health overseas. Recognizing the special contribution that PVOs can make in expanding child survival outreach, AID provided nearly \$25 million through centrally-financed programs in FY 1985 and FY 1986 for PVO projects, to which the PVO's themselves contributed at least another \$7 million of their own resources.

In FY 1987, we plan to support \$10 million of PVO child survival activities. For FY 1988, we request \$7.344 million for such programs.

The following examples illustrate activities supported through this program.

- Salvation Army World Service Organization (SAWSO), with a three year \$1.5 million grant begun in FY 1985, is implementing child survival programs in rural areas of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Haiti and Kenya. In the target areas, SAWSO aims to reduce regional infant mortality by 30 percent; ensure prompt treatment for all cases of identified diarrhea; provide complete vaccination to 80 percent of all children under five; reduce the number of malnourished children by 30 percent; provide treatment and follow-up on 25 percent of all identified cases of pulmonary TB; ensure ante-natal care for at least 30 percent of all pregnant women; increase the use of family spacing practices; and prevent blindness through Vitamin A therapy and nutrition education.

Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

- With \$500,000 in A.I.D. support for the first three years, CARE will carry out a five-year Child Health Project in 163 villages in Central Mali where one of every four children born dies in its first year. CARE will match A.I.D. funds with \$451,000 in private resources and will contribute an additional \$256,000 to continue the project in the final two years. The project has two key objectives: to immunize 80% of the children, 0 - 6 years old and 90% of the women of child-bearing age, and to ensure that 80% of the women know about and correctly use ORT. CARE will utilize a "two tier" approach: in addition to providing ORT training and immunization services with mobile teams, 50 villages will be selected to participate in intensive primary health care activities emphasizing nutrition education, hygiene, aseptic deliveries to midwives, and other topics identified by the villagers themselves. In these intensive activity villages, the project will emphasize training of village health workers and development of community associations, with the goal of establishing a permanent, locally-financed, primary health service infrastructure. Thus, the project seeks a balance between immediate health service delivery of immunization and ORT to as large a population as possible, and the development of a broader, more permanent health system in at least a portion of the targeted villages.
- In Bolivia, Save the Children Federation (SCF) has established a child survival program in Inquisivi and its surrounding 15 communities with a \$506,900 A.I.D. grant to which SCF is also contributing \$169,000. SCF is carrying out an integrated program that includes multiple interventions: ORT, growth-monitoring and breastfeeding, enhanced by activities in environmental health, basic sanitation, agriculture and education. SCF is training village health workers and teaching members of women's clubs basic primary health care,

including preparation and administration of ORT. The women also have been educated about the need for vaccines. The program also provides health training and materials to school teachers.

- The Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA), through an \$1.8 million grant, is implementing child survival programs in Rwanda, Malawi, Bangladesh and Haiti. In Rwanda, ADRA's program provides ORT and immunization services for an estimated 28,000 children under 5 and 25,000 mothers. Services are delivered through 9 rural clinics in Western Rwanda that were reorganized to be more self-supporting. Staff at nine community health centers have been trained to vaccinate children, to teach mothers to prepare oral rehydration fluids, and to educate mothers in family planning and child spacing. Community leaders have been identified to encourage the target populations to follow inoculation schedules. In addition, 515 village residents serving as voluntary health workers have received training in sanitary latrine construction, personal hygiene, immunization, ORS and birth spacing. The Rwandan Ministry of Health provides both vaccines and ORT packets to the health centers.

#### Ocean Freight

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

In light of the steadily increasing competition for limited ocean freight funds, in FY 1986 PVC revised its application guidelines and award criteria to more closely reflect current Agency priorities. These revisions have resulted in a significant increase in the number of ocean freight shipments targeted to the poorer AID-assisted countries as well as an increase in developmentally-oriented programs supported by commodities shipped with ocean freight funds.

Examples of these program refinements during FY 1986 include Church World Service's effort to eradicate polio in the Dominican Republic and its support of a youth vocational training school in Haiti. Of particular note is the unique way in which the Ocean Freight agencies are now using clothing in their project activities. For example, clothing provided by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency supports a crafts rehabilitation center at a leprosarium in Zambia and is used as payment for workers on community road construction projects in Uganda.

During FY 1987, A.I.D. will continue to support this program evaluation toward developmentally-focused activities. For example, Support of Africare's program in Ethiopia will emphasize increased shipments of agricultural tools and irrigation equipment to support water projects and in Haiti, medical supplies and equipment provided by the Mennonite Central Committee will be used by rural clinics and hospitals that offer community health outreach programs along with their curative services.

A.I.D. is proposing \$3.5 million for the ocean freight program in FY 1988.

#### Denton Amendment

The Denton Amendment provides for the shipment of humanitarian supplies worldwide on a space-available basis by the Department of Defense. During FY 1986, 596,870 pounds of humanitarian supplies were shipped under authority of the Amendment. Recipients included refugees and other needy population groups in Honduras, the Philippines, Peru, Panama and Haiti. Examples of shipments during the fiscal year included a 327,337-pound donation of medical supplies and equipment to the Philippines, a disaster hospital for Haiti, and a wide variety of humanitarian supplies for Honduras.

In FY 87, the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation will continue to play the lead role in coordinating this program for A.I.D., the Department of State and the Department of Defense. Particular attention will be given to documenting the program's successes and to further refining the inspection process.

#### Development Education

The Biden-Pell Amendment of 1980 to the FAA 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. 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. 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. We expect this trend to continue.

Our Development Education program strategy for FY 1987 and FY 1988 has two major components. The first is a competitive cost-shared grant program to support a variety of demonstration projects aimed at specific target audiences and sectors. This program, which is the Agency's major response to the Biden-Pell mandate, finances the activities of approximately 25 organizations each year. The second component involves promotion of mechanisms that support the

institutionalization of development education through collection and sharing of information and resources. It includes, e.g., support of the newly-established Citizens Network and organization each year of a national conference on major development education themes.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. proposes \$2.7 million for the Development Education program, which compares to a projected budget of \$2.0 million in FY 1987 and a \$2.7 million actual program in FY 1986. A separate detailed narrative describing this program is found in the Main Volume.

### Evaluation

Evaluation plays a major role in PVO program design and decision making. In FY 1987 and FY 1988, PVC will focus attention on issues of the longer-term field impact and sustainability of PVO programs. We will continue to study PVO health activities, broadening their scope to include the child survival initiatives now underway. Past work on PVO roles in small scale private enterprise development will be pursued as well, focused in particular on employment generation.

As an outgrowth of earlier studies, key questions to be addressed by PVC in FY 1987 and FY 1988 will include:

- a) How can long-term development work be sustained and scale of impact broadened after PVO projects end?
- b) How cost-effective are PVO projects and what are the recurrent costs associated with them?
- c) How effective have PVOs been in meeting health needs (including child survival, primary health care, nutrition, etc.) in LDC projects?
- d) How can PVOs most effectively increase employment and private enterprise development?

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

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

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AJTHO	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY86-	
					OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES
BJR 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	83	90	2,300 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
938-XX74 HEIFER PROJECT INTL (HPI)	G	88	90	1,350 1,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
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	86	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-XX88 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/CDP)	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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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  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
938-0248 INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	84	86	2,300 2,375	1,575	1,330	725	515	---	345	---	---
938-0251 FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	84	86	3,242 3,243	1,300	800	1,400	740	---	442	---	---
938-0258 MEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	G	85	87	2,675 1,350	450	---	425	482	425	400	---	---
938-0259 INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G	85	87	950 950	500	95	450	477	---	---	---	---
938-0260 INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	G	85	87	2,325 2,400	800	145	725	715	725	800	---	---
938-0261 MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G	85	87	2,900 2,900	2,100	78	---	1,300	700	750	---	---
938-0265 AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)	G	85	87	2,000 1,000	335	78	335	347	335	300	---	---
938-0266 AFRICARE	G	85	87	690 690	230	36	230	374	230	300	---	---
938-0267 COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	85	89	3,009 3,009	1,009	398	---	611	825	500	1,400	---
938-0279 SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/CDF	G	86	90	3,000 3,000	---	---	497	---	2,000	1,000	1,000	---
938-0280 TECHNOSERVE, INCL (TNS)	G	86	90	3,150 3,150	---	---	430	140	1,026	105	1,117	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				49,401 41,627	17,479	9,851	5,637	7,964	6,996	5,603	7,772	---
GRANTS				49,401 41,627	17,479	9,851	5,637	7,964	6,996	5,603	7,772	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
938-XXX1 WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	87	89	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	365	100	365	---

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

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
938-XX63 JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)	G	87	89	600 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	---
938-XX67 EPISCOPAL CHURCH USA (ECUSA)	G	87	89	450 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	175	---
938-XX73 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET	G	88	90	3,600 3,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,085	---
938-XX76 COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	88	90	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---
938-0202 WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G	84	86	2,072 2,200	1,222	722	950	540	---	700	---	---
938-0205 JS FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)	G	83	85	---	975	865	---	110	---	---	---	---
938-0233 WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)	G	83	85	---	1,370	771	---	567	---	---	---	---
938-0240 JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)	G	84	87	887 888	587	240	300	382	160	100	---	---
938-0262 PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPF)	G	85	87	795 825	220	---	300	254	---	385	---	---
938-0263 COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	85	87	1,300 1,350	400	140	400	475	500	500	---	---
938-0264 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	85	87	2,590 2,700	1,270	157	285	1,228	1,185	900	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	•	L	FY OF	FY OF	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
						OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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	2,635	2,485	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
VITAMIN A													
938-0284		G	86	86	1,800	---	---	1,741	260	---	---	---	---
VITAMIN A					1,800								
938-0502		G	86	86	34	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)					34								
938-0516		G	86	86	25	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---
COOP AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE(CARE)					25								
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,859 1,859	---	---	1,800	260	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					1,859 1,859	---	---	1,800	260	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION													
938-0230		G	81	C	11,118	6,010	3,930	2,708	2,661	2,000	3,200	2,700	---
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)					11,539								
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					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

C=Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.

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

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

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	FY OF PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-		
				OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				77,572 68,088	29,533	16,676	12,280	14,441	11,206	11,488	12,957	---
GRANTS				77,672 68,083	29,533	16,676	12,280	14,441	11,206	11,488	12,957	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				77,572 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				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*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  
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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

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					OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES
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	550	---
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	---	---	---	---

\* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

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02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 89-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
938-0242 PGM INTRO ADAPT CONTRACEPT TECH (PIACT)	G	83	85	---	350	266	---	49	---	---	---	---
938-0249 SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAMSQ)	G	84	86	2,050 2,150	1,550	950	500	700	---	420	---	---
938-0252 PROJECT HOPE	G	84	86	3,002 3,300	---	---	---	---	---	1,771	---	---
938-0267 COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G	85	89	2,850 2,850	---	---	1,485	---	1,000	700	400	---
938-0269 HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G	85	87	1,900 1,950	650	374	600	586	600	800	---	---
938-0270 INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G	85	87	825 825	275	---	275	359	275	300	---	---
938-0273 ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	G	85	87	1,200 1,305	365	34	400	331	400	500	---	---
938-0276 AFRICAN MED/RES FOUNO (AMREF)	G	86	88	600 ---	---	---	200	35	213	---	200	---
938-0282 PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	86	88	3,000 3,000	---	---	400	60	400	---	400	---
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)												
938-XX64 WORLD VISION RELIEF AGENCY (WVRO)	G	87	89	---	---	---	---	---	650	---	750	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	*	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
						OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
938-XX73 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET	G		88	90	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
938-XX82 NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G		88	90	600 600	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---
938-0235 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G		82	85	---	1,351	911	---	440	---	---	---	---
938-0252 PROJECT HOPE	G		84	86	---	2,502	1,331	500	1,233	---	---	---	---
938-0264 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G		85	87	2,580 2,580	---	---	1,390	350	1,290	1,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					4,680 4,680	3,853	2,242	1,890	2,023	1,940	1,000	1,950	---
GRANTS					4,680 4,680	3,853	2,242	1,890	2,023	1,940	1,000	1,950	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL													
938-0500 TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL	G		95	86	---	470	142	---	328	---	---	---	---
938-0503 COOP FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CAR)	G		95	85	2,164 2,340	2,164	---	---	914	---	800	---	---
938-0505 WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)	G		95	85	690 690	690	34	---	211	---	200	---	---
938-0506 HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G		85	85	1,325 1,325	1,325	---	---	439	---	500	---	---
938-0508 ADVENTIST DEV RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)	G		95	85	888 888	888	26	---	408	---	250	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet  
C=Level of effort activity

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FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.

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

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
938-0509 SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	85	85	1,530 1,531	1,530	85	---	494	---	500	---	---
938-0510 PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G	85	85	1,025 1,026	1,025	29	---	582	---	300	---	---
938-0513 MINNESOTA INTO HEALTH VOLUNTEERS (MIHV)	G	85	85	344 419	344	11	---	153	---	150	---	---
938-0514 FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G	85	85	474 474	474	14	---	184	---	150	--	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				8,440 8,693	8,910	341	---	3,713	---	2,350	---	---
GRANTS				8,440 8,693	8,910	341	---	3,713	---	2,350	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
938-0238 OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	1,000	---
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

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 data. 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)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	FY OF PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
				OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	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.  
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF	FY OF	LOP	-THROUGH FY85-	-ACTUAL FY86-	-ESTIMATED FY87-	-PROPOSED FY88-				
	G	INITIAL	FINAL	PLANNED	OBLIG-	OBLIG-	OBLIG-	OBLIG-				
		OBLIG	OBLIG	AUTHD	ATIONS	EXPEN-	EXPEN-	EXPEN-				
					DITURES	DITURES	DITURES	DITURES				
BJR 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	65	---	---	---	---
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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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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CP 88-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
933-0520 ESPERANCA, INC.	G	86		---	---	550	32	---				
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.  
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L	FY OF	FY OF	LOP PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG- EXPEN- ATIONS DITURES				
	G	INITIAL OBLIG	FINAL OBLIG	AUTHD								
BJR 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

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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)

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02/03/87

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / INITIAL G OBLIG	FY OF INITIAL	FY OF FINAL	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
938-XX22 OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	87	89	975 ---	---	---	---	---	250	100	500	---
938-XX73 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET	G	88	90	825 825	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	---
938-0253 OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	84	86	---	630	385	340	383	---	---	---	---
938-0264 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	85	87	1,564 1,535	315	---	974	490	25	300	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,364 2,360	945	385	1,314	873	275	400	750	---
GRANTS				3,364 2,360	945	385	1,314	873	275	400	750	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				31,439 29,685	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
GRANTS				31,439 29,685	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				31,439 29,685	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
GRANTS				31,439 29,685	9,738	1,993	2,064	3,823	703	3,775	2,600	---
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 - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 88-02

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	*	L	FY OF	FY OF	LDP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
						OBLIG	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
			INITIAL	FINAL		OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
			OBLIG	OBLIG		ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST													
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT													
938-0250	G	84	C		3,368	1,152	648	451	702	637	700	900	---
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES					---								
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	G	87	C		3,000	---	---	---	---	750	300	750	---
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)					---								
938-XX85	G	88	C		1,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	335	---
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)					1,005								
938-0177	G	83	C		2,200	2,200	1,350	---	695	---	310	---	---
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)					2,300								
938-0211	G	83	C		---	650	557	---	93	---	---	---	---
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)					---								
938-0241	G	83	C		---	350	253	---	97	---	---	---	---
CENTER EDUC DEV POP ACTIVITIES (CEDPA)					---								
938-0249	G	84	C		1,350	750	461	600	484	---	389	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)					1,350								
938-0259	G	85	C		500	---	---	---	---	400	500	---	---
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC					500								
938-0267	G	85	C		10,641	2,209	---	215	321	275	500	200	---
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)					2,641								
938-0268	G	85	C		2,005	335	---	335	365	335	300	---	---
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)					1,005								

\*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)

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CP 98-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* 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
938-0278 YMCA OF THE USA	G	86	88	1,875 2,125	---	---	625	80	625	350	625	---
938-0279 SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/CFD	G	86	90	5,500 5,500	---	---	1,594	---	---	600	500	---
938-0280 TECHNOSERVE, INCL (TNS)	G	86	90	3,000 3,000	---	---	570	---	124	600	104	---
938-0283 ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G	86	88	600 600	---	---	200	30	201	150	200	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				31,676 20,026	6,494	2,621	4,139	2,665	2,710	4,499	2,714	---
GRANTS				31,676 20,026	6,494	2,621	4,139	2,665	2,710	4,499	2,714	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
938-XX67 EPISCOPAL CHURCH USA (ECUSA)	G	87	89	450 ---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---
938-XX73 PARTICIPATING AGENCIES COOPERATING TOGET	G	88	90	1,615 1,615	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	---
938-0212 TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G	83	35	---	749	561	25	213	---	---	---	---
938-0235 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	82	35	---	8,768	7,127	---	1,214	---	---	---	---
938-0254 EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE USA (ECUSA)	G	84	87	500 500	325	155	175	185	175	100	---	---
938-0255 FUND FOR MULTNATL MGT EDUCATION (FMME)	G	84	84	---	250	180	---	60	---	---	---	---

\*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)

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02/03/87

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-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-	OBLIG-	EXPEN-
					ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES	ATIONS	DITURES
938-0256 NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G	84	86	---	200	190	100	31	---	---	---	---
938-0263 COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	85	87	1,950 900	350	---	300	350	200	5	---	---
938-0264 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	85	87	1,331 930	915	---	116	915	---	15	---	---
938-0271 NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G	86		---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---
938-0272 VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G	85	86	3,850 1,800	600	100	550	587	500	400	500	---
938-0281 SALESIAN SOCIETY, INC.	G	85	88	450 450	---	---	150	---	150	---	150	---
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												
932-0106 OCEAN FREIGHT	G	46	82	---	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
933-0238 OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G	83	C	40,689 ---	22,089	---	5,750	---	500	8,000	2,500	---
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  
C Level of effort activity

226

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

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L G	FY OF OBLIG	FY OF OBLIG	LDP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM POLICY AND EVALUATION 938-0800	S	82	C	---	1,585	1,169	486	570	500	600	500	---
FVA 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 26,221	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
GRANTS				85,279 26,221	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				85,279 26,221	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
GRANTS				85,279 26,221	170,335	130,159	12,267	7,492	5,372	14,419	7,429	---
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.

Centrally funded  
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

938-0706 Linking Dairy Products with Developments - To provide funds for development projects, worldwide, of private entities and cooperatives utilizing surplus dairy products from CCC inventories.

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

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

938-0279 Save the Children Federation (SCF) - To improve the effectiveness of SCF's community development programming, in three areas of basic need: food production and income generation and community infrastructure and services. The program includes local SCF staff development, project funding, and planning and evaluation assistance in 219 countries.

938-xx26 Winrock International (WI) - To create an on-farm seed production capability in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa through cooperation among U.S. universities, U.S. PVOs and the Peace Corps.

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

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

938-xx64 World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) - To establish an on-going institutional capability within WVRO's Africa field program, management structure to plan, implement and manage effective water supply and sanitation development programs.

938-0230 Heifer Project International (HPI) - To support agricultural/livestock development projects including the local purchase of livestock, physical facilities, equipment and supplies and the promotion of personnel and information exchange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-0282 Project Concern International (PCI) - To continue and expand support of low-cost, community-based health services systems through training of community health workers and to assist local organizations to design and initiate health care programs.

938-xx23 Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO) - (a) To strengthen the strategies management capabilities of the Salvation Army's organizations in 16 countries, assisting local leaders to utilize scarce program and human resources to achieve maximum development impact.

938-0276 African Medical & Research Foundation (AMREF) - To improve the health of rural people in four African countries lacking access to basic health services. The outreach of existing mobile health units will be expanded through correspondent courses, workshops and publications targeted on local, district and regional health teams.

938-xx66 People-To-People Health Foundation, Project HOPE - To strengthen the health infrastructure which supports and complements child survival and primary health care activities.

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

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

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

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

Child Survival - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

938-0500 Child Survival Fund - To provide the resources through PVOs to address the special health needs of children and mothers by fostering the use of ORT, providing immunizations and promoting improved weaning practices, growth monitoring and birth-spacing that greatly enhance child survival prospects in poor countries.

Education and Human Resources - Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation

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

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

938-0244 Opportunities for Industrialization Centers International (OICI) - To establish and strengthen local OIC institutions in seven countries in sub-Sahara Africa and improve vocational, agricultural and business skills training programs undertaken by these affiliates.

938-0280 Technoserve, Inc. (TNS) - To provide technical, managerial and financial assistance to individuals and groups to establish and strengthen community-based agricultural enterprises.

938-0283 Accion International (AITEC) - To develop the capabilities of local organizations in Latin American countries to plan and execute employment, income generating and management programs for micro-business enterprises in urban and rural settings.

938-0278 Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) - To support the U.S. YMCA's international development program of assistance to LDC YMCA's to strengthen local institutional capacity and support community projects, primarily in education and vocational training.

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

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

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

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

*Howard A. Minners, M.D.*

HOWARD A. MINNERS  
*Science Advisor*

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimated	FY 1988 Request
10.3	9.662	9.662 <u>1/</u>

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 government 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 fertilizer 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 influences 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 controlling 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 effectiveness 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
4.8	5.0 <u>1/</u>	5.0

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 grow 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.

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

PAGE 1  
02/03/87

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-		-ACTUAL FY86-		-ESTIMATED FY87-		-PROPOSED FY88-	
					OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR												
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
935-5538 APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I	G	81	88	36,000 36,000	25,209	16,677	4,316	---	4,000	9,500	4,000	5,300
935-5542 INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	G	81	C	36,402 36,402	23,957	14,701	5,714	2,728	5,362	5,500	5,362	5,100
935-5543 STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY	G	81	C	2,803 2,803	2,288	1,892	295	178	300	325	300	350
936-5544 IS/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH	G	85	C	19,000 19,000	2,000	56	4,785	555	5,000	2,500	5,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				94,205 94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
GRANTS				94,205 94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				94,205 94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
GRANTS				94,205 94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				94,205 94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
GRANTS				94,205 94,205	53,454	33,326	15,110	3,461	14,662	17,825	14,662	13,250
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 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.