AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

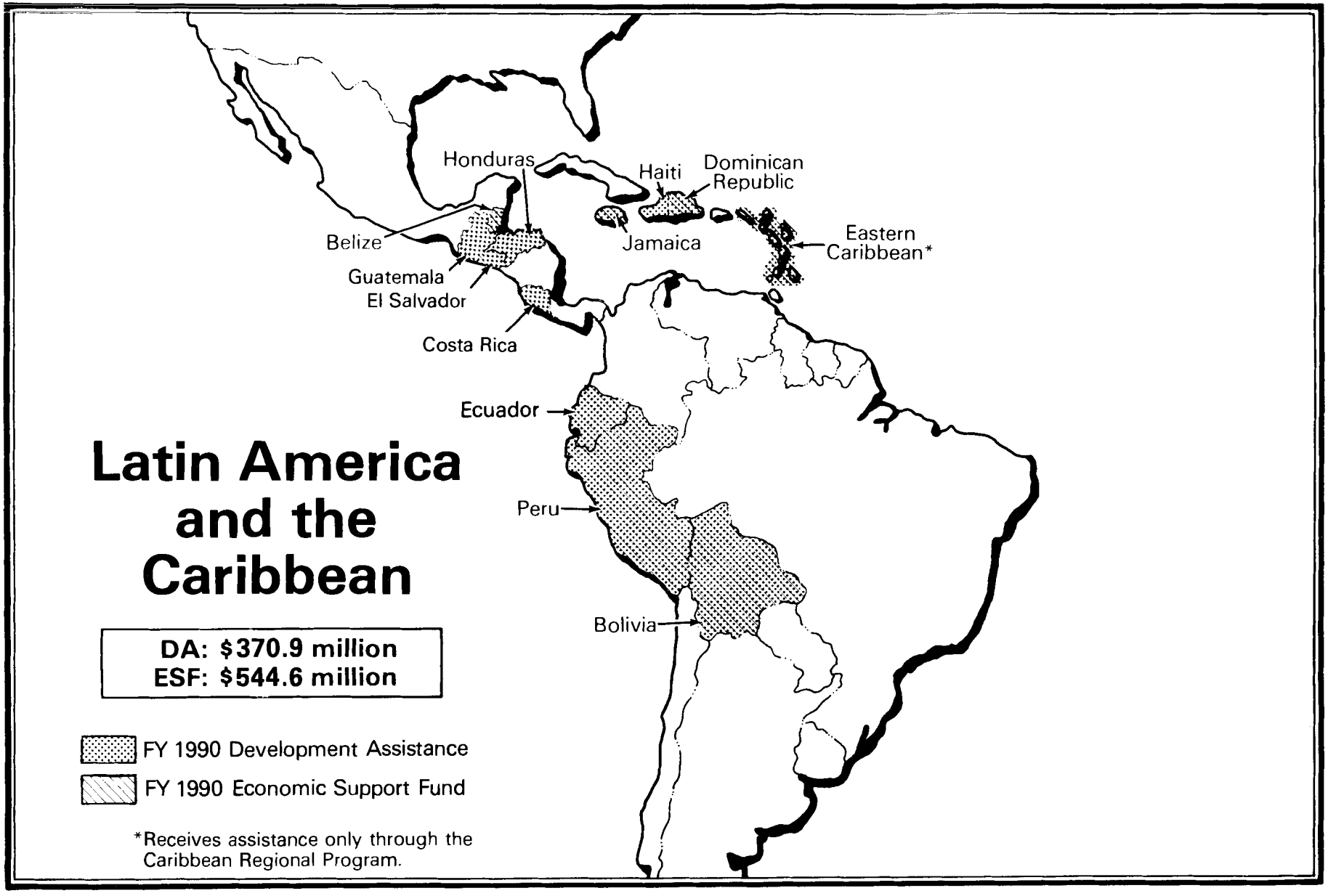
Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1990
ANNEX III

Latin America and the Caribbean

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Responsible Officer

FREDERICK W. SCHIECK
Assistant Administrator (Acting)
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean


Honduras
Haiti
Dominican Republic
Belize
Jamaica
Eastern Caribbean*
Guatemala
El Salvador
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Peru
Bolivia
Latin America and the Caribbean
DA: $370.9 million
ESF: $544.6 million
FY 1990 Development Assistance
FY 1990 Economic Support Fund
*Receives assistance only through the Caribbean Regional Program.

Annex III

Annex III presents to the Congress all Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1990.

The Presentation begins with a region-wide summary table which provides a breakout by country and appropriation account of the funding requirements for the Latin American and Caribbean countries from FY 1987 to FY 1990. Programs are grouped by subregion (Central America, the Caribbean, and South America), and subtotals are shown for each subregion. There is also a table of economic and social data for countries that receive A.I.D. assistance.

The Overview of Latin America and Caribbean which follows provides a regional summary of the Agency's programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. This is followed by sections of Central America, the Caribbean, and South America which contain tables for each subregion, and country narratives describing the total A.I.D. program, including FY 1990. There is a separate section which describes the Latin America and Caribbean Regional program. Each narrative is followed by planned project summary sheets which present in detail the proposed new projects for FY 1990. Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from the centrally funded programs described in the Main Volume.

Annex III concludes with tables on terminating programs.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary of Program by Country and Appropriation..... 1

Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary)..... 9

Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean..... 17

CENTRAL AMERICA..... 37

Belize..... 39
Costa Rica..... 51
El Salvador..... 65
Guatemala..... 83
Honduras..... 101
Regional Office of Central America (ROCAP)..... 119
Central American Regional..... 131

THE CARIBBEAN..... 143

Dominican Republic..... 145
Haiti..... 161
Jamaica..... 175
Caribbean Regional..... 193

SOUTH AMERICA..... 209

Bolivia..... 211
Ecuador..... 227
Peru..... 243

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL..... 257

Special FY 1989 Programs..... 271

Colombia..... 273
Nicaragua - Endowment for Democracy..... 275

Terminating Programs..... 277

Guyana..... 279
Panama..... 283
Paraguay..... 289
Suriname..... 291
Uruguay..... 295

Explanation of Economic and Social Data..... 299

Acronyms:..... 315

Summary of Programs by Country and Appropriation

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

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FDAP	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	INTERNAT. DISASTER ASSIST.
CENTRAL AMERICA											
BELIZE											
1987	12,690	1,963	64	1,373	725	---	1,870	1,300	7,295	5,395	---
1988	7,400	3,400	20	1,000	530	100	850	1,500	7,400	---	---
1989	7,600	2,795	20	940	702	100	1,743	1,300	7,600	---	---
1990	9,175	3,875	---	800	900	---	500	1,100	7,175	2,000	---
COSTA RICA											
1987	159,570	8,922	230	306	---	---	2,032	5,614	17,104	142,466	---
1988	101,750	7,862	3,750	---	---	---	---	138	11,750	90,000	---
1989	98,500	7,300	900	---	---	---	---	300	8,500	90,000	---
1990	68,000	5,400	1,600	---	---	---	---	4,000	11,000	57,000	---
EL SALVADOR											
1987	413,927	40,345	1,286	12,166	3,932	---	13,452	11,249	82,430	281,497	50,000
1988	265,721	29,287	1,016	17,359	1,625	---	7,023	14,405	70,715	195,006	---
1989	268,992	25,970	2,070	16,920	---	---	4,792	12,613	62,365	206,627	---
1990	247,800	35,200	4,400	5,200	---	---	9,800	13,200	67,800	180,000	---
GUATEMALA											
1987	149,889	11,876	3,758	298	4,144	---	7,994	6,799	34,869	115,020	---
1988	109,807	16,180	5,625	268	2,787	---	590	4,575	30,025	79,782	---
1989	113,524	14,215	3,810	305	1,970	---	5,500	7,200	33,000	80,524	---
1990	122,275	15,175	4,200	300	2,400	---	6,800	6,400	35,275	87,000	---
HONDURAS											
1987	173,457	21,637	2,907	1,109	1,450	---	7,068	7,500	41,671	131,786	---
1988	129,939	23,478	3,045	3,847	4,022	---	5,816	4,731	44,939	85,000	---
1989	123,000	17,105	2,950	1,553	4,465	---	5,500	6,427	38,000	85,000	---
1990	130,200	20,200	2,700	5,200	2,300	---	6,300	6,500	43,200	87,000	---
PANAMA											
1987	8,385	2,481	219	438	---	---	4,486	761	8,385	---	---
1988	1,103	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	103	1,103	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FOAP	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	INTERNAT. DISASTER ASSIST.
ROCAP											
1987	36,527	12,951	---	1,112	50	---	3,048	14,106	31,267	5,260	---
1988	24,785	16,219	---	538	400	---	825	6,803	24,785	---	---
1989	22,000	13,311	---	100	---	---	1,689	6,900	22,000	---	---
1990	24,500	14,100	---	2,900	---	---	500	7,000	24,500	---	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL											
1987	19,949	1,277	1,035	2,028	693	---	11,816	582	17,431	2,518	---
1988	29,485	2,008	788	1,781	450	---	17,131	2,394	24,552	4,933	---
1989	34,145	1,645	1,071	560	335	---	19,610	1,274	24,495	9,650	---
1990	35,250	1,300	1,900	1,500	600	---	17,550	400	23,250	12,000	---
NICARAGUA (NED)											
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA											
1987	974,394	101,452	9,499	18,830	10,994	---	51,766	47,911	240,452	683,942	50,000
1988	669,990	93,434	14,244	24,793	9,814	100	33,235	34,649	215,269	454,721	---
1989	669,761	82,341	10,821	20,378	7,472	100	38,834	36,014	195,960	473,801	---
1990	637,200	95,250	14,800	15,900	6,200	---	41,450	38,600	212,200	425,000	---

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

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FDAP	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	INTERNAT. DISASTER ASSIST.
CARIBBEAN											
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC											
1987	19,637	10,093	1,825	4,355	---	---	2,400	799	19,472	165	---
1988	32,447	7,467	1,476	1,883	500	300	2,496	4,490	13,612	13,835	---
1989	30,550	6,850	630	3,764	642	400	2,310	3,804	18,400	12,150	---
1990	36,355	5,355	500	2,650	---	600	3,600	3,650	16,355	20,000	---
GRENADA											
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HAITI											
1987	74,504	16,079	3,541	5,510	3,000	---	4,640	5,774	38,544	35,960	---
1988	30,872	11,006	2,021	7,150	1,000	200	6,133	3,020	30,530	342	---
1989	24,500	10,650	1,555	1,800	3,165	150	4,780	2,400	24,500	---	---
1990	28,000	10,100	1,100	5,100	4,100	700	2,400	4,500	28,000	---	---
JAMAICA											
1987	42,280	6,935	1,700	250	---	---	3,900	4,570	17,355	24,925	---
1988	19,128	9,739	950	410	---	250	3,633	4,146	19,128	---	---
1989	74,800	26,938	8,648	4,274	1,254	250	3,695	4,741	49,800	25,000	---
1990	41,000	7,550	700	700	---	300	2,500	4,250	16,000	25,000	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL											
1987	51,520	8,201	700	1,200	---	---	7,028	12,616	29,745	21,775	---
1988	32,734	8,261	1,050	1,400	---	300	6,810	13,870	31,691	1,043	---
1989	28,700	7,115	1,350	1,000	---	700	5,435	2,900	18,500	10,200	---
1990	33,250	6,850	900	900	---	800	4,700	4,100	18,250	15,000	---
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN											
1987	187,941	41,308	7,766	11,315	3,000	---	17,968	23,759	105,116	82,825	---
1988	115,181	36,473	5,497	10,843	1,500	1,050	19,072	25,526	99,961	15,220	---
1989	158,550	51,553	12,183	10,838	5,061	1,500	16,220	13,845	111,200	47,350	---
1990	138,605	29,855	3,200	9,350	4,100	2,400	13,200	16,500	78,605	60,000	---

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

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FDAP	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	INTERNAT. DISASTER ASSIST.
SOUTH AMERICA											
BOLIVIA											
1987	27,999	12,150	60	600	3,000	---	1,470	3,219	20,499	7,500	---
1988	37,422	16,682	77	480	4,540	100	1,918	5,805	29,602	7,820	---
1989	47,500	8,265	1,290	402	4,238	100	2,170	5,535	22,000	25,500	---
1990	51,725	9,175	500	1,000	4,700	---	2,400	3,950	21,725	30,000	---
ECUADOR											
1987	36,524	7,357	2,281	1,038	1,000	---	2,795	2,719	17,190	19,334	---
1988	14,142	6,082	1,300	623	46	---	3,073	3,018	14,142	---	---
1989	24,800	5,200	1,040	1,300	2,212	---	3,348	2,700	15,800	9,000	---
1990	24,528	4,528	1,100	1,800	3,300	---	2,900	1,900	15,528	9,000	---
PARAGUAY											
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PERU											
1987	19,638	5,256	2,000	1,299	2,500	---	1,150	2,045	14,250	5,333	55
1988	27,916	15,410	1,600	701	5,331	100	2,600	1,507	27,249	500	167
1989	16,500	3,852	2,061	507	3,490	100	3,090	1,400	14,500	2,000	---
1990	19,155	3,375	2,300	300	4,500	100	2,713	867	14,155	5,000	---
URUGUAY											
1987	12,152	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,152	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COLOMBIA											
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FOAP	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	INTERNAT. DISASTER ASSIST.
SUBTOTAL SOUTH AMERICA											
1987	96,313	24,763	4,341	2,937	6,500	---	5,415	7,983	51,939	44,319	55
1988	79,480	38,174	2,977	1,804	9,917	200	7,591	10,330	70,993	8,320	167
1989	93,800	17,317	4,391	2,209	9,940	200	8,608	9,635	52,300	41,500	---
1990	95,408	17,078	3,900	3,100	12,500	100	8,013	6,717	51,408	44,000	---

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

CP-90

REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FDAP	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	INTERNAT. DISASTER ASSIST.
LAC REGIONAL											
LAC REGIONAL											
1987	38,128	4,508	3,032	2,558	3,500	---	13,259	3,897	30,754	7,374	---
1988	36,198	2,545	1,374	1,921	4,000	650	13,602	5,608	29,700	6,498	---
1989	39,564	2,025	1,218	2,449	2,880	700	13,895	6,205	29,372	10,192	---
1990	44,300	2,450	1,100	2,150	3,200	500	13,150	6,150	28,700	15,600	---
SUBTOTAL LAC REGIONAL											
1987	38,128	4,508	3,032	2,558	3,500	---	13,259	3,897	30,754	7,374	---
1988	36,198	2,545	1,374	1,921	4,000	650	13,602	5,608	29,700	6,498	---
1989	39,564	2,025	1,218	2,449	2,880	700	13,895	6,205	29,372	10,192	---
1990	44,300	2,450	1,100	2,150	3,200	500	13,150	6,150	28,700	15,600	---
GRAND TOTAL											
1987	1,296,776	172,031	24,638	35,640	23,994	---	88,408	83,550	428,261	818,460	50,055
1988	900,849	175,626	24,092	39,361	25,231	2,000	73,500	76,113	415,923 1/	484,759 2/	167
1989	961,675	153,236	28,613	35,874	25,353	2,500	77,557	65,699	388,832	572,843 3/	---
1990	915,513	144,633	23,000	30,500	26,000	3,000	75,813	67,967	370,913	544,600	---

1/ Above total includes $48,171,305 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1988.

2/ Above total includes $2,691,611 of prior-year deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1988.

3/ Above total includes $26,143,000 FY 1988 carryover.

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Economic and Social Data (Regional Summary)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BELIZE		172 (88)	2.1% (88)	69 (88)	. .	68% (84)	36 (88)	. .	. .	162 (84)	7 (85)
		143 (78)	1.7% (78)	. .	. .	. .	48 (76)	. .	. .	155 (78)	6 (78)
BOLIVIA		6,448 (88)	2.2% (88)	54 (88)	2,002 (81)	43% (83)	125 (88)	84% (85)	48% (85)	20 (84)	6 (85)
		5,157 (78)	2.2% (78)	. .	. .	. .	148 (76)	. .	. .	17 (78)	5 (78)
COSTA RICA		2,888 (88)	2.7% (88)	76 (88)	1,438 (79)	88% (83)	16 (88)	94% (85)	54% (85)	87 (84)	49 (85)
		2,198 (78)	3.9% (78)	. .	. .	. .	38 (76)	. .	. .	87 (78)	42 (78)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		7,137 (88)	2.5% (88)	62 (88)	1,401 (81)	62% (83)	68 (88)	78% (85)	51% (85)	176 (84)	132 (85)
		5,523 (78)	2.8% (78)	. .	. .	. .	93 (76)	. .	. .	157 (78)	112 (78)
ECUADOR		10,232 (88)	2.7% (88)	65 (88)	. .	59% (83)	64 (88)	85% (85)	49% (85)	126 (84)	33 (85)
		7,671 (78)	2.9% (78)	. .	. .	. .	86 (76)	. .	. .	128 (78)	27 (78)
EL SALVADOR		5,389 (88)	2.4% (88)	59 (88)	2,555 (81)	51% (87)	86 (88)	75% (85)	49% (85)	353 (84)	228 (85)
		4,480 (78)	2.7% (78)	. .	. .	. .	95 (76)	. .	. .	339 (78)	208 (78)
GUATEMALA		8,831 (88)	2.5% (88)	60 (88)	8,221 (79)	51% (83)	79 (88)	63% (85)	48% (85)	246 (84)	73 (85)
		6,681 (78)	3.3% (78)	. .	. .	. .	83 (76)	. .	. .	229 (78)	60 (78)
GUYANA		766 (88)	0.0% (88)	66 (88)	. .	80% (83)	43 (88)	97% (85)	53% (85)	45 (84)	4 (85)
		756 (78)	-0.3% (78)	. .	. .	. .	60 (76)	. .	. .	46 (78)	3 (78)
HAITI		6,296 (88)	1.7% (88)	55 (88)	9,195 (81)	33% (83)	101 (88)	40% (85)	50% (85)	416 (84)	213 (85)
		5,296 (78)	1.7% (78)	. .	. .	. .	117 (76)	. .	. .	374 (78)	188 (78)
HONDURAS		4,972 (88)	3.2% (88)	65 (88)	3,098 (81)	50% (84)	66 (88)	60% (85)	49% (85)	82 (84)	39 (85)
		3,520 (78)	3.6% (78)	. .	. .	. .	98 (76)	. .	. .	66 (78)	30 (78)
JAMAICA		2,458 (88)	1.1% (88)	76 (88)	2,831 (81)	73% (83)	18 (88)	67% (81)	51% (85)	487 (84)	212 (85)
		2,179 (78)	1.0% (78)	. .	. .	. .	37 (76)	. .	. .	443 (78)	193 (78)
PANAMA		2,324 (88)	2.1% (88)	73 (88)	1,009 (81)	62% (83)	24 (88)	89% (85)	50% (85)	123 (84)	28 (85)
		1,873 (78)	2.4% (78)	. .	. .	. .	47 (76)	. .	. .	110 (78)	24 (78)
PERU		21,269 (88)	2.5% (88)	61 (88)	1,444 (79)	63% (84)	88 (88)	91% (85)	47% (85)	62 (84)	15 (85)
		16,414 (78)	2.6% (78)	. .	. .	48% (78)	108 (76)	. .	. .	54 (78)	13 (78)
SURINAME		395 (88)	1.6% (88)	68 (88)	. .	89% (83)	41 (88)	. .	45% (85)	479 (84)	2 (85)
		366 (78)	1.4% (78)	. .	. .	. .	44 (76)	. .	. .	524 (78)	2 (78)
URUGUAY		2,976 (88)	0.4% (88)	71 (88)	501 (81)	83% (83)	35 (88)	. .	55% (85)	20 (84)	17 (85)
		2,871 (78)	0.3% (78)	. .	. .	. .	46 (76)	. .	. .	19 (78)	16 (78)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	82,552 *	2.3% #	62 #	3,215 #	58% #	76 #	78% #	49% #	192 @	71 @
	(1978)	65,127 *	2.5% #	. #	. #	48% #	94 #	. #	. #	183 @	62 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), .= MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
		TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	FEMALE LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ARGENTINA		31,533 (88)	1.2% (88)	70 (88)	. .	67% (83)	33 (88)	96% (85)	52% (85)	17 (84)	11 (85)
		27,338 (78)	1.6% (78)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15 (78)	10 (78)
BARBADOS		257 (88)	0.5% (88)	75 (88)	. .	52% (83)	18 (88)	. .	56% (85)	. .	634 (85)
		248 (78)	0.3% (78)	. .	. .	. .	29 (76)	. .	. .	. .	620 (78)
BRAZIL		150,685 (88)	2.4% (88)	67 (88)	1,300 (81)	75% (83)	60 (88)	79% (85)	53% (85)	55 (84)	16 (85)
		117,006 (78)	2.5% (78)	. .	. .	. .	82 (76)	. .	. .	51 (78)	14 (78)
CHILE		12,638 (88)	1.5% (88)	71 (88)	1,925 (79)	85% (83)	19 (88)	. .	52% (85)	68 (84)	16 (85)
		10,760 (78)	1.5% (78)	. .	. .	. .	59 (76)	. .	. .	62 (78)	14 (78)
COLOMBIA		31,299 (88)	2.1% (88)	65 (88)	. .	91% (83)	55 (88)	89% (85)	50% (85)	78 (84)	25 (85)
		25,524 (78)	1.7% (78)	. .	. .	. .	72 (76)	. .	. .	70 (78)	22 (78)
GRENADA		84 (88)	-0.3% (88)	72 (88)	. .	85% (83)	47 (88)	. .	. .	471 (84)	320 (85)
		93 (78)	-1.9% (78)	. .	. .	. .	28 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MEXICO		83,528 (88)	2.0% (88)	70 (88)	1,215 (81)	74% (83)	44 (88)	92% (85)	48% (85)	77 (84)	40 (85)
		66,640 (78)	2.6% (78)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 (78)	34 (78)
NICARAGUA		3,407 (88)	2.6% (88)	62 (88)	2,227 (81)	56% (83)	67 (88)	. .	47% (85)	49 (84)	25 (85)
		2,602 (78)	2.0% (78)	. .	. .	. .	102 (76)	. .	. .	44 (78)	20 (78)
PARAGUAY		4,386 (88)	3.1% (88)	69 (88)	1,752 (81)	25% (83)	50 (88)	91% (85)	53% (85)	20 (84)	9 (85)
		3,157 (78)	3.3% (78)	. .	. .	. .	58 (76)	. .	. .	17 (78)	7 (78)
VENEZUELA		18,776 (88)	2.6% (88)	69 (88)	1,002 (81)	83% (83)	39 (88)	88% (85)	49% (85)	80 (84)	19 (85)
		14,071 (78)	3.5% (78)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 (78)	15 (78)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	336,592 *	2.2% #	68 #	1,301 #	75% #	50 #	86% #	51% #	102 @	111 @
	(1978)	267,437 *	2.4% #	. #	. #	. #	79 #	. #	. #	49 @	84 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	419,144 *	2.2% #	67 #	1,696 #	72% #	55 #	84% #	51% #	158 @	87 @
	(1978)	332,564 *	2.4% #	. #	. #	48% #	83 #	. #	. #	137 @	70 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT				FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING				TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO		US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
BELIZE	1,170 (86)	. .	. .	8.9% (86)		16.4 (87)	7.49% (87)	6.08% (86)	. .
	920 (78)	. .	. .	. .		0.6 (78)	. .	. .	. .
BOLIVIA	540 (86)	. .	. .	23.6% (86)		79.2 (87)	1.91% (87)	2.66% (86)	7.2% (86)
	430 (78)	. .	. .	51.1% (78)		54.0 (78)	. .	. .	. .
COSTA RICA	1,420 (86)	. .	. .	26.3% (86)		183.0 (87)	4.26% (87)	3.22% (86)	4.9% (86)
	1,530 (78)	. .	. .	23.2% (78)		9.0 (78)	. .	. .	. .
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	710 (86)	. .	. .	27.9% (86)		41.0 (87)	0.83% (87)	0.56% (86)	2.1% (86)
	810 (78)	. .	. .	10.3% (78)		6.9 (78)	. .	. .	. .
ECUADOR	1,160 (86)	. .	. .	32.3% (86)		50.1 (87)	0.48% (87)	0.47% (86)	1.4% (86)
	930 (78)	. .	. .	11.9% (78)		16.3 (78)	. .	. .	. .
EL SALVADOR	820 (86)	. .	. .	19.0% (87)		574.4 (87)	13.61% (87)	7.08% (86)	9.2% (86)
	700 (78)	. .	. .	3.1% (78)		11.0 (78)	. .	. .	. .
GUATEMALA	930 (86)	. .	. .	23.3% (86)		193.2 (87)	2.83% (87)	1.18% (86)	1.9% (86)
	910 (78)	. .	. .	1.9% (78)		10.7 (78)	. .	. .	. .
GUYANA	500 (86)	258.0% (80)	370.4% (80)	9.5% (85)		6.5 (87)	2.10% (87)	0.97% (86)	. .
	610 (78)	131.9% (78)	212.1% (78)	15.8% (78)		26.8 (78)	. .	. .	. .
HAITI	330 (86)	47.1% (85)	537.5% (85)	6.1% (86)		102.4 (87)	4.61% (87)	3.94% (86)	8.2% (86)
	200 (78)	. .	. .	8.7% (78)		28.3 (78)	. .	. .	. .
HONDURAS	740 (86)	. .	. .	30.4% (86)		259.0 (87)	7.14% (87)	5.13% (86)	8.5% (86)
	520 (78)	. .	. .	8.4% (78)		20.3 (78)	. .	. .	. .
JAMAICA	880 (86)	104.4% (82)	445.6% (82)	31.7% (86)		93.2 (87)	4.13% (87)	5.02% (86)	8.5% (86)
	1,460 (78)	. .	. .	17.3% (78)		23.3 (78)	. .	. .	. .
PANAMA	2,330 (86)	57.6% (79)	513.2% (79)	7.6% (86)		15.7 (87)	0.31% (87)	0.37% (86)	1.0% (86)
	1,290 (78)	. .	. .	32.4% (78)		23.7 (78)	. .	. .	. .
PERU	1,130 (86)	. .	. .	14.4% (86)		63.8 (87)	0.21% (87)	0.39% (86)	1.1% (86)
	820 (78)	. .	. .	31.2% (78)		63.7 (78)	. .	. .	. .
SURINAME	2,510 (86)	48.7% (84)	132.0% (84)	. .		0.0 (86)	. .	. .	. .
	2,110 (78)	. .	. .	. .		. .	. .	. .	. .
URUGUAY	1,870 (86)	29.9% (86)	. .	23.6% (86)		13.0 (87)	0.20% (87)	0.19% (86)	0.4% (86)
	1,650 (78)	17.6% (78)	. .	45.9% (78)		0.2 (78)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY (MRY)	989 #	65.2% &	348.3% &	20.0% &		1690.8 *	3.00% &	2.24% &	3.4% &
(1978)	836 #	48.5% &	212.1% &	22.3% &		294.6 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

			DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
			GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
		GNP PER CAPITA $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
ARGENTINA		2,350 (86)	. .	. .	50.4% (86)	2.4 (87)	0.00% (87)	. .	0.1% (86)
		1,580 (78)	. .	. .	27.0% (78)	. .	. .	. .	. .
BARBADOS		5,140 (86)	35.3% (85)	123.8% (85)	7.5% (86)	0.1 (85)	0.01% (85)	. .	. .
		2,250 (78)	33.5% (78)	142.9% (78)	2.4% (78)	0.6 (78)	. .	. .	. .
BRAZIL		1,810 (86)	8.9% (84)	413.5% (85)	33.2% (86)	5.4 (87)	0.00% (87)	0.00% (86)	0.1% (86)
		1,660 (78)	. .	. .	31.0% (78)	2.0 (78)	. .	. .	. .
CHILE		1,320 (86)	127.7% (82)	. .	30.8% (86)	1.1 (87)	0.01% (87)	-0.24% (86)	. .
		1,330 (78)	. .	. .	41.0% (78)	7.0 (78)	. .	. .	. .
COLOMBIA		1,230 (86)	. .	. .	27.6% (86)	17.0 (87)	0.05% (87)	-0.09% (86)	0.2% (86)
		860 (78)	. .	. .	9.5% (78)	59.5 (78)	. .	. .	. .
GRENADA		. .	. .	. .	9.1% (86)	0.1 (87)	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	3.3% (78)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MEXICO		1,850 (86)	24.4% (79)	355.5% (79)	36.8% (86)	17.7 (87)	0.01% (87)	0.04% (86)	0.2% (86)
		1,550 (78)	25.2% (78)	424.3% (78)	55.3% (78)	20.6 (78)	. .	. .	. .
NICARAGUA		790 (86)	31.6% (78)	95.2% (78)	12.9% (86)	0.1 (84)	. .	. .	5.6% (86)
		730 (78)	. .	. .	13.3% (78)	14.4 (78)	. .	. .	. .
PARAGUAY		820 (86)	. .	. .	19.2% (86)	3.3 (87)	0.08% (87)	-0.03% (86)	1.9% (86)
		830 (78)	. .	. .	7.3% (78)	4.1 (78)	. .	. .	. .
VENEZUELA		2,930 (86)	22.0% (85)	104.6% (85)	28.5% (86)	0.2 (87)	0.00% (87)	. .	. .
		2,800 (78)	19.3% (78)	82.3% (78)	6.9% (78)	0.1 (78)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,840 #	36.2% &	193.6% &	25.7% &	47.4 *	0.01% &	-0.05% &	0.8% &
	(1978)	1,576 #	25.5% &	183.3% &	20.8% &	108.3 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	1,672 #	47.1% &	246.8% &	23.2% &	1738.3 *	1.37% &	1.62% &	2.4% &
	(1978)	1,431 #	31.4% &	185.7% &	21.5% &	403.0 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BELIZE	2.2% (86)	. .	1.6% (86)		-15 (86)	6.5% (80)	1.6% (85)	26 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-15 (78)	4.0% (78)	0.7% (78)	.
BOLIVIA	-0.4% (86)	-3.0% (86)	683.7% (86)	40.4% (84)	89 (85)	88.5% (84)	1.7% (84)	-488 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	17.1% (78)	. .	15.0% (78)	2.0% (78)	-330 (78)
COSTA RICA	1.6% (86)	1.3% (86)	32.3% (86)	. .	-145 (87)	8.4% (83)	0.6% (86)	-163 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-274 (78)	. .	0.7% (78)	-363 (78)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2.5% (86)	1.1% (86)	15.9% (86)	. .	-215 (86)	13.2% (85)	1.1% (85)	-119 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-326 (78)	9.2% (78)	1.8% (78)	-312 (78)
ECUADOR	3.5% (86)	1.8% (86)	29.5% (86)	. .	-694 (87)	. .	. .	-1,188 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-431 (78)	. .	. .	-703 (78)
EL SALVADOR	-0.2% (86)	-1.0% (86)	14.9% (86)	14.7% (86)	-300 (87)	. .	. .	-29 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	15.7% (78)	-285 (78)	. .	. .	-286 (78)
GUATEMALA	1.4% (86)	-1.2% (86)	11.3% (86)	. .	129 (86)	26.7% (83)	1.2% (79)	-466 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-351 (78)	9.7% (78)	1.2% (78)	-265 (78)
GUYANA	-2.0% (86)	.	10.2% (86)	72.6% (81)	-123 (86)	40.5% (81)	7.3% (85)	-97 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	44.0% (78)	0 (78)	24.1% (78)	3.5% (78)	-30 (78)
HAITI	0.6% (86)	-0.7% (86)	7.7% (86)	21.5% (87)	-193 (87)	. .	. .	-32 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	22.4% (78)	-97 (78)	. .	. .	-46 (78)
HONDURAS	0.3% (86)	0.6% (86)	5.2% (86)	23.2% (86)	-94 (86)	. .	2.2% (79)	-183 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	15.9% (78)	-95 (78)	. .	2.3% (78)	-157 (78)
JAMAICA	-1.4% (86)	. .	19.8% (86)	41.7% (86)	-6 (86)	30.1% (81)	. .	-97 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	39.8% (78)	35 (78)	31.3% (78)	. .	-50 (78)
PANAMA	2.4% (86)	2.6% (86)	3.3% (86)	20.8% (85)	173 (86)	10.0% (85)	. .	455 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	22.3% (78)	-114 (78)	21.1% (78)	. .	-208 (78)
PERU	0.1% (86)	-0.4% (86)	100.1% (86)	21.1% (85)	986 (85)	. .	. .	-1,017 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	351 (78)	. .	. .	-198 (78)
SURINAME	3.7% (86)	. .	0.5% (86)	44.6% (84)	4 (86)	47.2% (86)	2.3% (86)	76 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	37.9% (78)	-19 (78)	. .	. .	28 (78)
URUGUAY	1.4% (86)	-2.6% (86)	50.4% (86)	. .	153 (87)	2.8% (86)	2.3% (86)	-124 (87)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-126 (78)	3.9% (78)	2.3% (78)	-127 (78)
SUMMARY (MRY)	1.0% @	-0.1% @	65.8% @	32.2% &	21 &	23.0% &	2.0% &	-164 &
(1978)	. % @	. % @	. % @	30.7% &	-120 &	14.9% &	1.6% &	-201 &

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY90
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ARGENTINA		0.2% (86)	-0.8% (86)	326.2% (86)	. .	3,169 (83)	45.0% (83)	1.2% (85)	-4,276 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	2,050 (78)	16.7% (78)	2.4% (78)	1,870 (78)
BARBADOS		2.4% (86)	. .	7.0% (86)	. .	84 (86)	8.7% (85)	1.0% (85)	-5 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-57 (78)	. .	0.2% (78)	-31 (78)
BRAZIL		4.3% (86)	2.7% (86)	157.1% (86)	9.2% (84)	7,055 (86)	29.6% (85)	0.8% (84)	-4,390 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	9.3% (78)	-2,389 (78)	. .	0.9% (78)	-7,031 (78)
CHILE		-0.2% (86)	. .	20.2% (86)	. .	642 (86)	3.3% (86)	3.2% (86)	-811 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-515 (78)	0.3% (78)	4.1% (78)	-1,088 (78)
COLOMBIA		2.8% (86)	2.4% (86)	22.6% (86)	. .	2,426 (87)	-5.9% (78)	1.0% (84)	255 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	658 (78)	. .	. .	258 (78)
GRENADA		. .	. .	5.0% (86)	. .	-35 (87)	. .	. .	-10 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-8 (78)	. .	. .	0 (78)
MEXICO		2.6% (86)	0.4% (86)	63.7% (86)	. .	13,863 (84)	33.7% (85)	0.7% (85)	3,904 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-584 (78)	16.2% (78)	0.5% (78)	-3,163 (78)
NICARAGUA		-2.2% (86)	0.2% (86)	56.5% (86)	69.1% (83)	2,189 (87)	28.1% (86)	3.3% (80)	-693 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	18.5% (78)	67 (78)	30.7% (78)	3.2% (78)	-25 (78)
PARAGUAY		3.6% (86)	1.1% (86)	19.0% (86)	. .	-348 (87)	-18.3% (86)	1.0% (86)	-359 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-95 (78)	-8.1% (78)	1.3% (78)	-113 (78)
VENEZUELA		0.4% (86)	-0.9% (86)	8.7% (86)	. .	393 (87)	-10.1% (85)	1.0% (85)	-317 (87)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-5,165 (78)	13.8% (78)	1.6% (78)	-5,735 (78)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.5% @	0.7% @	68.6% @	27.4% &	2,891 &	13.2% &	1.2% &	-731 &
	(1978)	. % @	. % @	. % @	12.1% &	-1,205 &	12.1% &	1.6% &	-2,287 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	1.2% @	0.2% @	66.9% @	31.2% &	1,504 &	17.2% &	1.5% &	-457 &
	(1978)	. % @	. % @	. % @	26.1% &	-646 &	13.4% &	1.6% &	-1,230 &

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OVERVIEW OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

®. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
Development Assistance	415,923 1/	388,832	370,913
Loan	42,285		
Grant	373,638	388,832	370,913
Economic Support Fund	484,759 2/	572,843 3/	544,600
Loan			
Grant	484,759	572,843	544,600
Other*	167		
TOTALS	900,849	961,675	915,513
P.L. 480**	241,165	242,024	231,286
Title I	167,000	176,000	164,000
Title II	74,165	66,024	67,286
TOTALS	1,142,014	1,203,699	1,146,799

*International Disaster Assistance
**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Tables for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/Includes 48,171 in reobligations of prior year funds.
2/Includes 2,692 in reobligations of prior year funds.
3/Includes 26,143 in FY 1988 Carryover.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Regional Profile

Most A.I.D.-assisted countries in the Western Hemisphere -- with the coordinated support of A.I.D. and the international financial institutions -- achieved encouraging economic growth in 1988 and made progress in economic reforms needed to support sustainable, broad-based growth into the 1990s. Their gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates, with few exceptions, exceeded the 1988 average for the entire region, estimated at 0.6%. During the 1984-88 period, all but three A.I.D.-assisted countries were in the moderate growth range (1.5%-4.5%) or higher. Their economies became more market-oriented by conscious choice, with greater scope for private sector activity and for export growth and diversification. Steps to privatize inefficient public enterprises and improve financial management aided the growth process. A.I.D.-supported investment programs in agriculture, education, and health contributed directly to broad-based participation in that growth. Most countries made progress toward democracy in 1988, but Haiti and Panama were notable exceptions.

Progress toward economic recovery and sustained growth has begun to impact tangibly on employment and job creation. In Jamaica and Costa Rica, total employment has jumped by more than 12% over the past two years, led by rapid job creation in export industries. Women have particularly benefitted from these new jobs. Due both to income growth and more effective government programs in the social sectors, social indicators also show significant improvements. Infant mortality has declined, primary school enrollments have risen, and access to modern family planning techniques has expanded.

Given the generally improved macroeconomic frameworks in place, A.I.D. is giving greater emphasis to sectoral policy and institutional reforms. This sectoral targeting is aimed at supporting both more rapid, sustainable growth and broader participation in the benefits of that growth.

Encouraging progress continues to be made in Central America, where the United States has critical security interests, and where A.I.D. is heavily engaged. GDP growth was 3.3% for the second year in a row, and per capita incomes are thus rising. Improvements in social indicators are also evident: since the early 1980s infant mortality has fallen by 5 points per thousand live births, primary school enrollment rates are up by 5 percentage points, and family planning acceptance rates have risen from 39% of women in union to nearly 50%.

In the Caribbean, Hurricane Gilbert dealt a severe blow to what had become a strong economic recovery in Jamaica, although we expect that country to bounce back soon on the strength of its good economic policies. The Dominican Republic, which grew by an unsustainable 8.1% in 1987 because of fiscal expansion, had much slower growth in 1988. Accelerating inflation, exchange-rate instability, and growing debt-service arrears are major problems. The Haitian economy continues to suffer from the destabilizing effects of political turmoil. The Eastern Caribbean countries, by contrast, grew strongly in 1988.

In the Andean region, where narcotics production and trafficking are a major concern to the United States, economic trends have been mixed. In Ecuador the expected strong recovery from the 1987 earthquake was set back by falling petroleum prices and by deteriorating economic policy performance, which the new government is seeking to reverse. In Peru the shortsightedness of the government's heterodox economic model, which produced rapid but unsustainable growth in 1986-87, is now painfully evident. Peru's GDP declined by about 6% in 1988, and price increases, as in Nicaragua, are now in the hyperinflationary range. Bolivia continues to follow the sound economic policies initiated in 1985 and is expected to experience modest economic growth in 1988.

Political events in 1988 had an overall positive impact on regionwide progress toward more democratic government, although there were two major setbacks. Panama's civilian president was ousted in February. Although another civilian was named in his place, more power passed to the military, which resorted to increasingly repressive measures. In Haiti the aborted election of November 29, 1987 was followed by a tainted election in January 1988 which brought into office a nominally civilian government. It was soon replaced by a repressive military regime which in turn was ousted in September by another military regime that appears to offer more hope for movement toward democracy.

On the positive side, Ecuador held free, open elections, and for the second consecutive time the reins of government were transferred peacefully to an opposition political party. Strongly democratic Venezuela held its seventh consecutive free, open presidential election. Free, open legislative and/or local elections were held in El Salvador and Guatemala. Chilean voters demonstrated their desire for a return to democracy with a strong majority of "no" votes in the October plebiscite on the extension of the current regime's dictatorial rule. Finally, Mexico's presidential election in July made clear the strong desire of that country's voters for a more competitive, open political system. On balance, the continuing trend toward democratization is very positive, even though many of the institutions are fragile and in early stages of development.

U.S. Interests and A.I.D.'s Role in Supporting Them

The United States has several major interests in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region; geographic proximity also makes it of key importance to our security. Economically, the region constitutes a major market for our exports. In 1981, at the onset of the economic crisis, the region spent $42 billion on U.S. products, accounting for 18% of our total exports. But as the crisis deepened and foreign exchange availabilities declined, LAC purchases of U.S. goods fell sharply to $26 billion in 1983. This cost the United States an estimated 400,000 jobs in export industries. Although U.S. exports to the region recovered to $35 billion in 1987, and an estimated $43 billion in 1988, they are still well below the 1981 peak after adjusting for inflation. The loss of export opportunities in the region has been an important factor in the persistence of high worldwide trade deficits in the United States.

The United States also has major investments in the region, amounting in 1987 to $42.3 billion, or 59% of all U.S. direct investment in developing

countries. Economic difficulties have lowered returns on this investment. In addition, debt-servicing problems have made U.S. banks reluctant to make new loans anywhere in the hemisphere.

The region is also important to our efforts to limit the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, the operations of international terrorist groups, and the spread of nuclear weapons. Cocaine and crack have had an especially debilitating effect on our society. A.I.D. actively cooperates with the LAC countries in narcotics control efforts through such programs as drug awareness education and area development.

Illegal migration from the region has imposed another significant burden on the United States. Sustained, rapid, and broad-based economic growth in the LAC countries is essential for halting the flow of illegal migrants by providing more opportunities at home.

Our primary goal in the region is broad-based economic growth in order to sustain an environment condusive to stable, democratic governments and to protecting our major security interests. These interests include access to petroleum and other industrial raw materials, and to the unimpeded use of sea lanes adjacent to North America and the Panama Canal. Thus we have strong reasons for seeking to prevent the seizure of power by anti-democratic forces anywhere in the region, and for actively supporting civilian, democratically elected governments, which are now in office in most countries.

A.I.D.'s democratic initiatives program is providing important assistance for strengthening democratic processes. However, the economic problems of the 1980s have seriously threatened the expansion and consolidation of democratic processes. Tolerance for austerity measures is wearing thin. Our interests and those of the LAC countries will be secure only if these countries can achieve faster, sustainable economic growth and their people enjoy broad participation in that growth.

A.I.D.'s economic assistance program seeks to help preserve and strengthen democratic gains by stimulating a strong, private sector-led economic recovery which will accelerate in the 1990s and benefit the entire population. The trade benefits of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) further support U.S. objectives. Successful implementation of these programs, particularly by ensuring broad participation in the benefits of trade and growth, will outweigh the appeal of radical, undemocratic elements, including guerrilla groups seeking to destabilize the governments of a number of countries. An evaluation of our Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs in four Central American and Caribbean countries has shown that A.I.D. has played a major role in supporting and encouraging policy reforms which have helped promote progress toward sustainable economic growth.

Our economic assistance levels in the region will need to remain high in the medium term to ensure the success and sustainability of these recovery programs through the 1990s. As public- and private-sector institutions are strengthened, and economic policies and financial management continue to improve, LAC countries will have greater access to other sources of public and private external capital. This will reduce the need for our

assistance, provided that the industrial countries achieve strong economic growth and resist protectionist pressures that would adversely affect LAC export prospects. The need for our assistance would also diminish if resolution of the region's external debt problems can be achieved.

A.I.D.'s Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for addressing LAC development problems and making the 1990s a decade of strong economic growth focuses on achievement of four broad goals: (1) short-term economic stabilization, (2) basic economic policy reforms leading to rapid, sustained economic growth, (3) a wider sharing of the benefits of growth, and (4) strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. A broad array of assistance instruments -- including ESF, Development Assistance, food aid, and housing guaranties -- supports these goals. Host government-owned local currencies associated with ESF and food aid also contribute significantly.

This strategy for broad-based, sustainable economic growth emphasizes productive employment opportunities for all as well as greater access to health care, education, and other social services. It also stresses the role of the private sector as the main engine of development. At the same time it seeks, through policy dialogue and significant ESF assistance, to promote economic policy reforms and cost-reducing management improvements in the public sector. A.I.D. stresses institution building and training for achieving sustainable development, and strives to apply advances in science and technology to its programs.

A significant portion of A.I.D.'s activities in the LAC region is carried out through private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), both U.S. and local. During FYs 1987-89 LAC obligations for PVO activities averaged $108 million, or about 29% of worldwide A.I.D. funding for PVOs. An evaluation is now under way to examine the different approaches being used to strengthen PVO "umbrella" groups throughout the region.

Women are more fully incorporated into A.I.D.'s development assistance programs as beneficiaries and participants through training, technical assistance, research, and evaluation. A November 1988 Women in Development (WID) workshop held in Guatemala trained 30 A.I.D. staff in the techniques and procedures required to carry out the Agency's WID mandate.

More detailed discussion of our four goals below is followed by a review of progress in each of the three sub-regions where A.I.D. has programs.

1. Stabilization. The economic crisis of the early 1980s made major economic stabilization measures an essential requirement for economic growth and social stability. Reducing fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and bringing inflation under control are necessary for establishing an economic environment conducive to the rapid, sustained, private sector-led growth which the region is capable of achieving in the 1990s. Stabilization policies are often unpopular in the short run, but inaction produces even greater economic hardships and political stress over the long run, with particularly severe effects on the poor.

A.I.D. has strongly encouraged stabilization programs and has supported them with ESF resources to help cushion declines in economic activity and to encourage adoption of growth-stimulating policy reforms. As the LAC countries have implemented stabilization programs -- Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Jamaica are among the most successful cases -- A.I.D. attention and resources are being shifted to meet the other three goals. Greater support for stabilization by the multilateral agencies has also helped reduce the need for an A.I.D. role. In particular cases -- most importantly, El Salvador, where the continuing insurgency has limited the capacity of the government to stabilize its economy -- A.I.D. will need to give attention to stabilization for several more years.

2. Achieving Long-Term Economic Growth. Sustained economic growth into the 1990s and beyond requires a healthy world economy, sound economic and financial management by LAC governments, improved institutional capacity, and development of a better educated and healthier labor force. A.I.D., in cooperation with the international financial institutions, will continue to support policy reforms which reduce price distortions in the economy, transfer economic activity from the public sector to the private sector, otherwise strengthen the private sector, and encourage export expansion and diversification. For the countries of the Caribbean Basin, these reforms will enhance their ability to take advantage of the benefits offered by the CBI. Market-oriented reforms are central to sustainable, productive employment generation which permits broader participation in the benefits of growth.

Cooperation with other donors in promoting sustainable growth has been institutionalized in the Caribbean since 1978 under the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. In Central America, consultative groups, strongly supported by A.I.D., were formed under World Bank leadership during 1988 for Costa Rica and Honduras, and one is planned for Guatemala in March 1989. Japan is becoming a major donor in the region and has entered into several co-financing arrangements with the World Bank. A.I.D. is exploring opportunities for similar types of cooperation with Japan.

The table below shows that eight A.I.D.-assisted countries in the LAC region had moderately positive economic growth rates in the five years from 1984 through 1988. Three were in the low-growth category, while the six Eastern Caribbean countries all had high rates of GDP growth.

Average Annual GDP Growth Rates in the A.I.D.-Assisted LAC Countries for the Five Years, 1984-1988*

	High (Over 4.5%)	Moderate (1.5%-4.5%)	Low (Below 1.5%)
Central America			
Belize		3.5	
Costa Rica		4.1	
El Salvador		1.8	
Guatemala			1.4
Honduras		3.1	
Caribbean			
Dominican Republic		2.4	
Haiti			0.4
Jamaica		1.5	
Antigua & Barbuda	7.5		
Dominica	4.6		
Grenada	5.1		
St. Kitts-Nevis	5.7		
St. Lucia	8.7		
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	4.6		
South America			
Bolivia			0.3
Ecuador		3.0	
Peru		3.2	

*During the 1981-83 period average GDP growth rates were negative in seven of these countries and were in the moderate range only in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the six Eastern Caribbean countries.

3. Sharing the Benefits of Growth More Broadly. Widespread malnutrition, illiteracy, deficient educational and training opportunities, poor health conditions, and inadequate housing threaten to erode the foundations of the region's fragile democratic institutions. The causation also works in the other direction: stronger economic growth in the short run facilitates improvements in human and institutional resources, thus strengthening long-run growth prospects.

An export-oriented growth strategy can help promote more equitable participation and broad-based income gains by creating jobs, encouraging small businesses, and generating the revenues needed to extend coverage of health, education, and other social services. Services can also be extended through greater efficiency and the use of cost-recovery measures. More social services can be provided by the private sector.

Expanding basic education is essential for providing the poor the skills they need to participate in development. Basic education is defined as the minimal level of skills, knowledge, and attitudes needed to live in a modern society; in its most rudimentary form it consists of functional

literacy and numeracy skills. A.I.D.'s basic education strategy focuses on improving quality and efficiency. Sector assessments to determine possible program activities are being encouraged in countries where A.I.D. is not currently involved in basic education.

Training for managers of small and medium-size businesses is important for helping to prepare a cadre of entrepreneurs to lead a revitalized private sector into the 1990s. Microenterprises can also be important for sustainable growth and employment generation. An evaluation of A.I.D.'s microenterprise activities in four countries -- Guatemala, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, and Paraguay -- is currently under way to determine the effectiveness of alternative approaches. These LAC evaluations are part of a worldwide effort to take stock of A.I.D.'s experience in this area.

Other targeted programs to improve the conditions of the poor are needed to ensure that the benefits of growth will be widespread, and to develop institutional and human resources needed to sustain economic and political development. Poor rural families can benefit from more access to land, credit, and other productive resources; technical assistance; and elimination of price controls and other disincentives to production.

Cross-cutting evaluations are under way to examine (1) our experience in developing and implementing different financing mechanisms in health, and (2) the extent of success in promoting sustainable crop diversification and export development. Four evaluations will be undertaken in the education sector in FY 1989 to explore experience in basic education, participant training, vocational training, and management training.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Economic growth will best benefit the citizens of the LAC region and support U.S. interests if it occurs in an environment in which people can participate freely and make informed decisions in local and national political processes; form labor unions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations; and have recourse to a fair and speedy judicial system. Therefore, a key element in U.S. economic assistance decisions is the degree of each country's commitment and adherence to democratic principles such as periodic, free elections; an independent judiciary; freedom of information and expression, including a free and responsible press; freedom of association; and respect for individual rights.

6A.I.D. is providing direct assistance to LAC countries to develop and strengthen democratic values, practices, and institutions. Regional Administration of Justice (AOJ) projects provide training to judges and other professionals working in the justice systems of the region's democracies. The regional program implemented by the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) has helped pave the way for developing seven bilateral AOJ projects. Other projects seek to strengthen electoral and legislative processes, to professionalize the media, to build organizational and managerial skills in community groups and local government, to identify development opportunities for Indian communities, and to encourage more constructive influence and participation by political parties and the military in achieving sustained democratic government.

Democratization is being further supported by a major scholarship program for study in the United States and in the region itself for disadvantaged individuals who previously have lacked access to such training.

The Central America Initiative (CAI)

The January 1984 report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) called for a major increase in U.S. assistance to the region. The Administration adopted the NBCCA recommendations virtually intact and sent proposed legislation to the Congress the following month for a Central America Initiative (CAI) to implement the program. The Congress has strongly supported the CAI; but an international economic environment less favorable than expected, the persistence of armed conflicts, and shortfalls in funding have required that implementation of the program extend through FY 1992. Progress to date, summarized below, provides solid evidence that the CAI strategy is sound. If we continue to stay the course with the Central American countries, we believe that the CAI goals can be achieved.

1. Stabilization. The Central American countries are now focusing less on stabilization and more on accelerating growth. Costa Rica, as noted in previous years, was one of the first LAC countries to implement a successful stabilization program. Guatemala's program, implemented in mid-1986, reduced the rate of inflation from 37% in 1986 to an estimated 12% in 1988. The exchange rate was unified at a realistic rate in mid-1988, and the fiscal deficit has averaged only about 1.5% in the last three years. In Belize a fiscal deficit of 14% in 1982 was converted to a small surplus in 1986-87, and inflation in the last three years averaged less than 2%. Fiscal deficits have also declined significantly in El Salvador and Honduras -- even excluding external grants as revenues -- but neither country has made enough progress in adopting policies that will lead to sustainable growth, and both remain heavily dependent on external assistance. Still, there have been some positive developments in both countries. El Salvador reduced inflation from 32% in 1986 to an estimated 20% in 1988, and Honduras made sufficient policy improvements in 1988 to obtain a World Bank structural adjustment loan. Honduras has also begun to correct an overvalued exchange rate which inhibits exports.

2. Achieving Long-Term Economic Growth. Central America's annual GDP growth rate rose from -2.1% in 1981-83 to +1.6% in 1984-85 and +3.3% in 1987-88. Four countries were in the moderate-growth range for 1984-88, and Guatemala barely missed. Averages, however, can deceive. While Belize and Costa Rica have implemented sound programs of sustainable growth, El Salvador and Honduras have not yet taken measures necessary to ensure rapid expansion and diversification of exports -- steps essential for achieving growth that can be sustained through the 1990s. Guatemala, meanwhile, has taken major strides since mid-1986 toward sustainable growth, and its GDP growth rate in the last two years averaged 3.6%.

Export diversification has been rapid. In the last five years U.S. imports of manufactures from the A.I.D.-assisted Central American countries have grown by 22% a year; our imports of nontraditional agricultural products have tripled. This growth has been particularly rapid in Costa Rica and Guatemala, as a result of major policy efforts.

A.I.D.'s country missions in Central America have helped create private investment and export promotion centers which provide local and foreign investors and exporters a wide range of business services, e.g., feasibility studies, marketing studies, financial analysis, and joint venture brokering. These centers have been instrumental in the passage of legislation to stimulate investment and exports, the establishment of export processing zones, and the adoption of other measures to improve the business climate. They provide private sector leadership under the CBI that is reflected in the rapid growth of nontraditional exports.

Another measure to encourage sustainable, long-term economic growth has been divestiture of government enterprises. Belize, Costa Rica, and Honduras have all carried out significant divestitures, and A.I.D. has played the leading role among the international donors in encouraging divestiture and other privatization actions.

Sustainable agricultural growth is being supported through assistance to a private agricultural research foundation in Honduras and the Regional Agricultural College of the Humid Tropics (EARTH) in Costa Rica. In collaboration with PVOs, the Peace Corps, and other organizations, A.I.D. is supporting sound environmental and natural resource stewardship through responsible management of land and water resources, protection of tropical forests, and preservation of biological diversity. A.I.D. projects have helped raise small farmer incomes in Guatemala and Honduras.

Economic growth and export diversification have been facilitated by the Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP), begun in FY 1985 in response to a recommendation of the NBCCA. The Congress authorized A.I.D. to issue guarantees to the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) for export credit insurance administered by Eximbank to support U.S. exports to the Central American private sector. Annual authorizations have ranged from $200 million to $300 million, and as of October 1988 a cumulative total of $611 million in letters of credit had been confirmed under the program.

3. Sharing the Benefits of Growth More Broadly

In primary education, the regional gross primary school enrollment ratio has increased from 86% in 1983 to an estimated 91% in 1988. Primary education efficiency has also improved. Between 1983 and 1988 the regional primary completion rate rose from 57% to 60%, and the number of years needed to produce a sixth-grade graduate fell from 10.3 to 9.5.

A.I.D.'s Child Survival Strategy seeks improved health status through oral rehydration therapy, immunization, improved nutrition, water supply and sanitation, and other programs. The infant mortality rate in Central America has fallen by 5 per thousand since the early 1980s, and the 1990 target of 58 per thousand (excluding Panama) may be surpassed.

A.I.D. seeks to expand access to voluntary family planning to 80% of couples of fertile age. The 1990 target of 1.65 million users (excluding Panama), compared with 1.11 million in 1984, is likely to be met.

Housing improvements for low- and moderate-income families are being addressed through technical assistance, Housing Guaranty loans, and other

activities. In part because of funding shortfalls from A.I.D. and other donors, the CAI target of a 25% increase in the rate of construction of low-income housing by 1989 probably will not be met.

A.I.D. seeks to improve access of poor rural families to land and other resources through support for settlement programs, legal reforms to provide secure land titles, and financing for land purchases. A.I.D. has provided major financial support for El Salvador's agrarian reform program. In addition, A.I.D.-supported programs to improve access to land have benefited more than 25,000 families in Honduras and more than 1,700 families in both Guatemala and Costa Rica.

To assist microenterprises and small business operations, A.I.D. finances both technical assistance and credit programs. In Belize, technical assistance has been provided to 700 beneficiaries, including 117 women, and 773 loans for a total of $1.25 million have been made. These activities have helped save 1,253 jobs and create 243 new jobs. The loan delinquency rate has been a relatively low 6%.

Displaced persons are assisted through health services, educational opportunities, and productive employment. In El Salvador thousands of displaced families are voluntarily returning to their home communities, as security permits, or permanently settling elsewhere. A.I.D. and the Government of El Salvador support reintegration activities with seed and agricultural supplies, home and community repair assistance, vocational training, help in obtaining land parcels, and training of local officials.

4. Democratic Initiatives and Human Rights. Assistance to improve electoral processes is a major focus of A.I.D.'s democratic initiatives. In response to requests from electoral courts, A.I.D. has assisted officials in fraud-prevention measures and upgrading of electoral registries. With A.I.D. support, the Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL) gives technical advice, conducts research and training, organizes international observer programs, and disseminates information on electoral laws and processes. Its training program for local election officials in Guatemala is regarded as a model for other LAC countries.

Assistance to strengthen legislative capacity and cooperation is also growing. A.I.D.-funded legislative orientation seminars in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador in 1985 led these countries to establish bilateral institution-building projects for their legislatures. A regional project has strengthened relationships among Central American legislative leaders and counterparts in the United States and Europe.

The Central American Journalism project, initiated in 1988, seeks to strengthen journalistic professionalism through training, research, and information exchange, and to institutionalize the ability of the region's media to continue to provide quality education and research.

Education for Participation, a regional leadership training program, is helping community-based groups in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras to learn and use leadership and organizational skills to meet local needs. Spanish-language training manuals and related materials produced under the project will be used in similar programs elsewhere in the region.

Under the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS), 8,500 Peace Scholars will be trained through FY 1989 in response to a recommendation of the NBCCA. Implementation is ahead of schedule, with more than 8,400 Peace Scholars having begun their training programs through FY 1988. The program is having a highly significant impact on this group of young people who will play key roles in the future of their countries.

The Caribbean

Most countries in the Caribbean share with us important values concerning democracy, human rights, and market-driven economies. The United States thus has a strong national interest in promoting sustainable economic growth and social and political stability in the region.

During the 1980s a major focus of A.I.D. assistance has been the promotion and support of the objectives of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). Projects and policy dialogue agendas have been structured to maximize opportunities for Caribbean countries to benefit from the CBI. A.I.D. has stressed the importance of structural adjustment in the light of the reduction of U.S. sugar quotas during the 1980s and weaknesses in the markets for other traditional exports such as bauxite and coffee.

We have made steady progress. Balance-of-payments assistance, utilizing ESF resources, has encouraged key changes in exchange-rate policy and the reduction of fiscal deficits. Jamaica is rapidly recovering from the prolonged economic decline of the 1970s, and along with the Dominican Republic has benefited heavily from rapid expansion of nontraditional exports. Nevertheless, the achievements are still fragile. Sustained economic growth into the 1990s and beyond will require tenacity on the part of the governments involved, continued significant flows of external assistance, and the maintenance of an open world trading system.

1. Stabilization. Macroeconomic stabilization programs have been very successful in Jamaica and moderately successful in Haiti and the Eastern Caribbean. Fiscal deficits and banking system financing of these deficits have been significantly reduced, bringing inflation down to rates comparable to the industrial countries (4%-8%), and market exchange rates have been stabilized. However, the continuity of stabilization efforts has been threatened in Jamaica by Hurricane Gilbert and in Haiti by political instability. In the Dominican Republic, unsustainable expansionary policies precluded disbursement of ESF resources in 1987 and 1988 as well as an International Monetary Fund (IMF) stand-by program, Paris Club rescheduling, and potentially larger donor assistance.

2. Achieving Long-Term Economic Growth. Steps to promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth include divestiture in Jamaica, which has privatized a majority of the shares of Telecommunications of Jamaica, the National Commercial Bank, the Caribbean Cement Company, and 16 smaller public enterprises. One government-owned hotel has been sold, and those remaining, now operating under private contract, are being divested.

Nontraditional export growth has been strong in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and several of the Eastern Caribbean countries. U.S. imports of

manufactures from the A.I.D.-assisted countries in the Caribbean have been booming, growing at a rate of 23% per year for five years.

3. Sharing the Benefits of Growth More Broadly. To partially offset Haiti's 16% decline in per capita income since 1980, A.I.D. has worked through PVOs which implement programs for employment generation, health and child survival, education, and small farmer development. These programs have helped cut infant mortality from 130 per 1,000 in 1985 to 105 in 1988, and raise primary school enrollment rates from 89% to 91% over the same period. However, unemployment has increased significantly and per capita food production has been falling about 1% a year.

Jamaica's stabilization and structural adjustment program and its large external debt have forced reductions in social services, including health and education. The primary school completion rate has declined from 74% in 1985 to 69% in 1988, and other dimensions of welfare may also have suffered. To address these problems, A.I.D. is supporting basic education activities and technical/vocational institutional development. Health programs focus on improving the efficiency of basic health care delivery and encouraging collaboration with private health providers.

Slow growth in the Dominican Republic during 1982-86 resulted in an 11% drop in per capita income. There is some evidence that the poorest population groups are somewhat worse off in terms of health and nutrition indicators, housing availability, and access to public services such as education, electricity, and water. A.I.D. has responded with projects in child survival, health management systems, malaria and dengue control, family planning, rural water supply, and vocational/technical education. Export development, which A.I.D. has supported, has helped increase free-trade-zone employment from 22,000 in 1983 to 83,000 in mid-1988.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The Caribbean Justice Improvement Project, carried out by the University of the West Indies, supports judicial training, law library development, law revision and reform, and court renovation in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean.

To help the people of Haiti participate in their first democratic elections in 30 years, A.I.D. provided substantial assistance to that country's electoral process in 1987 through budget support and a grant to CAPEL. Unfortunately, the elections were violently disrupted, and A.I.D. terminated government-to-government assistance to Haiti.

The Avril government has made progress on a number of issues of concern to the United States, such as economic justice, observation of human and civil rights, greater anti-narcotics cooperation, and a credible transition to democracy. While we are encouraged by such progress and have responded appropriately within legislative limits, the prohibition of most forms of assistance to the Government of Haiti remains in place for FY 1989. The continuing appropriateness of these limitations and the reasonableness of further aid will be reassessed, based on GOH performance in areas of special concern to the United States, especially progress toward establishing a democratically elected civilian government.

In FY 1988 A.I.D. granted $250,000 to a private Haitian organization to promote democratic exchanges among private interest groups. We will be seeking other ways to promote democratic development in Haiti.

A.I.D. is supporting democratic development throughout the Caribbean under the Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean, implemented in late FY 1986. The PTIIC will support an estimated 1,525 students, more than 930 of whom had begun their training by FY 1988.

The Andean Region

Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru have severe poverty problems. Since the early 1980s they have suffered serious economic declines caused by falling prices for their exports, natural disasters, heavy external debt burdens, and inappropriate economic policies. Courageous economic reform programs in Bolivia and Ecuador have begun to address these problems effectively, although Ecuador experienced some implementation problems in 1988. Peru continues to follow misdirected economic policies, but there are hopeful signs that better policies may soon be implemented.

Narcotics production and trafficking are major U.S. concerns in the Andes. Bolivia and Peru cultivate nearly 100% of the world's coca leaf, and Colombia and other countries are key trafficking countries. Preserving democracy continues to constitute the primary strategic interest in the region as governments have moved away from military control to democratic systems. The growth of insurgent and narco-trafficking groups threatens to reverse this favorable trend and destabilize the region. Without a strong economic recovery in the 1990s, more broadly shared benefits of growth, and greater access to legal income-earning opportunities, efforts to combat narcotics and insurgency cannot succeed. Progress in strengthening nascent democratic institutions, including the electoral, judicial, and parliamentary systems, also depends upon expanding economic pluralism.

1. Stabilization. In late 1985 Bolivia began to implement a highly successful stabilization program which reduced inflation from more than 10,000% in 1985 to 15-20% in 1987 and 1988. Ecuador maintained fiscal and monetary austerity up to 1986, when the fiscal situation deteriorated markedly as oil prices dropped. Conditions worsened in 1987 when an earthquake severed the principal oil pipeline. In 1988 there was a relaxation of fiscal discipline, which the new government taking office in August is attempting to restore; inflation rose from 30% in 1987 to about 60% in 1988. Peru's highly irresponsible fiscal policies initially accelerated GDP growth, but the GDP declined in 1988 by about 6% and inflation may have exceeded 1,000%.

2. Achieving Long-Term Economic Growth. The average GDP growth rate during 1984-88 was moderate in Ecuador and Peru but low in Bolivia. Again, however, averages can be deceiving. Bolivia, along with its stabilization program, implemented measures to halt a severe economic decline and lay the basis for long-term economic growth. These include the maintenance of a competitive exchange rate, a tax reform designed to provide greater incentives to private sector activity and to reduce distortions, and a far-reaching liberalization of trade based on a

virtually uniform import tariff of 20%. Even though Bolivia continues to face low prices for its key exports, economic growth has resumed.

Ecuador began in 1984 an effort to accelerate economic growth by promoting exports. Key policy measures were a reduction of price controls, particularly in agriculture, the elimination of export taxes, greater incentives to foreign investment, and a sharp currency devaluation. Peru's economic program focused on maximizing short-term economic growth without much regard for longer-term effects. Now, faced with a sharply deteriorating economy, the Peruvian authorities are making some efforts to improve the policy framework; but stronger measures will be required.

3. Sharing the Benefits of Growth More Broadly. Infant mortality in Bolivia is the second highest in the LAC region (only in Haiti is it higher). A.I.D. support for its reduction includes assistance for oral rehydration therapy, investment in potable water systems, and other actions targeted to poor infants and children. Preliminary data indicate that infant mortality has decreased steadily since 1985. The negative short-term effects of the economic stabilization program have been felt more severely by some segments of society, particularly the employees of state-owned enterprises who lost their jobs. To mitigate those effects, the GOB has implemented a widely praised emergency employment program which has been supported by A.I.D., the World Bank, and other donors.

Ecuador's income increased rapidly during the petroleum boom of the 1970s, and much social progress was made despite rapid population growth (2.8% per year). Since 1970 educational enrollments have increased significantly; the infant mortality rate has been lowered by about 40%; and life expectancy has increased from 46 to 66 years. To help maintain progress in the face of current economic difficulties, A.I.D. is focusing on programs to reduce infant and child mortality, lower the incidence of malaria, expand access to potable water, and further decrease the high birth rate. In Peru A.I.D. has been notably successful in promoting family planning through private sector institutions.

Both to stimulate economic growth in the Andean region and to spread its benefits more broadly, A.I.D. has provided support for microenterprise development, notably to the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) in Peru. The ILD's work has shed much light on the formidable constraints faced by the informal sector, and it has important implications for microenterprise development not only in Peru but also in other countries.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Administration of Justice (AOJ) programs in Colombia and Peru have produced studies that identify possible judicial system reforms, computerized case-tracking systems, judicial training, and law library development. In Bolivia, plans for a multi-year AOJ project are under way, beginning with a judicial sector assessment and technical assistance for law reform. A.I.D. is funding assistance to strengthen the electoral process in Bolivia through the purchase of computers to modernize the system and technical assistance from CAPEL to train pollworkers in election procedures.

Under the Andean Peace Scholarship program, initiated in FY 1987, 286 of a projected total of 1,740 students had begun training through FY 1988.

A.I.D. Support of Narcotics Awareness and Control Efforts

A.I.D. activities to help control narcotics production and trafficking also support U.S. efforts to promote the rule of law and reduce the corrupting influence of narcotics traffickers, who threaten the integrity of government authority and hinder balanced economic growth and development of legitimate private enterprise. Projects in Peru and Bolivia, documenting the harmful consequences of drug production and trafficking on these countries' own societies, have increased public support for coca eradication. The Government of Bolivia has acted courageously against narcotics production and trafficking, beginning in August 1987 a program of voluntary coca eradication, the largest in the Western Hemisphere. The initial target of eradicating 1,800 hectares of coca plants was exceeded by more than 15%. A.I.D. activities include development of alternative income and employment opportunities to provide coca farmers a safety net of services and options after destruction of their drug crops.

The Advanced Developing Countries

A.I.D.'s Advanced Developing Countries (ADC) program covers Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile -- countries which were once major bilateral aid recipients. It provides modest support for narcotics awareness programs, training, microenterprise development, health and population planning through the private sector, AIDS awareness programs, and environmental and low-input agricultural activities. It promotes mature ties by leveraging complementary private funding, strengthening institutional relationships initiated under bilateral programs, and reinforcing a common approach to economic, political, and social problems.

FY 1990 Highlights

A program level of $1.147 billion in Economic Support Funds (ESF), Development Assistance (DA), and P.L. 480 resources is proposed for FY 1990 to support our strategy for achieving sustainable economic, social, and political progress. Of this total, $734.7 million (64%) is for programs in Central America, $206.4 million (18%) for the Caribbean, $161.4 million (14%) for South America, and $44.3 million (4%) for LAC Regional programs. The distribution of these resources by category, and examples of new initiatives for FY 1990, are presented below.

To support our goals of economic stabilization and sustainable economic growth, ESF resources of $544.6 million are proposed, primarily for policy reform to support economic recovery and growth. These resources encourage governments to undertake necessary but politically difficult policy steps and provide them the means to mitigate near-term adverse effects of some of these policy changes. Now that many countries have achieved their principal stabilization goals, a large proportion of ESF resources supports policy reforms and other actions that promote long-term economic growth.

The ESF assistance level we are proposing is essential for achieving minimum acceptable progress toward sustainable economic growth. Local currency associated with ESF programs plays a vital role in our balanced strategy. It supports productive credit requirements of private enterprises, finances key public services and infrastructure projects, helps governments spread the benefits of growth, and supports efforts of PVOs and other groups to meet basic needs.

ESF will also finance our expanded democratic development initiatives in such areas as election assistance, legislative management, journalism, and leadership development. Assistance to ILANUD will strengthen it as a center of excellence for judicial training and reform. Country-specific AOJ programs, including activities being initiated in Argentina and Chile, will operate in nine LAC countries.

In addition, ESF will provide a significant share of the funding for the Peace Scholarship programs in Central America and to a lesser extent in the Caribbean and South America. Projectized ESF will support private sector programs as well as infrastructure restoration and development.

In the Development Assistance (DA) category, for which a total of $370.9 million is proposed, agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs account for $144.6 million, or 39% of the total. Our strategy in this sector seeks primarily to support income-generation activities through diversification into nontraditional export crops, while disseminating technologies to promote sustainable agricultural practices that would enhance the natural resource base and protect the environment. The FY 1990 program includes new projects to diversify and improve the efficiency of agricultural production and marketing in the highlands of Bolivia and Peru. Other new starts in FY 1990 will enhance sustainable agricultural practices in Costa Rican watersheds and will increase small farmer access to owner-managed irrigation systems in Guatemala. Improved natural resource management and environmental education will assist private and public institutions in Ecuador to reverse the trend toward degradation of lowland tropical forests and highly erodable steep slopes.

The population planning portfolio ($23.0 million, or 6% of the DA program) emphasizes the use of private and commercial mechanisms, especially through new population programs in Central America and Bolivia. Income generation and improved management efficiencies aimed at program sustainability are major objectives in ongoing programs.

The health portfolio ($59.5 million, or 16% of the DA program, including $26.0 million for child survival programs and $3.0 million to combat AIDS) emphasizes more efficient delivery systems for public health services and the development of private-sector delivery mechanisms. New activities include private sector health initiatives in Bolivia and the Dominican Republic and a maternal and child health program in Central America.

Our activities in education and human resource development ($75.8 million, or 20% of the DA program) include support for training under the CAPS program for Central America, the Presidential Training Initiative

for the Island Caribbean, and the Andean Peace Scholarship program, as well as management, labor, and vocational training programs. Basic education programs (more than $18 million in FY 1990) have priority in countries where literacy rates remain low, although availability of basic education is broader than in other regions of the world. The FY 1990 program includes significant support for new projects to promote management education and training in the Eastern Caribbean and basic education in El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica.

The private sector, environment, and energy portfolio ($68.0 million, or 18% of the DA program) is particularly important in the LAC region. Tight funding restrictions for this account are not commensurate with its strategic importance in supporting private sector development, small and medium-size enterprises, privatization, improved public administration, efficient use and development of energy, and environmental and natural resource management. An existing regional project will be redesigned to more effectively support conservation of biological diversity and tropical forests and otherwise to improve management and conservation of a natural resource base that is deteriorating rapidly, yet upon which sustainable development ultimately depends.

Additional U.S. resources providing critical support for our objectives in the LAC region will be made available under the P.L. 480 program, which frees scarce foreign exchange for other priority uses. Local currency generations from the sale of P.L. 480-financed U.S. agricultural products are integrated with our overall DA activities and are used as tools in our policy dialogue on macroeconomic and sector policies. Donated food addresses important nutritional needs by targeting the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population. The FY 1990 request is $231.3 million, of which $164.0 million is for Title I/III and $67.3 million is for Title II.

A.I.D. requests reauthorization of the Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) through FY 1992, with a commitment level in FY 1990 of $200 million, consistent with the February 1988 full funding report to the Congress on implementation of the CAI.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

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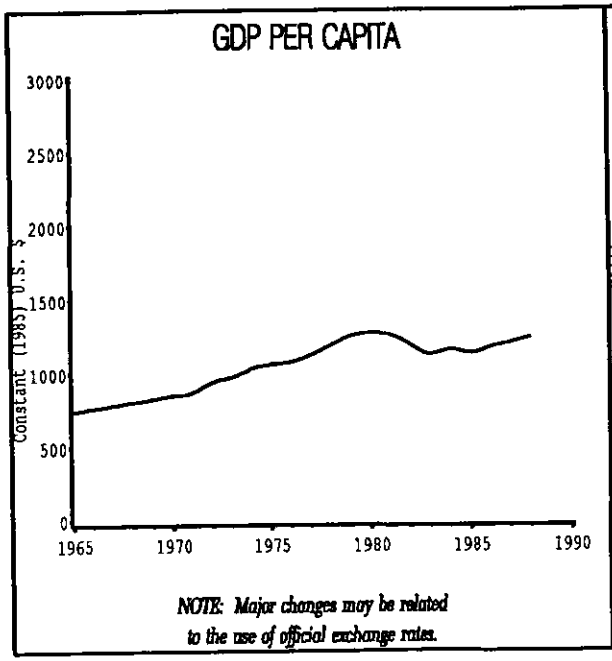
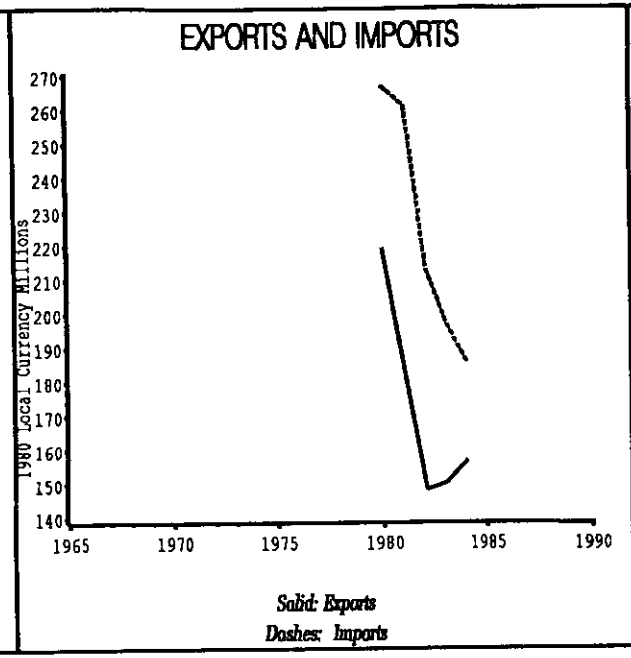
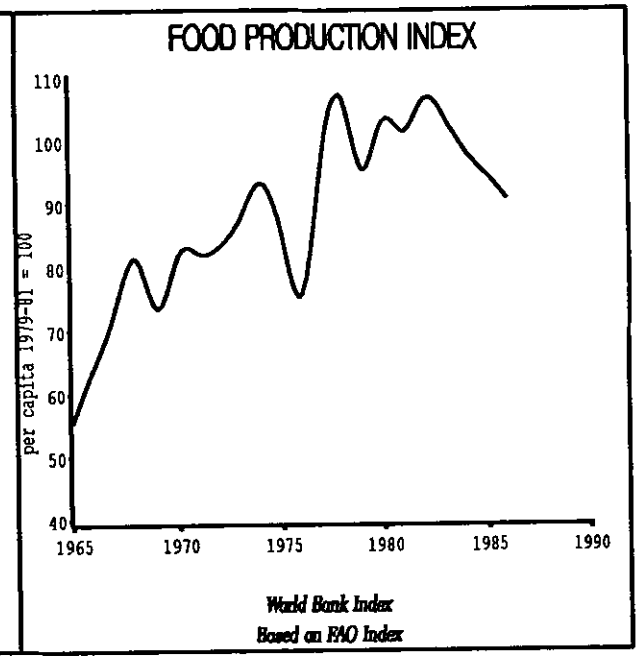
BELIZE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 89 Million (1956-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 50.8% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 93.73 (1983-86)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 1,170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 2.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 33.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 46 (1984) 52 (1985) 57

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -3 (1984) -3 (1985) -6

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.6 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 51.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 12
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 8.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -25(85) -27(86) -15

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 134(85) 128(86) 132
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1987) 58%

Major Imports(1987)FOOD;MACHINERY;MANUFACT. GDS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 109(85) 101(86) 117
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1987) 50%

Major Exports(1987)SUGAR;CITRUS CONCENT.;GARMENTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; MEXICO

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 19%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: VEGETABLES; PULSES; CORN	10%	(1987)
Cash: SUGARCANE; CITRUS FRUIT; RICE	3%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)BANANAS; RAW SUGAR; ORANGES
Ag. Imports:(1987) MEATS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS; WHEAT

BELIZE -- Social Indicators

LIFE EXPECTANCY	INFANT MORTALITY	FEMALE LABOR FORCE
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 172

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.4% (1978) 1.7% (1988) 2.1%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.9% (15-64yrs) 49.1% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1985) 42.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1988) 5.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1984) 32%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 113%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 68.8 Male 66.3 Female 71.6
(1970) Total 63.0 Male 60.8 Female 64.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 36

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 93% (1987) Measles 65% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT) 72% (1987) Polio(3) 76% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 68%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 125.9	Male 127.9	Female 123.8
Secondary	(1982)	Total 27.2	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1982)	Total 3.6	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	7,400	7,600	7,175
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,400	7,600	7,175
Economic Support Fund	-	-	2,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	2,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,400	7,600	9,175
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,400	7,600	9,175

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	5.55	7.00	7.00
Foreign National	5.00	5.00	5.00
TOTALS	10.55	12.00	12.00

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	41	69	110	54	122	176	48	89	137
Bilateral[d]	80	13	93	147	-	147	103	-	103
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	16	16	-	12	12	-	8	8
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	121	98	219	201	134	335	151	97	248

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BELIZE

Introduction

Belize, which has a population of 174,000 and a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of $1,200, is a small, strategically located, democratic country in Central America. Belize has abundant natural resources, the lowest population density in the hemisphere, and one of the highest rates of literacy (92%). Independent from Great Britain since 1981, Belize has recently instituted major economic reforms and taken significant steps to encourage private investment and to minimize the role of government.

Despite Belize's natural advantages and prudent fiscal policies, however, the country's economy continues to suffer from limited budgetary resources, a narrow productive base, and a serious lack of infrastructure. Moreover, an increasingly younger population (47% below age 15) and an influx of refugees from neighboring strife-torn countries, coupled with an upsurge in narcotics activities and consumption, constitute ominous threats to Belize's still fragile economy and social stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Since the inception of the U.S. bilateral assistance program in Belize in 1983, A.I.D.'s strategy has been to assist the country in addressing constraints to economic growth through a program focused on economic stabilization, agricultural diversification, export promotion, infrastructure development and selected human resources development, with a strong private sector orientation in each of these activities. This strategy is consistent with the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Committee on Central America. To meet the new challenges to Belize's economy and social fabric, and to enhance Belize's position in Central America as an independent, democratic country, A.I.D. will build on its program successes, focusing on assisting the country to achieve broad-based economic growth and wider participation in its benefits.

Progress to date includes the successful completion of A.I.D.'s 1985-87 Economic Support Fund (ESF) program, which totalled $17.6 million in loans and grants. With the support of A.I.D. and other donors, the Government of Belize (GOB) has recently achieved: Economic stability, resulting in an annual GDP growth rate of 3.8% over the past four years; a decrease in the budget deficit from 7.8% down to 3.4% of GDP; increased public sector savings; a healthy foreign exchange reserve level; elimination of some subsidies and a restructuring of major parastatals.

A.I.D.-assisted efforts also have produced promising results in the sectors of agriculture, private enterprise, training, and education. Agriculture has experienced substantial growth, with the expansion of non-traditional export crops, such as winter vegetables, tropical fruits and cocoa. Banana production has risen 150% in the past two years alone. To expand farmers' access to markets, A.I.D. has assisted in the improvement and establishment of a long-term maintenance program for rural access roads and bridges. A.I.D. also has financed export and

investment promotion and, through a grant to a local private and voluntary organization (PVO), provided much-needed credit to micro and small enterprises, 20% of which are owned by women. Complementary institution-building and training projects have strengthened the management skills and technical capacities of both the public and private sectors, establishing a foundation for future economic growth and organizational efficiency. Finally, the A.I.D. Central America Peace Scholarship (CAPS) Program continues to promote democracy by providing U.S. training to disadvantaged Belizeans with leadership potential or responsibilities. In FY 1988, the CAPS Program provided Belize with 14 long-term and 46 short-term scholarships in the United States.

In FY 1989, Development Assistance (DA) in the amount of $7.6 million will fund existing projects, including the CAPS Program.

FY 1990 Program

A.I.D. proposes $7.2 million in DA for Belize in FY 1990, of which $6.2 million will fund ongoing projects and $1 million will support the previously deferred Export and Investment Credit project. An additional $2 million in ESF is proposed for the following: $1.1 million for the Export and Investment Credit project, $300,000 for the ongoing Commercialization of Alternative Crops project, and $600,000 for the CAPS II Program.

The new Export and Investment Credit project will strengthen the capacity of local financial institutions to analyze and finance new or expanded projects in agriculture, industrial exports and tourism, with a view to bridging the credit gap between small enterprises which have graduated from micro status, and large, established businesses which obtain credit on the basis of stringent criteria. It is anticipated that this project will help consolidate the previously mentioned economic gains and allow small private investors and farmers to expand their operations and achieve sustainability.

A.I.D. Representative: Mosina Jordan

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
505-0000		PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
	EH	G	83	C	---	---	159	157	70	21	47	47	25	25
	FN	G	83	C	---	---	516	513	100	30	50	50	50	50
	HE	G	83	C	---	---	174	146	80	80	50	50	173	193
	SD	G	83	C	---	---	802	725	100	141	80	117	100	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	1,651	1,541	350	272	227	264	348	368
505-0006		LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)												
	FN	G	83	90	4,450	4,450	1,450	1,175	500	162	870	1,482	1,500	1,312
	FN	L	83	90	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,821	---	24	---	56	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,350	6,350	3,350	2,996	500	186	870	1,538	1,500	1,312
505-0007		RURAL ACCESS ROADS AND BRIDGES (PC)												
	ES	L	83	91	4,282	4,282	2,141	---	---	55	---	2,086	---	---
	FN	G	83	91	8,625	8,625	6,150	5,879	1,300	84	775	1,300	775	200
			PROJECT TOTAL:		12,907	12,907	8,291	5,879	1,300	139	775	3,386	775	200
505-0008		COMMERCIALIZATION OF ALTERNATIVE CROPS												
	ES	G	85	90	---	1,370	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	300
	FN	G	85	90	6,800	6,800	4,800	2,092	200	1,629	750	1,900	1,050	700
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,800	8,170	4,800	2,092	200	1,629	750	1,900	1,350	1,000
505-0010		SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FUND												
	SD	G	84	C	---	---	130	70	---	---	---	30	---	30
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	130	70	---	---	---	30	---	30
505-0011		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OPG												
	SD	G	83	88	872	872	272	232	600	160	---	350	---	130
			PROJECT TOTAL:		872	872	272	232	600	160	---	350	---	130
505-0012		COUNTERPART FUND II												
	ES	G	85	87	2,579	2,579	2,579	644	---	336	---	900	---	699
	ES	L	85	87	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	---	---	---	500	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		17,579	17,579	17,579	13,644	---	336	---	1,400	---	699
505-0016		TOLEDO AGRICULTURAL MARKETING												
	FN	G	87	90	2,500	2,500	600	---	1,300	100	200	1,000	500	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		2,500	2,500	600	---	1,300	100	200	1,000	500	1,000

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
505-C018	INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH BETTER HE												
	CS G	85	90	925	725	725	2	---	419	167	306	200	100
	ES G	85	90	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
	HE G	85	90	5,800	5,775	4,025	2,281	720	901	528	944	502	1,604
	PROJECT TOTAL:			7,225	7,000	5,250	2,283	720	1,320	695	1,750	702	1,704
505-C019	* EXPORT INVESTMENT CREDIT												
	ES G	90	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	500
	SD G	90	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	800
505-C020	TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT												
	EH G	85	91	6,000	5,000	3,500	1,046	450	768	1,206	1,200	475	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,000	5,000	3,500	1,046	450	768	1,206	1,200	475	1,000
505-C023	ACCELERATED COCOA PRODUCTION (PC) OPG												
	FN G	84	85	615	615	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			615	615	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
505-C024	VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION OPG												
	HE G	84	90	1,200	1,200	700	462	200	288	175	190	125	167
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,200	1,200	700	462	200	288	175	190	125	167
505-C026	PILOT GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, & PLCMT - OP												
	EH G	84	89	120	120	---	---	---	---	90	40	---	40
	SD G	84	89	80	80	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			200	200	---	---	---	---	90	42	---	40
505-C027	EXPORT & INVESTMENT PROMOTION												
	ES G	86	89	830	830	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
	SD G	86	89	3,670	3,670	2,500	380	300	608	870	940	---	576
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,500	4,500	3,000	380	300	608	870	1,440	---	576
505-C030	BEST - CASA PROGRAM (CPG)												
	FN G	86	87	385	385	385	196	---	98	---	91	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			385	385	385	196	---	98	---	91	---	---
505-C032	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH OPG												
	HE G	86	86	250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
505-C033 DRUG AWARENESS OPG														
		EH G	86	89	1,000	1,000	750	405	---	180	250	315	---	100
		HE G	86	89	37	37	---	---	---	---	37	37	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,037	1,037	750	405	---	180	287	352	---	100
505-C036 MACAL COOPERATIVE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT														
		FN G	86	89	600	300	300	3	---	51	---	246	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					600	300	300	3	---	51	---	246	---	---
505-C037 CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT														
		CS G	88	91	2,020	2,020	---	---	530	310	535	750	700	700
		DG G	88	91	200	200	---	---	100	---	100	120	---	80
		PN G	88	91	40	40	---	---	20	---	20	30	---	10
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,260	2,260	---	---	650	310	655	900	700	790
505-C039 BELIZE PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS														
		EH G	87	93	861	861	411	---	300	66	150	468	---	277
		ES G	87	93	854	2,454	254	52	---	63	---	100	600	100
		FN G	87	93	600	213	63	---	---	60	150	3	---	---
		HE G	87	93	600	198	---	---	---	---	150	34	---	---
		PN G	87	93	348	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SD G	87	93	450	450	---	---	300	---	150	25	---	375
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,713	4,200	728	52	600	189	600	630	600	752
505-C040 PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT (IESC) - OPG														
		ES G	87	89	250	250	250	10	---	163	---	77	---	---
		SD G	87	89	400	400	---	---	200	---	200	10	---	90
PROJECT TOTAL:					650	650	250	10	200	163	200	87	---	90
COUNTRY TOTALS:					75,643	81,975	51,536	31,291	7,370	6,797	7,600	16,796	9,175	10,758
GRANTS:					54,461	60,793	32,495	16,470	7,370	6,718	7,600	14,154	9,175	10,758
LOANS:					21,182	21,182	19,041	14,821	---	79	---	2,642	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					26,475	25,788	16,164	11,679	3,400	2,238	2,795	6,128	3,875	3,262
POPULATION PLANNING:					388	64	---	---	20	---	20	30	---	10
HEALTH:					7,887	7,460	4,899	2,889	1,000	1,269	940	1,255	800	1,964

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BELIZE

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				2,945	2,745	725	2	530	729	702	1,056	900	800
AIDS:				200	200	---	---	100	---	100	120	---	80
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				7,981	6,981	4,820	1,608	820	1,035	1,743	2,070	500	1,442
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				5,472	3,472	3,704	1,407	1,500	909	1,300	1,474	1,100	1,601
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				24,295	30,265	21,224	13,706	---	617	---	4,663	2,000	1,599
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Belize

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Export Investment Credit	ESF 1,100			FY 1990 : 2,100	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
505-0019 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING			1,000	FY 1990	FY 1992	FY 1993

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of Belize's local financial institutions to enable them to finance new or expanded projects in agricultural and industrial exports and tourism.

Project Description: The project will support the Government of Belize's and private sector efforts to achieve sustainable long-term growth by stimulating increased investment in export activities. It will provide funds to at least two private financial institutions for on-lending, either directly or indirectly through the Central Bank, to finance private investments in non-traditional agricultural crops, light industry exports and tourism. In addition, it will provide technical assistance to these financial institutions in loan and project analysis and portfolio management to strengthen their capability to provide development financing.

The recent sharp increase in private investment in export-oriented activities in Belize has led to a growing demand for agricultural production credit, working capital, bridge financing, and medium - and long-term investment credit. The demand for such credit has largely been unmet by local financial institutions since there is no competition to drive the local banks to provide term credit. As indicated by the results of A.I.D.'s first credit project in Belize, completed in June 1987, the local commercial banks' conservatism has been reinforced by the short-term orientation of their traditional importer clientele and the lack of staff to adequately analyze proposals for non-traditional agricultural production or medium and long term loans. Some of the banks, however, have now expressed serious interests in diversifying their portfolio to include more term credit and loans to these new productive sectors. The project will assist these institutions by providing the needed resources.

Sustainability: The project will involve existing Belizean financial institutions. Project-provided technical assistance will include an extensive institutional strengthening program for the financial institutions. Credit funds will be loaned to borrowers at market interest rates.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Project is consistent with A.I.D.'s objectives of promoting exports and strengthening the private sector to enable the country to achieve sustainable long-term economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB Five-Year Macroeconomic Plan places high priority on agricultural diversification for exports, and the development of light industry and tourism. Major agricultural and infrastructure projects in Belize's Public Sector Investment Program are aimed at accelerating economic development through export-oriented activities. Likewise, the World Bank has recently approved a $7.8 million Agricultural Credit Loan to the GOB to provide financing for selected agricultural export crops.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are approximately 500 small- and medium-sized farmers and enterpreneurs engaged in agricultural and industrial export production and tourism. The country will benefit from improvements in the financial system and the availability of longer term investment credit as well as from reduced trade deficits.

Major Outputs: (All Years)

200 Investment loans provided
2 Local financial institutions strengthened and providing term credit

AID-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	800
Training	150
Credit Fund	5,000
Audit/Evaluation	50
TOTAL	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2100	3,900	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Costa Rica

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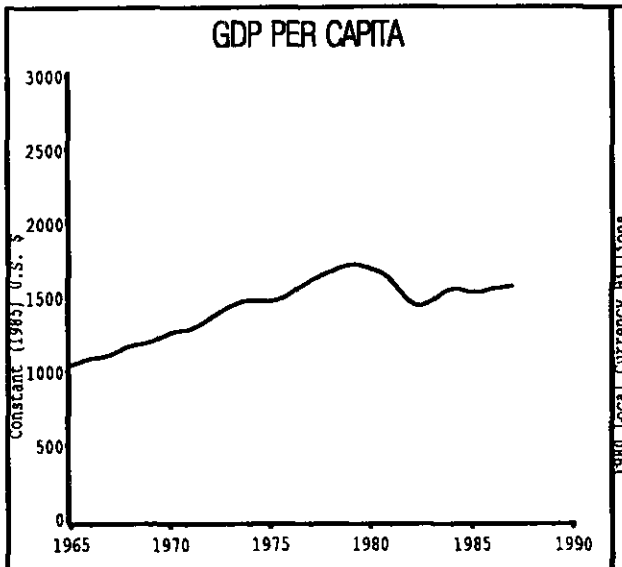
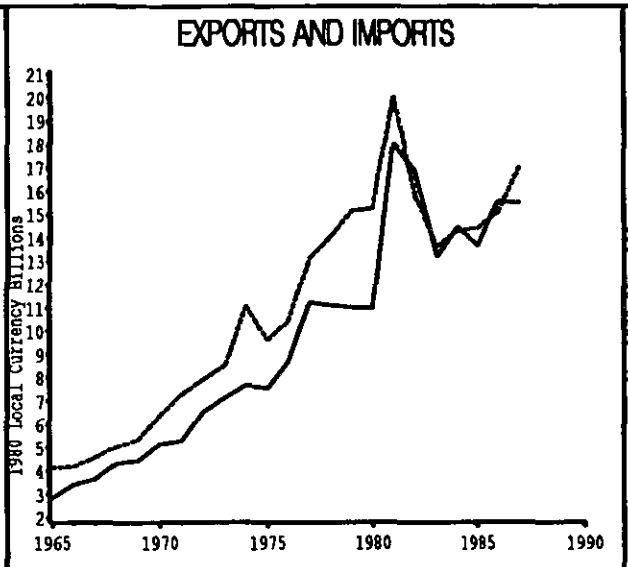
COSTA RICA -- Economic Indicators

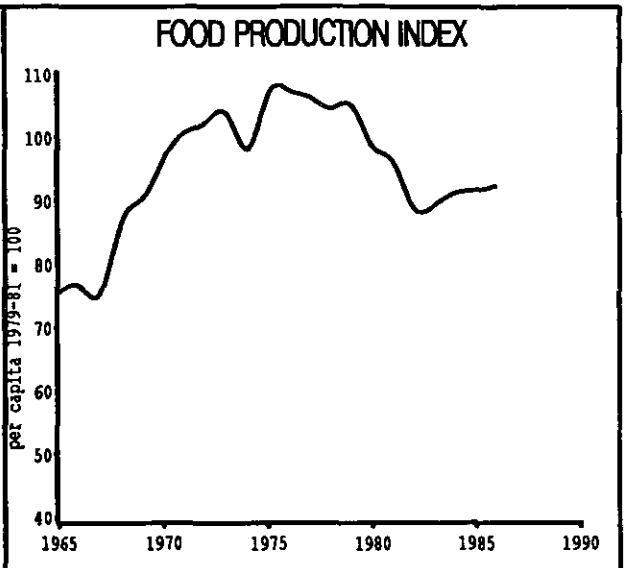
Total U.S. Aid $ 1,288 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 72.0% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 73.16 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 1,420

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 711 (1986) 826 (1987) 802

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -78 (1986) -147 (1987) -93

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.4 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 95.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 378
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 26.3%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -69(86) 43(87) -145

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,274(86) 1,342(87) 1,580
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 42%

Major Imports(1986)MFRD. GOODS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,205(86) 1,385(87) 1,435
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 50%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;BANANAS;BEEF

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

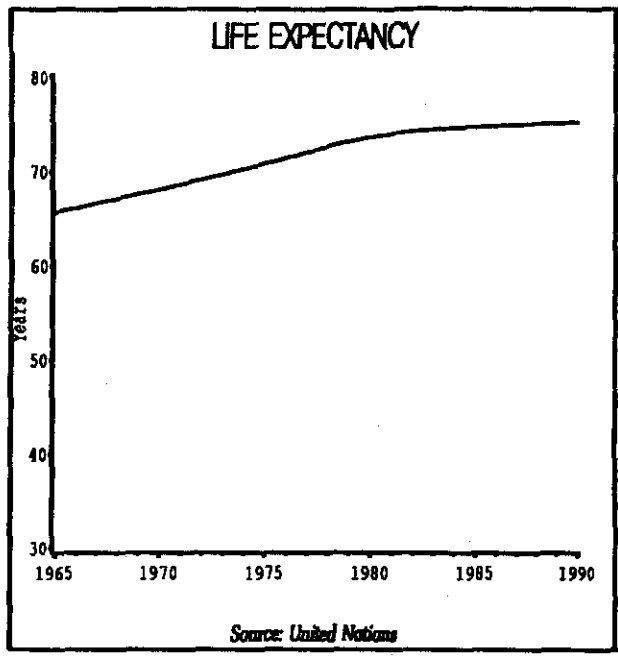
AGRICULTURE

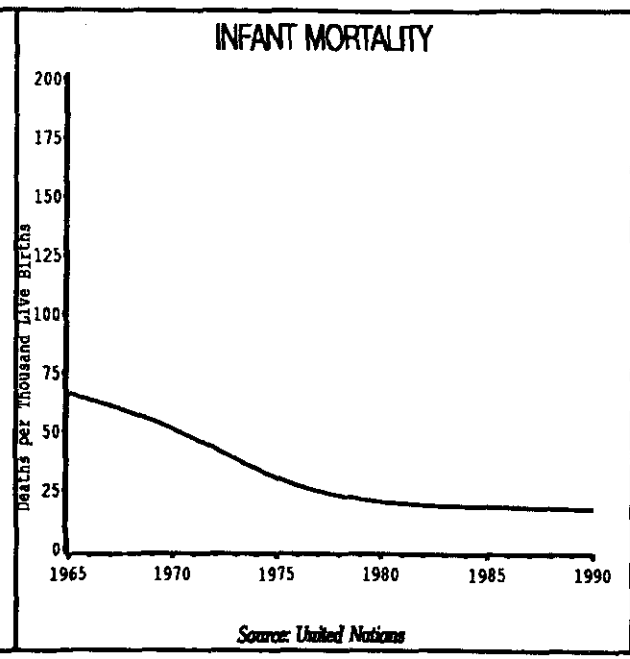
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 21%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; BEANS-DRY; CORN	25%	(1987)
Cash: COFFEE; BANANAS; PLANTAINS	19%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; BANANAS; BEEF AND VEAL
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; OILSEEDS; .

COSTA RICA -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,888

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.9% (1988) 2.7%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.2% (15-64yrs) 59.8% (65+ yrs) 4.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 68.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 4.9 (1988) 3.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 35%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 31%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 125%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 75.5 Male 72.7 Female 78.6
(1970) Total 66.1 Male 64.1 Female 67.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 16

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 61% (1986) Measles 55% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 94% (1986) Polio(3) 94% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 88%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 103.8	Male 104.9	Female 102.5
Secondary	(1982)	Total 39.8	Male 46.6	Female 34.1
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 20.2	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 94% (1985) Female 93%

COSTA RICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	11,750	8,500	11,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	11,750	8,500	11,000
Economic Support Fund	90,000	90,000	57,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	90,000	90,000	57,000
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	101,750	98,500	68,000
P.L. 480**	95	15,078	15,000
Title I	–	15,000	15,000
Title II	95	78	–
TOTALS	101,845	113,578	83,000

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	23.0	22.0	22.0
Foreign National	18.0	18.0	18.0
TOTALS	41.0	40.0	40.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	168	349	517	349	440	789	267	470	737
Regional[e]	–	22	22	–	20	20	–	15	15
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	168	371	539	349	465	814	267	490	757

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

COSTA RICA

Introduction

Costa Rica is one of the world's most vibrant democracies. It is also an outstanding performer in including the poor in the benefits of growth.

Prior to the 1981 economic crisis, Costa Rica was apparently a model developing country. Its economy grew at better than 5% a year, and the combination of income growth and massive Government of Costa Rica (GOCR) social programs contributed to dramatic improvements in quality-of-life indicators. Between 1950 and 1979, life expectancy soared from 55 years to over 70; infant mortality dropped from 89 to 19 per thousand; and adult illiteracy was halved, dropping below 10%.

But this economic and social growth masked structural economic problems that essentially revolved around a protectionist, import-substitution model of development and reliance on heavy external borrowing to maintain economic growth and social programs. These, combined with a coincidental series of external shocks (a dramatic decrease in the price of coffee; equally dramatic increases in the price of imported oil and interest rates on debt owed to commercial banks; and the economic impact of political unrest and falling incomes elsewhere in Central America), brought the country to economic crisis in 1981.

In response to that crisis, A.I.D., the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank supported GOCR programs aimed at helping stabilize the economy. Donors provided desperately needed foreign-exchange resources while the GOCR undertook far-reaching policy reforms addressing the economy's structural problems. These included improvements in exchange-rate management, credit allocation, and fiscal discipline. The overall result is that stability, albeit fragile, has returned to the Costa Rican economy, and production and incomes are rising. To stay on this positive growth path, Costa Rica must continue to look to exports to provide the foreign exchange necessary to purchase the imports required to fuel economic growth.

With its strong tradition of democracy and social justice, Costa Rica is important to the U.S. goal of helping to establish stable and prosperous democratic nations throughout Latin America. The country's dedication to democracy has not faltered in the face of reduced living standards and the threat of neighboring Nicaragua. Despite a partial recovery of living standards beginning in 1984, Costa Rica will continue to require significant, though declining, economic assistance over the next several years to maintain this momentum and make economic growth sustainable. The social and political risks of another decline in living are contrary to U.S. interests in the region.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The program strategy will continue to function within the framework of the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Keeping in mind the strong tie in Costa Rica between economic growth and social well-being, and the achievement of economic stability, A.I.D.'s primary program emphasis is now on completing the transition from economic stabilization to

economic growth. Public sector expenditures have been brought under control in part at the expense of capital investment. A.I.D., therefore, has begun a dialogue with the GOCR on policy and administrative improvements on the recurrent-cost side of the GOCR budget to support further progress toward improved public sector efficiency and higher investment levels.

Costa Rica's recent performance in the export sector has been impressive. Nontraditional exports to non-Central American Common Market (CACM) countries increased from $142 million in 1983 to $400 million in 1987, exceeding for the first time the value of coffee exports. These results are largely attributable to export policy improvements, supported by A.I.D. project activities aimed at increasing export-oriented investment and production.

To stimulate investment A.I.D. is promoting improvements in the financial sector to alleviate credit constraints to production and exports. Successes to date include liberalized credit policies and improved efficiency of the banking system. In part as a result of A.I.D. dollar credit lines, the lack of medium-term credit is no longer a constraint to exporters.

A continuing A.I.D.-supported foreign investment promotion program implemented by Coalition for Development Initiatives (CINDE), a private-sector entity, also has had dramatic results. Between 1986 and September 1988, the program attracted some 118 investments whose annual exports at full production are projected at $101 million. A.I.D. also is working through CINDE on the production and marketing side to support further diversification of the agricultural sector into intensively produced crops with potential for high economic return.

A.I.D. has helped the Costa Ricans to fill the gaps in their ability to provide basic social services and to prepare the country to meet the projected increased demand for social services. A.I.D. is assisting the GOCR in improving its contraceptive delivery program and a private-sector entity in implementing a contraceptive retail sales program under the Family Planning Self-Reliance project. In the education sector, a program financed with host country-owned local currency associated with Economic Support Funds (ESF) has provided a set of textbooks designed especially for Costa Rican children to every primary school student in the country.

Because of Costa Rica's exemplary democratic tradition, A.I.D. has assumed a limited role in "democracy initiatives", except for the Central America Peace Scholarships program, which has provided more than 1,050 leaders and potential leaders with a first-hand view of the United States. In late FY 1988, A.I.D. initiated the Justice Sector Improvement project, which is strengthening coordination and planning, professional judicial training, and an information system on legislation in force.

FY 1990 Program

In FY 1990 A.I.D. is requesting $57 million ESF, $11 million of Development Assistance (DA) and $15 million of P.L. 480 resources for Costa Rica. The FY 1990 request of $57 million in ESF represents a decline from $90 million in

FY 1989, and from a peak of $142 million in FY 1987. This phase-down reflects steady progress of Costa Rica in moving toward sustainable growth. It also reflects the strategy of the Central America Initiative of phasing down assistance as conditions permit, in order to avoid creating a permanent dependence on high levels of external aid. We anticipate that non-project ESF assistance will end after FY 1992. After that, we expect to move gradually toward an Advanced Developing Country relationship with Costa Rica.

A policy dialogue package will include increased emphasis on export development, financial strengthening, and rationalizing public-sector operations. As increased exports are vital to Costa Rica's sustained economic growth, the A.I.D. program will continue to focus on nontraditional exports to countries outside the CACM. Traditional exports (coffee, bananas, and sugar) do not offer potential for major production gains and the growth prospects within the CACM are limited. A.I.D. will also support a new pilot program that will provide a broad range of technical and marketing assistance to local enterprises to help make their products competitive in world markets. The A.I.D. program will also include assistance with natural resources and energy, both of which are vital to Costa Rica's continued economic growth. The FY 1990 program includes the Watershed Management project, which will provide water supplies to municipalities and major infrastructure projects.

To help achieve the goal of a wider sharing of the benefits of growth, A.I.D. will initiate in FY 1990 the Support for Private Voluntary Organizations project, which will focus on productive employment-generating activities for the urban and rural poor. The Northern Zone Consolidation project funded in FY 1988 will continue to build on the strong development momentum engendered under its predecessor project in some of Costa Rica's poorest districts.

Mission Director: Carl H. Leonard

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
515-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
EH	G	52	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FN	G	52	C	---	---	7,529	7,215	212	474	400	511	400	315
HE	G	52	C	---	---	266	220	---	42	---	21	---	---
PN	G	52	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	250	---
SD	G	52	C	---	---	3,122	2,618	138	573	300	350	300	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,917	10,053	350	1,089	700	885	950	565
515-0168 FAMILY PLANNING SELF-RELIANCE													
PN	G	83	90	8,500	8,500	2,498	1,912	3,750	426	900	938	1,350	720
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,500	8,500	2,498	1,912	3,750	426	900	938	1,350	720
515-0188 PRIVATE SECTOR LOW-COST SHELTER													
SD	G	83	83	300	300	300	197	---	98	---	5	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				300	300	300	197	---	98	---	5	---	---
515-0190 POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.													
ES	G	83	88	925	925	925	---	---	16	---	400	---	509
SD	G	83	88	6,975	6,975	6,975	4,003	---	818	---	1,200	---	954
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,900	7,900	7,900	4,003	---	834	---	1,600	---	1,463
515-0191 NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	83	83	500	500	500	397	---	91	---	12	---	---
FN	L	83	83	14,200	14,200	14,200	13,106	---	147	---	947	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,700	14,700	14,700	13,503	---	238	---	959	---	---
515-0203 HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT													
HE	G	83	86	300	300	300	196	---	66	---	38	---	---
HE	L	83	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,467	---	2,502	---	31	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,300	10,300	10,300	7,663	---	2,568	---	69	---	---
515-0204 PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION													
FN	L	84	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
SD	G	84	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	---	---	---	200	---	200
SD	L	84	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	2,969	---	3,055	---	7,100	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,000	21,000	21,000	7,261	---	4,055	---	7,300	---	1,700
515-0212 TRG FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
EH	G	85	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	526	---	668	---	1,828	---	1,545

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	5,000	526	---	668	---	1,828	---	1,545
515-0223 INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION														
	ES	G	86	87	100	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES	L	86	87	5,855	5,855	5,855	---	---	---	---	5,855	---	---
	FN	L	86	87	6,206	6,206	6,206	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,206
	SD	G	86	87	250	250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	L	86	87	7,589	7,589	7,589	---	---	447	---	7,142	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	447	---	12,997	---	6,206
515-0226 AGRIC. SERVICES AND UNION DEV. (PVO-U-R)														
	FN	G	85	88	2,000	2,000	1,000	778	1,000	248	---	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,000	2,000	1,000	778	1,000	248	---	300	---	300
515-0227 AGRIC. DEV. COOP INTERNAT'L (PVO-U-R)														
	FN	G	85	86	800	800	800	434	---	304	---	62	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					800	800	800	434	---	304	---	62	---	---
515-0231 ECON STABILIZ AND RECOVERY VI														
	ES	G	87	87	119,750	119,750	119,750	40,000	---	79,750	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					119,750	119,750	119,750	40,000	---	79,750	---	---	---	---
515-0232 PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLABORATING TOGETHER														
	ES	G	86	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	---	---	619	---	375	---	400
	SD	G	86	87	2,300	2,300	2,300	445	---	880	---	375	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,900	4,900	4,900	445	---	1,499	---	750	---	800
515-0235 NORTHERN ZONES CONSOLIDATION														
	FN	G	88	88	5,150	5,150	---	---	5,150	---	---	1,223	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,150	5,150	---	---	5,150	---	---	1,223	---	450
515-0236 ECONOMIC STABILIZ & RECOVERY VII														
	ES	G	88	88	85,000	85,000	---	---	85,000	45,000	---	40,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					85,000	85,000	---	---	85,000	45,000	---	40,000	---	---
515-0237 NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS-TECH SUPPORT														
	ES	G	87	88	585	585	585	---	---	102	---	483	---	---
	FN	G	87	88	2,915	2,915	1,415	---	1,500	30	---	77	---	700

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	2,000	---	1,500	132	---	560	---	700
515-0238 PROJECT HOPE EMERGENCY SERVICES													
	ES G	87	87	250	250	250	---	---	120	---	130	---	---
	HE G	87	87	250	250	250	---	---	151	---	89	---	110
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	---	---	271	---	219	---	110
515-0240 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION & RECOVERY VIII													
	ES G	89	89	---	81,750	---	---	---	---	81,750	41,750	---	40,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	81,750	---	---	---	---	81,750	41,750	---	40,000
515-0241 POLICY AND TRAINING SUPPORT													
	ES G	89	91	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	750
	SD G	89	91	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,700	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,700	750
515-0242 COSTA RICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	89	1,532	1,532	1,532	---	---	387	---	1,145	---	---
	ES G	87	89	22,346	19,346	12,246	---	3,500	937	3,600	---	---	6,811
	FN G	87	89	801	801	800	---	---	---	---	801	---	---
	PN G	87	89	183	183	183	---	---	---	---	183	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				24,862	21,862	14,761	---	3,500	1,324	3,600	2,129	---	6,811
515-0243 FOREST MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	89	91	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	5,500	1,500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,500	---	---	---	---	5,500	1,500	---	1,000
515-0244 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE													
	ES G	88	89	2,900	2,900	---	---	1,500	---	1,400	1,135	---	1,649
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,900	2,900	---	---	1,500	---	1,400	1,135	---	1,649
515-0245 *ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IX													
	ES G	90	90	---	57,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,000	40,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	57,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,000	40,000
515-0246 *WATERSHED MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	90	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COSTA RICA — CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
515-0248 *SUPPORT TO PVOS													
	FN G	90	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
	SD G	90	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
515-0998 LOS ALAMOS													
	ES G	89	89	---	1,250	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,250	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	500
515-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	153	153	153	7	---	132	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				153	153	153	7	---	132	---	---	---	---
515-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S													
	FN G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	---	---	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	---	---	1,400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				337,215	493,715	236,479	86,782	101,750	139,083	98,500	116,209	68,000	106,669
GRANTS:				273,365	429,865	172,629	59,240	101,750	131,932	98,500	95,134	68,000	98,963
LOANS:				63,850	63,850	63,850	27,542	---	7,151	---	21,075	---	7,706
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				37,572	51,072	37,450	25,930	7,862	2,294	7,300	5,433	5,400	10,371
POPULATION PLANNING:				8,683	8,683	2,681	1,912	3,750	426	900	1,124	1,600	720
HEALTH:				10,550	10,550	10,816	7,883	---	2,761	---	179	---	110
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				6,532	6,532	6,532	526	---	1,055	---	2,973	---	1,545
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				33,414	37,414	36,536	10,524	138	5,871	300	16,372	4,000	3,304
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				240,464	379,464	142,464	40,007	90,000	126,676	90,000	90,128	57,000	90,619
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Stabilization and Recovery ESR IX	ESF (G) 57,000			FY90 57,000	Life of Project Funding 57,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
515-0245 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY90	FY90	FY91

Purpose: To provide balance of payments support to the Government of Costa Rica (GOCR), and to encourage sectoral and structural changes aimed at re-establishing dynamic growth in the economy through increased exports.

Project Description: In response to the economic crisis of the early 1980's, the GOCR in 1983 began implementing programs to stabilize the economy and set the basis for sustained economic expansion. Through its ESR Programs, A.I.D. has been a major contributor to these programs, as have the IMF and World Bank.

Combined GOCR/donor efforts have resulted in impressive macroeconomic achievements between 1982 and 1987: GDP growth went from a -7.3% to an average of 4.2%; inflation and unemployment dropped from 82% and 9% respectively, to 15% and 5.6%; and the non-financial public sector deficit was reduced from 9% of GDP to 0.3%. The status of the economy is especially important to the poor majority, because the Costa Rican private economy does a good job of providing jobs and income to the lower half of the income scale, and provides the tax base for maintaining social problems. However, the present stability is fragile, and vulnerable to unpredictable external factors.

The balance of payments still remains problematic, especially given Costa Rica's high external debt. Over the medium term, the essential task is to increase exports and expand to new markets so that improvements can be made in the current account. Meanwhile, however, external assistance is required to protect gains made on economic stability and on levels of real income.

The ESR IX program will make dollars available to the private sector finance the importation from the U.S. of raw materials, intermediate goods, spare parts and other inputs to maintain agricultural and industrial production and investment. Assistance will be conditioned on policy improvements in the export sector, the financial sector, and/or the public sector. Local currencies under the program will support activities aimed at export-led growth and delivery of social services to lower income groups.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Although the ESR IX program will contribute first and foremost to the economic growth element of the strategy through support for the balance of payments and policy leverage, the ESR program, especially through local currency, touches on every phase of the program strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Costa Rica has in the period 1983-1987 been aided by three IMF Standby programs, two sets of commercial bank and Paris Club reschedulings of external debt, and an $80 million IBRD Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL). A SAL II for some $200 million is near approval.

Beneficiaries: The most direct beneficiaries of the program are private producers who gain access to foreign exchange for import requirements and the beneficiaries of local currency- financed activities. However, it is reasonable to assume that the life of every Costa Rican has been touched by the ESR program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Macroeconomic stabilization and growth policies: Balance of payments targets, external debt arrearages, fiscal deficits and money supply.	X
Local currency activities: investment promotion, housing activities, export promotion, etc.	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	(LOP) ($000)
Balance of Payments Support	57,000
TOTAL	57,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	57,000		57,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Central Bank of Costa Rica

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Watershed Management	DA	4,000		FY90 4,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
515-0246 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 91	FY 93

Purpose: To ensure continued water supply for selected municipalities and for hydroelectric power projects and irrigation schemes.

Project Description: Increasingly, lack of clean water is limiting the economic progress of the towns of Costa Rica. Parasite epidemics attributed to contaminated water cause suffering and economic setbacks due to decreased productivity. Improper land use, which often causes deforestation and erosion of the watersheds, contributes to water scarcity during the dry season.

The watersheds of 13 out of the 47 municipalities which manage their own water supplies have recently been evaluated by the GOCR which has made recommendations for their management. Priority actions are, first, those that can be implemented by the municipalities directly or contracted by them, such as: the preparation of management plans for the watersheds; the construction of water control structures; land purchase; fencing for critical areas; construction of infrastructure for guards; fire control; and monitoring of water quality and quantity. Second are a group of land management activities to reduce water run-off which farmers should be encouraged to use more widely such as: management and expansion of forests, tree crops and agroforestry; and soil conservation and better cropping practices.

Unfortunately, public entities have concentrated on hydropower and irrigation structures and their operation, but not on the need to conserve and manage the watersheds which supply these facilities. Management activities will emphasize land use in accordance with the capacity of the land. Watershed management plans will include training for farmers and others in agricultural and agroforestry practices that conserve land and water.

Sustainability: The project will develop organizations similar to U.S. volunteer fire departments to enforce land use plans, so that training is the only financial recurrent cost. Water quality control will be the responsibility of the local Health Ministry Office and implies a periodic laboratory check of water samples which is minimally expensive.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the sustainable use of land, forest and water resources, which is a major element of the Mission's strategy for long-term growth and spreading the benefits of growth. For the expansion of forestry as an appropriate land use in parts of the watersheds, the project will draw on the Forest Management project (515-0243).

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCR will provide ESF local currency counterpart funding for the project estimated at 50% or more of total project costs. The project complements a recently approved IDB forestry loan.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit approximately 16,000 persons who live in the watersheds. Indirect beneficiaries will include approximately 80,000 urban rural users of water from the watersheds and nearly all of the 2.3 million Costa Ricans who depend on hydro electricity.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved watershed land use	4,000 ha
Watershed reforestation	1,000 ha

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Training	1,000
Construction/Maintenance	1,000
Equipment/Materials	800
Contingency	700
TOTAL	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	4,000	1,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Costa Rica

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Support for Private Voluntary Organizations	DA	1,000		FY 90 2,000	Life of Project Funding 2,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
515-0248 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	■ NEW ☐ CONTINUING			1,000	FY 90	FY 90	FY 94

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to provide funding for registered U.S. PVOs working in Costa Rica to promote productive, income-generating activities in the micro-enterprise sector.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Since 1983, A.I.D. has supported the strengthening of indigenous and U.S. PVOs in Costa Rica through a local PVO "umbrella" organization, the Costa Rican Association of Development Organizations (ACORDE). Mission support for the Association has consisted of the equivalent of $8.0 million in ESF local currency plus a $4.9 million grant administered by Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of U.S. PVOs. From October 1987 to October 1988, ACORDE provided financing to 18 U.S. and Costa Rican PVOs for socio-economic development subprojects with a total of 5,600 direct beneficiaries.

The proposed project will continue to provide dollar funding through ACORDE to complement available local currencies for subprojects executed in country by U.S. PVOs. The focus of the project will continue to be on productive, income-generating activities intended to benefit both the urban and rural poor. The project will explore the possibility of leveraging A.I.D. and PVO resources through development of a "debt for development" swap program with the GOCR.

SUSTAINABILITY: ACORDE already has two sources of local currency income. It has also since its inception actively pursued non-A.I.D. sources of funding. This is a long term effort, but has already begun to bear fruit both in Costa Rica and internationally. The organization has received the equivalent of approximately $100,000 in project-specific grants, and is in the final stages of negotiating a $500,000 concessional loan with the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) for on-lending to micro-enterprenuers through participating PVOs.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. COUNTRY STRATEGY: The project contributes to the spreading-the-benefits-of-growth element of the program strategy by providing productive employment to poorer Costa Ricans and/or by helping fill gaps in the GOCR's current ability to provide social services.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: A tripartite agreement signed by the GOCR, A.I.D. and ACORDE will provide the equivalent of $1.5 million per year in GOCR-owned local currency to support ACORDE programs over the next five years. ACORDE is in the final stages of negotiation with the IDB for a $500,000 soft loan.

BENEFICIARIES: The principal direct beneficiaries of this project will be urban and rural micro-entrepreneurs, small farmers, artisan groups, community groups and women heads of household. The number of direct beneficiaries over the intended three year life of the project would be between 15,000-17,000. Indirect beneficiaries will include at least 20 Costa Rican PVOs, who will receive technical assistance, management training and institutional strengthening mini-grants through the project.

OUTPUTS:	ALL YEARS
Micro-enterprises benefited	15,000
Institutions Strengthened	20
Individuals Trained	500

AID-FINANCED INPUTS:	LOP ($000)
Subproject Financing	1,500
Short-term Technical Assistance	250
Training/Workshops	250
Total	2,000

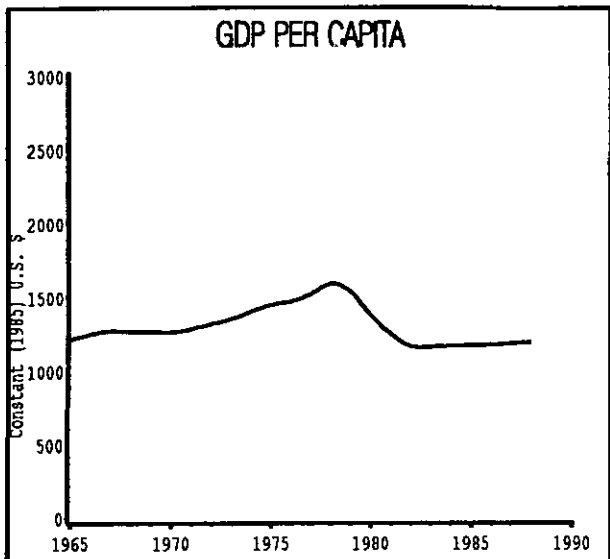
U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,000		2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

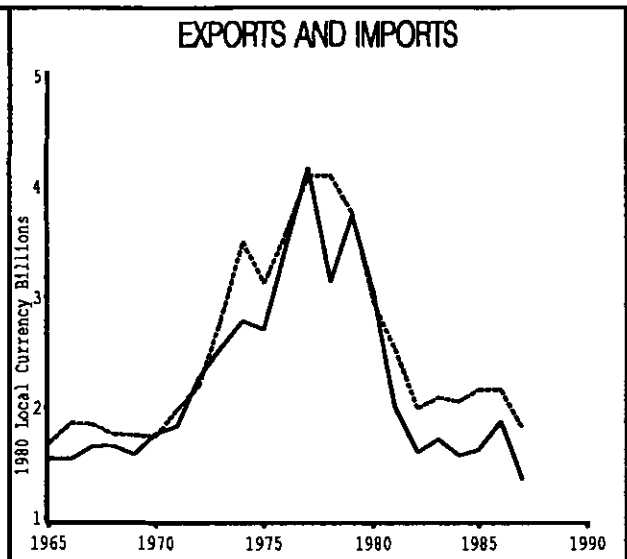
ACORDE (Costa Rican Association for Development Organizations)

EL SALVADOR -- Economic Indicators

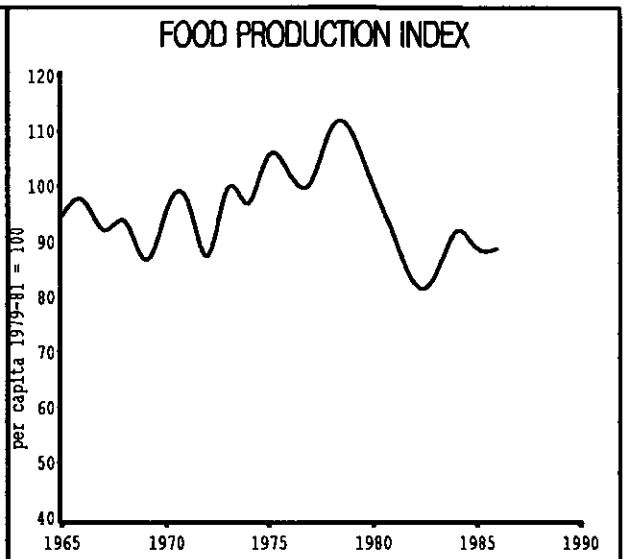
Total U.S. Aid $ 2,234 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 83.0% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 61.36 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 820

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) -0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 14.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 445 (1985) 491 (1986) 688

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -60 (1985) -77 (1986) -56

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.6 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1987) 29.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1987) 111
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1987) 19.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -434(86) -155(87) -300

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,713(86) 1,164(87) 1,181
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 40%

Major Imports(1986)MACHINERY;INTERM. GOODS;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,280(86) 1,009(87) 881
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 49%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;SHRIMP;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GUATEMALA; GERMANY, FEDER

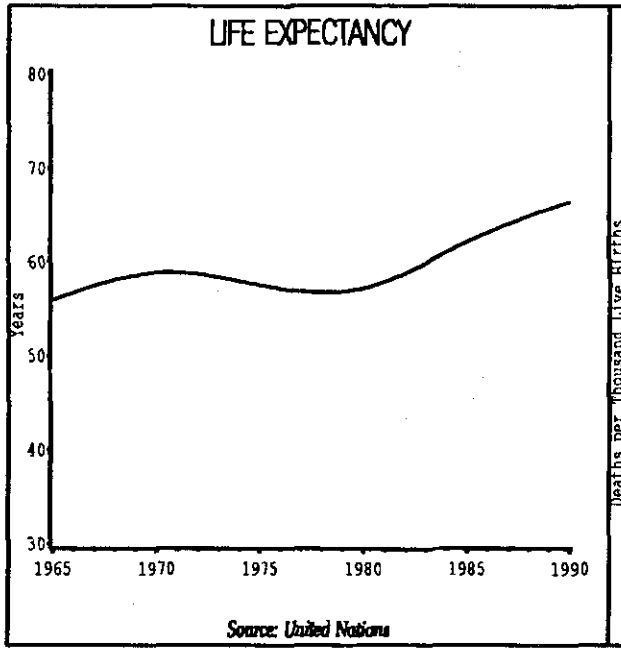
AGRICULTURE

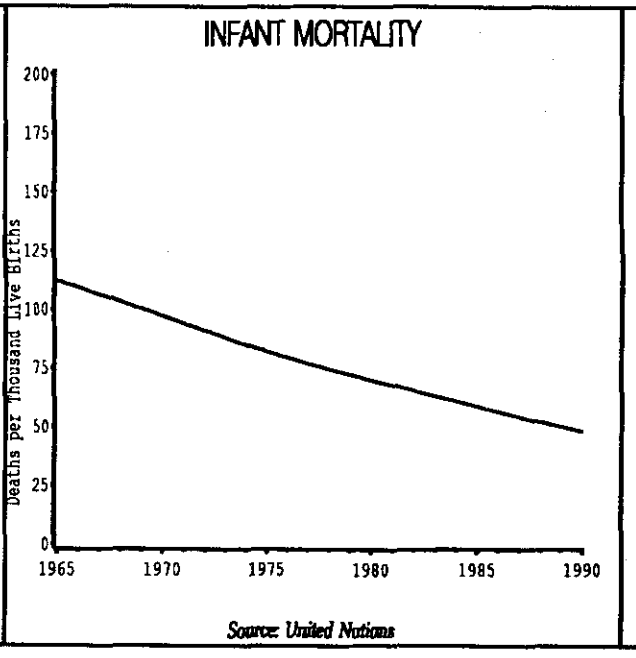
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 14%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; BEANS-DRY; RICE	42%	(1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; RAW SUGAR	26%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; RAW SUGAR;
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; OIL SEED; CORN

EL SALVADOR -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 5,389

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.8% (1978) 2.7% (1988) 2.4%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.5% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 2.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1985) 48.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1988) 4.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 20.0% Rural 32.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 33%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 43%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 94%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 58.8 Male 56.4 Female 61.3
(1970) Total 54.3 Male 52.1 Female 56.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 86

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 51% (1986) Measles 51% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 66% (1986) Polio(3) 70% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1987) 51%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	93.8	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	10.5	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	3.0	Male	4.1	Female	1.9

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 75% (1985) Female 69%

EL SALVADOR

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	70,715	62,365	67,800
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	70,715	62,365	67,800
Economic Support Fund	195,006 1/	206,627 2/	180,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	195,006	206,627	180,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	265,721	268,992	247,800
P.L. 480**	54,378	39,413	39,763
Title I	41,500	35,000	35,000
Title II	12,878	4,413	4,763
TOTALS	320,099	308,405	287,563

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/ Includes 1,634 in reobligations of prior year funds.
2/ Includes 21,627 in FY 1988 ESF Carryover.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	31.90	40.00	40.00
Foreign National	43.00	43.00	43.00
TOTALS	74.90	83.00	83.00

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

Above does not include 4 International Development Interns (IDIs) in FY 1989 and FY 1990.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	107	140	247	140	1113	1253	157	969	1126
Regional[e]	165	12	177	154	10	164	128	10	138
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	6	29	35	13	183	196	7	183	190
Regional[e]	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	278	183	461	307	1306	1613	292	1162	1454

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*
[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

EL SALVADOR

Introduction

Since 1979, civil war, economic depression and a major earthquake have battered the economic and social fabric of El Salvador. Of a population of five million, some 130,000 are still displaced within El Salvador and more than 800,000 have fled the country to avoid the conflict and seek greater economic opportunity.

The insurgency has cost El Salvador upwards of $1.5 billion in damage to economic infrastructure, loss of investments and damage to major export crops. In human terms, the war has resulted in more than 60,000 dead and created many hardships. Displaced persons have moved from rural conflict zones to urban areas, burdening the Government of Salvador's (GOES) capacity to provide basic social services. An early end to the war is not apparent, however, it's impact on the economy will continue to decline.

In spite of these unfavorable conditions, El Salvador has made progress in democratization. The inauguration of Jose Napoleon Duarte in June 1984 marked the first time in 50 years that El Salvador had an elected civilian president. Free municipal and legislative elections were held in March 1988, and presidential elections will occur again in March 1989.

Economic growth shows modest gains, and the sharp declines of the early 1980s have been halted. A strong economic recovery however, remains to be obtained. Although the cost of the war continues to drain the GOES's budget, some key social indicators such as infant mortality have improved. Others such as adult literacy have declined. Needed economic policy reforms are harder to implement because of the social pressures resulting from the war.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The focus of A.I.D.'s economic assistance program is growth with equity, gradually shifting from stabilization to making El Salvador more productive and ensuring that adequate social services are available for its poor majority. Consistent with the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, A.I.D. has developed a major economic assistance program directed at: (1) achieving economic and social stabilization; (2) promoting economic recovery and growth; (3) broadening the benefits of growth; and (4) strengthening democratic institutions.

With Economic Support Fund (ESF) balance of payments assistance and policy dialogue, progress toward economic stabilization and economic recovery has been made. Building on experience gained under the economic stabilization program, macroeconomic performance is expected to continue to show modest improvement.

Real gross domestic product, after declining sharply in the early 1980s, has risen between one and two percent annually since 1983. Fiscal deficits are being curbed. Inflation, which rose from 12% a year during 1982-84 to nearly 40% in 1986, was held to 25% in 1987. Private investment, only 7% of GDP during 1980-83, exceeded 10% in 1986-87. Nontraditional exports to destinations

outside Central America increased from $43 million in 1983 to $74 million in 1985. Overall export performance, however, declined because of the armed conflict, market conditions for some key exports and inappropriate domestic policies, including those which allowed the exchange rate to become increasingly overvalued.

Development Assistance, ESF and P.L. 480 resources are used for activities which reach the Salvadoran people and promote economic growth. A.I.D. assistance promotes macroeconomic and sectoral reforms, a strong private sector, exports, and investments which generate revenues needed by the GOES to sustain social

strengthen local government through the new Municipal Development Institute. With A.I.D. assistance, the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) and Forensic Unit have developed professional and respected staffs. The Salvadoran Revisory Commission is revising civil and penal codes and drafting other important legislation.

FY 1990 Program

U.S. aid has been and will continue to be critical to El Salvador's economic and political survival. A.I.D. is requesting $180 million in ESF, $67.8 million in DA, and $39.8 million in PL-480 food aid. ESF in particular has been key to maintaining an adequate flow of imported raw materials to industry and agriculture, so that employment and production could be maintained. Without this aid, the sabotage campaign of the Marxist guerrillas would have severely reduced output and incomes and threatened the political stability of Salvador's fragile democratic institutions.

ESF will finance balance-of-payments assistance ($135 million) and $45 million in projects to: rehabilitate roads, bridges, electrical distribution and telecommunications systems destroyed by the guerrillas; establish privately owned free trade zones; train more CAPS scholars in the United States; and upgrade Salvadoran analytical and planning capacity for design and management of development programs.

A.I.D. also requests $67.8 million in Development Assistance for projects in rural potable water and electrification, agribusiness and commercial farming, technical-vocational training, small business promotion, primary education and legislative strengthening. P.L. 480 resources are requested for food imports ($35 million) and food assistance for eligible displaced persons and other indigent groups ($4.8 million).

A free zone development project is expected to attract investment, create employment, spur consumer demand for local products, and improve foreign exchange earnings. A microenterprise project targets the small entrepreneur. A commercial farming project will link small farmers, especially agrarian reform beneficiaries,to companies producing for overseas markets.

In education, health, child survival and family planning, the emphasis is on improving the quality of service and community involvement. Resources will be focused on teacher training, curriculum development and vocational training. A.I.D. plans to expand investments in potable water and sanitation systems as part of a new public services rehabilitation project.

A.I.D. will continue to fund the work of the Revisory Commission, as well as other ongoing judicial reform activities, especially training of legislators and members of the judiciary. A.I.D. also provides funds to the American Institute for Free Labor Development to assist farm worker and urban trade unions. The costs of international observers to the March 1989 presidential elections will also be funded.

Mission Director: Henry Bassford

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
519-0000		PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
	EH	G	74	C	---	---	3,065	1,591	98	690	191	700	300	600
	ES	G	74	C	---	---	999	558	---	441	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	74	C	---	---	2,702	2,241	671	743	488	600	500	650
	HE	G	74	C	---	---	2,626	2,068	300	475	118	400	300	400
	PN	G	74	C	---	---	675	491	200	42	270	200	200	300
	SD	G	74	C	---	---	8,287	5,587	1,300	2,461	918	1,260	650	1,300
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	18,354	12,536	2,569	4,852	1,985	3,160	1,950	3,250
519-0094		SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
	SD	G	70	C	---	---	2,042	1,743	350	386	350	500	350	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	2,042	1,743	350	386	350	500	350	500
519-0184		SMALL FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS												
	FN	L	78	78	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,941	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		2,300	2,300	2,300	1,941	---	---	---	---	---	---
519-0210		POPULATION DYNAMICS												
	PN	G	86	88	10,000	10,000	9,184	2,089	816	3,102	---	3,000	---	1,808
			PROJECT TOTAL:		10,000	10,000	9,184	2,089	816	3,102	---	3,000	---	1,808
519-0229		SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT												
	ES	G	80	85	16,366	16,366	7,366	6,655	---	126	---	585	---	---
	FN	G	80	85	1,500	1,500	750	563	---	---	---	187	---	---
	FN	L	80	85	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,526	---	---	---	474	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		24,866	24,866	14,116	12,744	---	126	---	1,246	---	---
519-0260		REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING												
	SD	G	80	87	8,155	8,155	7,755	4,262	---	1,394	---	2,099	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,155	8,155	7,755	4,262	---	1,394	---	2,099	---	---
519-0262		AGRARIAN REFORM ORGANIZATION												
	FN	L	80	83	11,750	11,367	11,367	11,367	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		11,750	11,367	11,367	11,367	---	---	---	---	---	---
519-0263		AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT												
	FN	G	80	85	4,325	4,325	4,325	3,990	---	258	---	77	---	---
	FN	L	80	85	81,500	81,500	81,500	77,510	---	---	---	3,019	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE •	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				85,825	85,825	85,825	81,500	---	258	---	3,096	---	---
519-0265 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT													
	FN G	83	87	16,011	16,011	16,011	8,823	---	3,167	---	4,021	---	---
	FN L	83	87	30,000	30,000	30,000	26,024	---	2,911	---	1,065	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				46,011	46,011	46,011	34,847	---	6,078	---	5,086	---	---
519-0275 SALVADORAN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION -OPG													
	PN G	83	89	9,153	7,353	8,073	4,784	---	1,453	1,800	2,586	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,153	7,353	8,073	4,784	---	1,453	1,800	2,586	---	---
519-0279 PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION													
	ES G	82	89	94,234	89,100	75,601	60,139	12,633	10,660	7,000	19,416	---	4,000
	ES L	82	89	26,800	26,800	13,400	13,112	---	219	---	69	---	---
	HE G	82	89	4,000	4,000	---	---	4,000	20	---	4,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				125,034	119,900	89,001	73,251	16,633	10,899	7,000	23,485	---	4,000
519-0281 HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED FAMILIES													
	ES G	83	88	26,045	26,045	26,045	12,324	---	5,820	---	2,604	---	2,230
	FN G	83	88	895	895	---	---	895	895	---	495	---	400
	HE G	83	88	4,025	4,025	4,025	1,212	---	1,702	---	600	---	410
	SD G	83	88	26,310	26,310	26,310	13,171	---	8,179	---	2,000	---	960
PROJECT TOTAL:				57,275	57,275	56,380	26,707	895	16,596	---	5,699	---	4,000
519-0287 IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY													
	ES G	84	91	29,460	34,460	29,460	6,630	---	2,850	---	5,000	5,000	5,000
	SD G	84	91	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,700	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,460	45,460	29,460	6,630	---	2,850	---	5,000	8,700	8,000
519-0291 HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION													
	HE G	83	85	12,225	12,225	12,225	11,771	---	---	---	250	---	---
	HE L	83	85	23,400	23,380	23,380	21,941	---	---	---	794	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				35,625	35,605	35,605	33,712	---	---	---	1,044	---	---
519-0295 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION													
	EH G	85	89	35,040	35,040	27,614	8,832	6,925	10,734	501	13,325	---	4,000
	ES G	85	89	2,560	2,560	2,560	---	---	1,207	---	1,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				37,600	37,600	30,174	8,832	6,925	11,941	501	14,325	---	4,000

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
519-C296 JUDICIAL REFORM													
	ES G	84	90	9,234	14,234	9,234	2,897	---	367	5,000	4,473	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,234	14,234	9,234	2,897	---	367	5,000	4,473	---	2,000
519-C300 SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG													
	CS C	85	88	2,557	2,557	932	---	1,625	1,252	---	2,557	---	---
	FN G	85	88	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,652	---	248	---	---	---	---
	HE G	85	88	368	368	368	13	---	355	---	355	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,825	4,825	3,200	1,665	1,625	1,855	---	2,912	---	---
519-C302 INT. EX. SERVICE CORP., OPG													
	SD G	85	85	500	500	500	271	---	50	---	179	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	271	---	50	---	179	---	---
519-C303 WATER MANAGEMENT													
	ES G	85	87	2,724	2,724	2,724	95	---	---	---	1,724	---	1,000
	FN G	85	87	16,020	16,020	16,020	1,382	---	1,949	---	5,689	---	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,744	18,744	18,744	1,477	---	1,949	---	7,413	---	8,000
519-C304 URBAN SMALL BUSINESS , OPG													
	SD G	85	87	3,000	3,000	3,000	902	---	1,959	---	139	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	902	---	1,959	---	139	---	---
519-C307 AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR FINANCING													
	FN G	86	90	50,000	50,000	30,184	4,282	10,080	6,872	6,036	9,500	3,700	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,000	50,000	30,184	4,282	10,080	6,872	6,036	9,500	3,700	10,000
519-C308 HEALTH SYSTEMS SUPPORT													
	CS G	86	89	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	8	---	1,000	---	1,000
	ES G	86	89	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	30	---	541	---	450
	HE G	86	89	43,500	43,500	24,324	105	11,824	8,600	7,352	10,000	---	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				48,000	48,000	28,324	105	11,824	8,638	7,352	11,541	---	11,450
519-C311 YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOP OPG													
	EH G	85	87	3,000	3,000	3,000	371	---	400	---	1,700	---	529
	SD G	85	87	650	650	650	542	---	48	---	59	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,650	3,650	3,650	913	---	448	---	1,759	---	529
519-C312 NEW TECHNOSERVE OPG													

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	85	89	5,320	5,320	2,250	1,693	1,820	1,390	950	1,237	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,320	5,320	2,250	1,693	1,820	1,390	950	1,237	---	1,000
519-0315	TRG FOR PRODUCTIVENESS AND COMPETITIVENE												
	EH G	87	92	10,000	16,000	2,000	---	---	551	3,100	3,000	4,500	5,200
	ES G	87	92	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	446	---	1,500	---	1,503
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,000	20,000	6,000	---	---	997	3,100	4,500	4,500	6,703
519-0316	FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING												
	SD G	85	87	1,490	1,490	1,490	260	---	699	---	517	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,490	1,490	1,490	260	---	699	---	517	---	---
519-0319	SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE												
	SD G	89	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,650	2,000	2,000	2,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,650	2,000	2,000	2,300
519-0320	PUBLIC SERVICES RESTORATION/REHABILITATI												
	ES G	89	92	---	45,000	---	---	---	---	10,750	2,000	10,000	10,000
	HE G	89	92	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000	---	6,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	75,000	---	---	---	---	16,750	3,000	10,000	16,000
519-0321	AIFLD - OPG												
	FN G	86	89	4,750	7,050	1,350	---	2,900	670	2,300	3,000	---	2,080
	SD G	86	89	3,150	3,150	3,150	1,571	---	1,368	1,500	1,211	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			7,900	10,200	5,000	1,571	2,900	2,038	3,800	4,211	---	4,080
519-0322	SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT OPG												
	SD G	86	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	311	---	606	---	83	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,000	1,000	1,000	311	---	606	---	83	---	---
519-0323	FREE ZONE DEVELOPMENT												
	ES G	88	90	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	11,545	3,000	8,455	8,000
	SD G	88	90	6,000	6,000	---	---	5,755	---	245	4,000	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,000	26,000	---	---	5,755	---	11,790	7,000	8,455	10,000
519-0327	AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT												
	ES G	87	90	7,466	7,466	7,466	---	---	---	---	2,466	---	3,000
	FN G	87	90	12,534	42,534	2,650	---	7,738	280	11,196	6,600	19,750	11,500

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	50,000	10,116	---	7,738	280	11,196	9,066	19,750	14,500
519-0328		1986 ESF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM												
		ES G	86	88	274,000	274,000	244,000	184,000	30,000	90,000	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			274,000	274,000	244,000	184,000	30,000	90,000	---	---	---	---
519-0329		MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROM.												
		HE G	86	86	220	220	220	47	---	76	---	97	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			220	220	220	47	---	76	---	97	---	---
519-0330		STRENGTHENING REHAB SERVICES OPG												
		HE G	86	86	280	280	280	---	---	280	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			280	280	280	---	---	280	---	---	---	---
519-0333		EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION												
		ES G	87	88	100,000	100,000	75,000	---	23,000	1,239	---	58,761	---	40,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			100,000	100,000	75,000	---	23,000	1,239	---	58,761	---	40,000
519-0334		CENITEC OPG												
		EH G	87	87	375	375	375	---	---	168	---	375	---	---
		SD G	87	87	225	225	225	---	---	---	---	57	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			600	600	600	---	---	168	---	432	---	---
519-0336		PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES												
		SD G	87	89	4,700	4,700	2,250	---	2,000	738	450	1,500	---	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			4,700	4,700	2,250	---	2,000	738	450	1,500	---	2,000
519-0337		EL SALVADOR PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS												
		EH G	87	90	4,138	8,638	2,138	65	---	---	1,000	1,500	---	1,490
		ES G	87	90	14,062	15,362	2,562	177	2,373	538	4,127	2,500	2,800	7,500
		FN G	87	90	6,000	6,000	---	---	3,000	17	3,000	4,000	---	1,983
		PROJECT TOTAL:			24,200	30,000	4,700	242	5,373	555	8,127	8,000	2,800	10,973
519-0342		SHORT-TERM ASST TO CIVIL. AMPUTEES-OPG												
		HE G	87	88	720	720	500	---	220	633	---	87	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			720	720	500	---	220	633	---	87	---	---
519-0343		U.S. MEDICAL REFERRALS (HOPE) OPG												

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	HE G	87	87	65	65	65	---	---	41	---	24	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			65	65	65	---	---	41	---	24	---	---
519-0344 INSTITUTO RICALDONE RECONSTRUCTION OPG													
	EH G	87	87	1,100	1,100	1,100	---	---	822	---	218	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,100	1,100	1,100	---	---	822	---	218	---	---
519-0346 STRENGTHEN OF REHAB. SERVICES - OPG													
	HE G	87	89	3,300	2,450	1,435	---	1,015	470	850	1,380	---	1,450
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,300	2,450	1,435	---	1,015	470	850	1,380	---	1,450
519-0349 TECH SUPPORT, POLICY ANALYSIS AND TRAINI													
	ES G	88	90	17,000	17,000	---	---	2,000	---	8,500	7,000	6,500	7,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			17,000	17,000	---	---	2,000	---	8,500	7,000	6,500	7,000
519-0351 *COMMERCIAL FARMING													
	FN G	90	93	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	3,000
519-0352 EASTERN REGION ENTERPRISE DEV OPG													
	FN G	88	88	283	283	---	---	283	111	---	172	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			283	283	---	---	283	111	---	172	---	---
519-0353 NATIONAL COOP BUSINESS ASSOC OPG													
	FN G	88	88	1,900	1,900	---	---	1,900	---	---	900	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,900	1,900	---	---	1,900	---	---	900	---	1,000
519-0354 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT													
	ES G	88	89	143,500	143,500	---	---	125,000	---	18,500	18,500	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			143,500	143,500	---	---	125,000	---	18,500	18,500	---	---
519-0355 ESF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT													
	ES G	89	90	---	282,045	---	---	---	---	138,500	138,500	143,545	143,545
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	282,045	---	---	---	---	138,500	138,500	143,545	143,545

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	143,545	---	---	---	---	---	---	143,545	143,545
519-0357 *EDUCATION SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION II													
	EH G	90	93	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,000
519-0358 CA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT													
	SD G	88	90	5,000	15,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	15,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
519-0359 STRENGTHEN ELECTIONS													
	ES G	89	89	---	465	---	---	---	---	465	465	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	465	---	---	---	---	465	465	---	---
519-0360 STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY													
	ES G	89	91	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	490	400	500	590
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	490	400	500	590
519-0361 EL SALVADOR PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS II 1/													
	ES G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	500
	PN G			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	500
519-0363 *FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES/MCH													
	HE G	90	92	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,150	3,000
	PN G	90	92	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,200	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,350	6,000
519-0998 LOS ALAMOS													
	ES G	89	89	---	1,750	---	---	---	---	1,750	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,750	---	---	---	---	1,750	---	---	---
519-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	---	---	1,185	945	---	240	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,185	945	---	240	---	---	---	---
519-9999 *PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG													
	CS G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ See proposed project summary sheet for the Caribbean and LA Scholarship Program II under the LAC Regional Program

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
FN	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500	5,250	5,200
HE	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	600	750	700
SD	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200	1,500	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	3,100	2,300	7,500	7,200
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,253,585	1,780,258	900,174	518,526	265,721	183,456	268,992	381,592	247,800	342,378
GRANTS:				1,070,835	1,597,911	732,227	361,105	265,721	180,326	268,992	376,171	247,800	342,378
LOANS:				182,750	182,347	167,947	157,421	---	3,130	---	5,421	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				253,988	305,905	209,809	146,994	29,287	19,511	25,970	42,536	35,200	43,813
POPULATION PLANNING:				19,153	29,353	17,932	7,364	1,016	4,597	2,070	5,786	4,400	5,108
HEALTH:				92,103	126,233	69,448	37,157	17,359	12,652	16,920	19,587	5,200	21,960
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				5,557	5,557	3,932	---	1,625	1,260	---	3,557	---	1,000
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				53,653	74,153	39,292	10,859	7,023	13,365	4,792	20,818	9,800	14,819
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				60,180	91,180	56,659	28,620	14,405	17,888	12,613	18,804	13,200	19,360
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				768,951	1,145,877	503,102	287,532	195,006	114,183	206,627	270,504	180,000	236,318
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: El Salvador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commercial Farming	ARDN	6,000		FY 90 6,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number			Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
519-0351	☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 93	FY 95

Project Purpose: To increase the production of non-traditional agricultural exports on agrarian reform properties.

Project Description: Since the early 1980's, USAID has assisted the GOES to implement a major agrarian reform program which has enabled approximately 85,000 poor, rural families (510,000 persons) to gain access to almost 800,000 acres of El Salvador's farmland. However, agrarian reform beneficiaries remain mostly producers of basic grains and traditional exports and have not enjoyed extensive interaction with the Salvadoran private agribusiness sector.

This project will develop and facilitate closer linkages between agrarian reform beneficiaries with private sector agribusinesses which can provide primary and/or export markets, technical assistance and innovative direction. The project will work directly with cooperatives and small farmer organizations which demonstrate a willingness to establish market-based relationships with private processors and exporters. The project will include institutional strengthening, creation of agrarian reform cooperative and agribusiness linkages, and provision of appropriate technology for increasing production. It will also assist client agribusinesses to develop new or expanded enterprises, procure equipment, technology packages and short/long-term technical assistance and training.

Sustainability: The linkage of cooperatives and agribusinesses will help the former to become profit-making enterprises, thus reducing the need for government management and financial support.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project will increase agricultural production, foreign exchange earnings and local sales by diversifying agricultural production and developing non-traditional export crops. It supports the current strategy of creating, through agribusiness processors, forward linkages to export markets and backward linkages to producers as a means to developing a more efficient, foreign exchange earning system. Growth with equity objectives are addressed by working with agrarian reform beneficiaries.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project reinforces GOES efforts to diversify agricultural production and increase the productivity and capabilities of agrarian reform cooperatives. No other donors are presently active in this area.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit some 65 reform cooperatives and 13,000 farm families involved in non-traditional export production. It is anticipated a far greater number of farmers will benefit from the project indirectly through the multiplier effect of information diffusion.

Major Ouputs	All Years
Coops strengthened	65
Processors linked with coops and exporters	8
Increase in hectares under production for non-traditional exports	X
Coops business plans developed	65
Reform farm families receiving TA	13,000
Appropriate technology packages distributed	X
Employment generated	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	2,000
Administrative Support	3,000
Equipment and Technology	5,000
TOTAL	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	6,000	9,000	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Education Systems Revitalization II	EHR			FY90 5,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
519-0357	☒ NEW						
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING		5,000		FY90	FY 93	FY 94

Project Purpose: To improve the quality and efficiency of the Salvadoran educational system, particularly for grades kindergarten through nine.

Background and Project Description: Reductions in the GOES's education budget have resulted in declines in the quality and efficiency of its basic education system. Student-to-teacher ratios have grown to 60 to 1, at the same time that escalating costs and dwindling resources have required the Salvadoran Ministry of Education (MOE) to forego efforts to improve the quality of the curricula, or to enhance teaching capabilities. As a consequence, repetition and dropout rates are going up.

This project will support qualitative improvements in the Salvadoran education system to reverse the trends of the last decade. The project will finance four interrelated activities: (1) strengthening policy and planning capabilities; (2) curricula strengthening and didactic material development, (3) teacher training; and (4) establishment of a radio education program. Upgrading policy planning and management capabilities will be the focus of the project, with a substantial share of the resources supporting studies and training related to resource allocation, financial management decentralization and municipal responsibility for education, and the efficiency of the educational system. Concurrently, the MOE will receive technical assistance to evaluate and revise the curricula and to develop and distribute improved didactic materials/textbooks. In-service and long-term training will be provided to teachers and administrators for the use of new materials. Finally, the MOE will be assisted in establishing a pilot radio education program for use in remote rural areas.

Sustainability: The Project will assist the MOE in adopting efficient educational techniques and systems, thus enabling the public education system to serve a larger percentage of the population without substantial increases in its budget. Policy and planning studies are expected to lead to a better system of allocating resources, necessary for longer-term sustainability.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objective: The project will complement and reinforce A.I.D.'s goal of spreading the benefits of growth by improving educational opportunities for approximately 500,000 elementary school-aged children, most of whom come from poor, rural families.

Host-Country and Other Donors: The project will explore implementation approaches including a public-private sector education commission which will include high-level MOE representation. Other donors will be encouraged to work with the GOES and local governments to finance new school construction and/or repairs.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include elementary school aged children in rural and urban areas of El Salvador.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Elementary school aged children trained	XX
Teachers and administrators trained	XX
Grade levels (K-9) textbooks, materials, including interactive radio	XX
Policy/planning studies	XX

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	2,000
Commodities	3,000
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	5,000	5,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Voluntary Organizations	Various	5,250	750	FY90 7,500	Life of Project Funding: Continuing

Number 519-9999	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING		-	1,500	FY90	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Project Purpose: Design and implementation of innovative development activities through the use of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

Project Description: U.S. and indigenous PVOs play an integral role in promoting A.I.D.'s objectives in the areas of private sector and community development, democratic institutions, agricultural diversification and health and family planning. During FY 1990 A.I.D. will continue projects with the American Institute for Free Labor Development, AIFLD, which provides assistance to farm worker organizations and urban trade unions to develop institutional capabilities; with Save the Children which will continue working in the expansion of rural water systems, to improve maternal and child health and agricultural production in selected low-income communities; with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) to implement and demonstrate proven methods for improving the delivery and end-use of electricity in rural areas of El Salvador; and with U.S. and local PVOs to be identified to increase agricultural production and the delivery of selected curative and preventive child survival/MCH and family planning services. Finally, the Mission will enlist the services of a US PVO to manage an omnibus NGO effort to assist local private voluntary organizations gain access to, and program effectively, local currency resources.

Sustainability: The linkage of the PVOs and the cooperatives, worker organizations, urban trade unions and low-income communities will provide a productive basis for long-term sustainability of the activities funded and developed under this program.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The activities described herein are consistent with A.I.D.'s objective of assisting the Government of El Salvador to reestablish economic growth with equity, while maintaining support for economic, humanitarian, social and democratic institutions and programs. The participation of U.S. and local PVOs is expected to enhance the equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of PVO - implemented projects are almost exclusively the urban and rural poor.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Agricultural training programs	X
Maternal/child health and family planning services	X
Vocational and labor leader training	X

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs Life of Project	LOP ($000)
PVO program support	

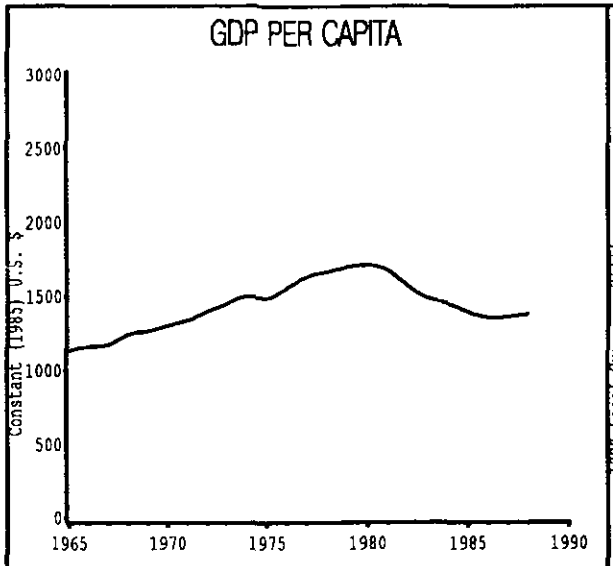
U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	7,500	Continuing	Continuing

Principal Contractors or Agencies: Various PVOs to be determined.

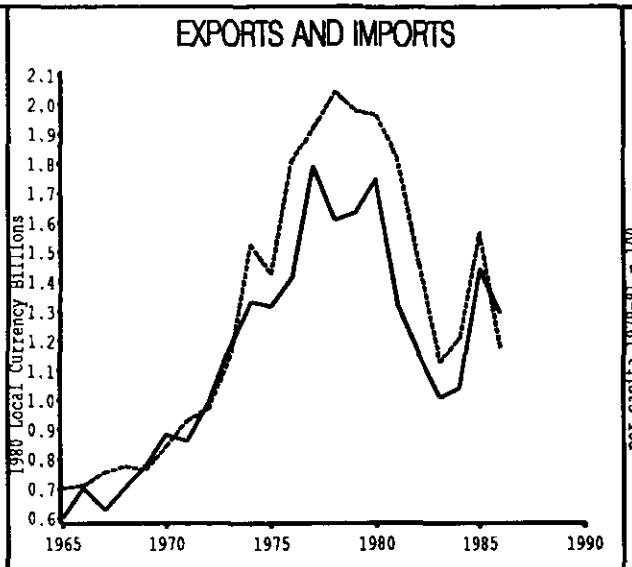
AID 370-7 (11-85)

GUATEMALA -- Economic Indicators

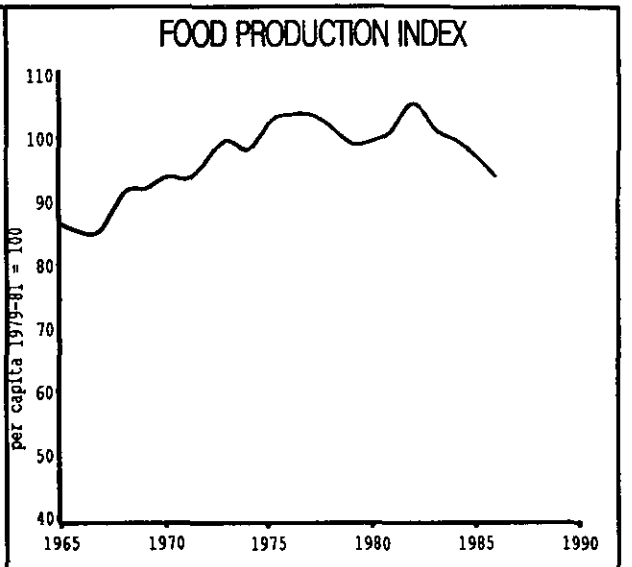
Total U.S. Aid $ 934 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 52.2% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 8.43 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 930

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 1,434 (1982) 1,298 (1983) 1,192

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -535 (1982) -417 (1983) -318

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.9 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 30.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 281
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 23.3%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -208(85) -179(86) 129

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,464(85) 2,247(86) 1,227
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 48%

Major Imports(1986)MFRD. GOODS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,256(85) 2,068(86) 1,356
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 54%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;COTTON;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; EL SALVADOR; GERMANY, FEDER

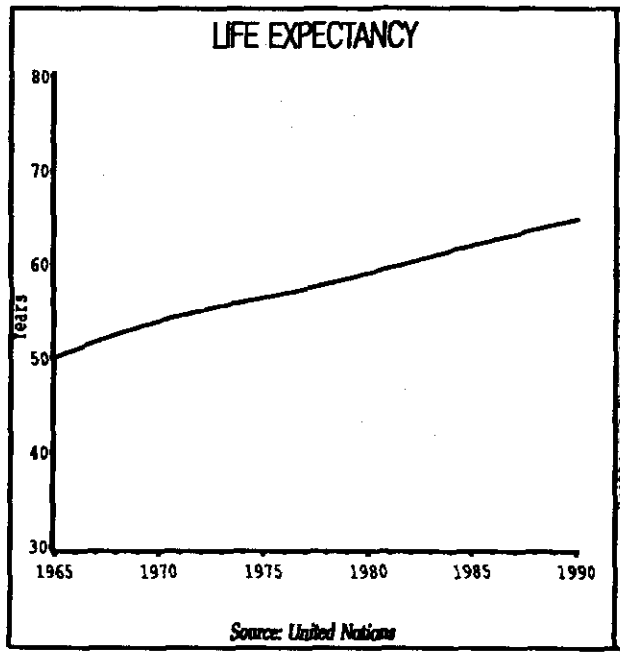
AGRICULTURE

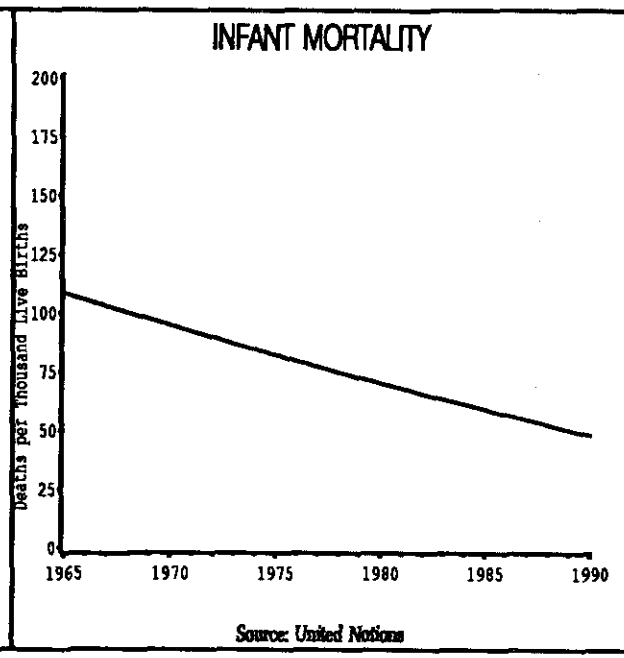
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 26%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; RICE; PULSES	49%	(1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; RAW SUGAR	22%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; COTTON; BANANAS
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; CORN; OILSEEDS

GUATEMALA -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 8,831

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 3.3% (1988) 2.5%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.2% (15-64yrs) 52.6% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 23.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1988) 5.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total . % Urban 66.0% Rural 74.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 28%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 57%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 107%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 60.3 Male 58.2 Female 62.6
(1970) Total 53.0 Male 51.4 Female 55.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 79

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 56% (1987) Measles 55% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT) 36% (1987) Polio(3) 39% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 51%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	65.9	Male	70.2	Female	61.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total	15.1	Male	16.7	Female	14.3
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	5.8	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 63% (1985) Female 47%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	30,025 1/	33,000	35,275
Loan	9,934	-	-
Grant	20,091	33,000	35,275
Economic Support Fund	79,782	80,524 2/	87,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	79,782	80,524	87,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	109,807	113,524	122,275
P.L. 480 **	23,382	29,691	26,843
Title I	18,000	18,000	18,000
Title II	5,382	11,691	8,843
TOTALS	133,189	143,215	149,118

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/ Includes 1,523 in reobligations of prior year funds.
2/ Includes 524 in FY 1988 ESF Carryover.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	20.05*	33.0*	33.0*
Foreign National	43.00	48.0	48.0
TOTALS	63.05	81.0	81.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes .55 IDI for FY 1988; Includes 5 IDI and 1 Part-time for FY 1989 and FY 1990.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	57	1222	1279	205	574	779	22	887	909
Regional[e]	-	32	132	-	100	100	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	23	23	2	99	101	1	-	1
Regional[e]	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	-	-
TOTALS	57	1377	1434	207	873	1080	23	887	910

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*
[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

GUATEMALA

Introduction

The January 1984 report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) included an analysis of Guatemala's economic situation, problems and needs, and outlined the goals for A.I.D. assistance to the region. The report cited studies showing that, despite sustained growth from the mid 1960s to the late 1970s, half of Guatemala's urban population and three quarters of its largely Indian rural population could not meet their basic nutrition, housing, health and education needs. Large elements of the population were excluded from the growth process. Although Guatemala's per capita GDP was above the Central American average, the effects of many years of political instability, a concentration of political and economic power, and authoritarian rule had been disastrous: income distribution was highly skewed, and social indicators included the lowest literacy rate in Central America, the highest incidence of child mortality, and the shortest life expectancy.

After three decades of autocratic military and civilian governments, Guatemalans voted for a return to democracy in November 1985. The elected government that took office in January 1986 inherited the neglect of many decades including a national economy ravaged by recession and guerrilla warfare. Despite difficulty in reaching consensus with the private sector, labor, and other groups on specific economic and political reform measures, the Cerezo administration has displayed considerable political courage in making the hard choices necessary to initiate economic recovery. These actions, now generating strong economic recovery and growth, have begun to broaden the base for political participation and economic opportunity and have served to bolster Guatemala's fragile democracy.

The inflation rate which surged to near 40% in 1986 was reduced to less than 10% by 1987. Interest rate ceilings were raised to reflect market conditions, and the public sector deficit was reduced from 5% of GDP to less than 3%. The number of essential goods subject to price controls was reduced from more than 400 to less than 16, and multiple currency exchange rates were unified in 1988. As part of a 1987 fiscal reform, domestic tax collections relative to GDP have increased from 6% in 1983 - one of the lowest in the world - to an estimated 9% in 1988. Tourism receipts are rising rapidly, reflecting growing domestic stability and international confidence.

Guatemala's economy grew by 3.1 percent in 1987 and GDP growth is estimated at 3.5 to 4% in 1988. The government has set ambitious goals for increasing participation in the decision-making process for the country's development programs with the aim of creating new and effective democratic institutions that will give long-neglected sectors (particularly the highland Indian population) a voice in the economic and political life of the country and a fair share of the benefits of growth. Significant increases in the government's budget for education, health, public infrastructure and credit for agriculture and the private sector support this objective. Reform measures aimed at improving the efficiency of government operations are also being undertaken.

Beyond the macroeconomic stabilization and growth gains already noted, other accomplishments include: (a) the growth of non-traditional exports to an estimated $250 million in 1988 with small farmers claiming a high percentage of the production and income gains and with new employment opportunities in drawback manufacturing firms for workers in urban and marginal urban areas; (b) national child immunization and oral rehydration therapy programs now in place; (c) family planning services extended to an estimated 1.2 million couples; (d) 800 schools with 64,000 students participating in the bilingual education program; and (e) a range of scholarship offerings serving thousands of Guatemalans, including 2,743 short term and 349 long-term participants in the CAPS program through FY 1988. The CAPS alumni association with more than 2,500 members is initiating a new small project assistance activity.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

In terms of U.S. interests in Central America, Guatemala occupies a key position because it has the largest population and strongest economy in the region and has only recently returned to democratic government. The success of democracy and of free market based economic reform in Guatemala will have a profound effect on the entire region and act as a brake on Marxist-Leninist expansionism.

A.I.D. programs support a Guatemalan development strategy that is broadly consistent with the four principal goals set forth in the NBCCA report: achieving economic stabilization, building a foundation for long-term economic growth, providing equity in the distribution of economic benefits, and fostering democratization. Success in these areas should facilitate broad-based, self-sustaining economic growth led by expansion of the private sector and the creation of new employment and income opportunities for the poor. With significant success achieved in stabilization, A.I.D. is shifting more toward long term development activities promoting growth which directly attack poverty - eduction, health employment creation, and farm productivity.

In focusing on growth and equity opportunities, A.I.D. supports a GOG policy agenda covering both macroeconomic and sectoral issues critical to alleviating constraints to production, investment and income. Underlying this agenda are three key propositions:

(1) Only the private sector can generate the savings and investment needed for sustainable growth;

(2) Economic policies should foster diversification of production and also increase opportunities for the participation and integration of Guatemala into the international economy; and

(3) Guatemala's physical, environmental and human endowments give the nation a strong comparative advantage in the production and marketing of a broad range of agriculture and labor-intensive manufactured products.

ESF resources are key to promoting strong private sector-led growth. Foreign exchange is needed to import inputs for industry and agriculture. ESF Also supports policy dialogue with the Government toward the elimination of policy and regulatory obstructions to open and efficient markets.

Sectoral elements of the policy dialogue address obstacles that render specific population segments incapable of participating effectively in a predominantly private market system. Basic elements of this part of the policy dialogue include:

(1) allocation by the public sector of GOG resources to a core of development projects essential to achievement of the broader growth-with-equity objective;

(2) seeking opportunities to apply "market tests" to public sector procurement of goods and services in order to minimize the creation of inefficient public sector bureaucratic structures where private capacity exists; and

(3) strengthening private and public institutional structures through which basic social goods and services are delivered.

Current and Requested Years Programs

The FY 1989 program is a carefully crafted package of macro and micro activities consistent with the strategy outlined above. ESF balance of payments assistance of $69.5 million supports private-sector led growth and sectoral emphasis on agriculture. Local currencies developed by the ESF program support the government's core development budget activities. $10.5 million ESF dollars, $33 million DA and an estimated $29.7 million P.L. 480 assistance is being committed to complementary production and equity-oriented activities including improved fiscal administration, expanded diversification and commercialization of small farming and commercial land markets, rural electrification, small business expansion, family planning, bilingual education, improved educational administration, scholarship programs, private voluntary agency support, and judicial, legislative and election systems improvements.

For FY 1990, $80 million in ESF is requested. Efficiency of government operations, accelerated delivery of goods and services and the maximum possible involvement of private sector groups will continue to be stressed. In addition, $35.3 million in Development Assistance and an estimated $26.8 million in P.L. 480 assistance is requested for activities in support of expanded economic opportunities and improved standards of living for the poorer groups in Guatemalan society, especially the highland Indians. These funds will permit continuation of scholarship programs, strengthening of democracy and administration of justice activities, small business credit programs, improved financial markets, increases in small farm production, improvements in small and medium size irrigation systems, and voluntary agency programs.

Mission Director: Anthony Cauterucci

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
520-0000			PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT											
	CS	G	69	C	---	---	174	70	27	119	100	85	100	85
	EH	G	69	C	---	---	2,038	1,469	140	685	200	175	200	160
	ES	G	69	C	---	---	500	113	---	129	---	200	---	58
	FN	G	69	C	---	---	8,582	8,271	531	388	555	375	500	375
	HE	G	69	C	---	---	916	881	268	---	105	255	100	100
	PN	G	69	C	---	---	557	531	94	24	200	305	200	170
	SD	G	69	C	---	---	1,366	1,260	1,145	290	700	800	600	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	14,133	12,595	2,205	1,635	1,860	2,195	1,700	1,448
520-0145			SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND											
	SD	G	63	C	---	---	1,667	1,607	100	74	100	80	100	90
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	1,667	1,607	100	74	100	80	100	90
520-0245			RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT											
	FN	L	79	83	6,000	4,150	3,803	3,612	---	2	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	4,150	3,803	3,612	---	2	---	---	---	---
520-0248			RURAL ELECTRIFICATION											
	FN	L	79	83	10,600	10,600	10,600	8,288	---	1,394	---	918	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		10,600	10,600	10,600	8,288	---	1,394	---	918	---	---
520-0251			COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS											
	HE	G	80	85	1,300	1,268	1,274	690	---	87	---	237	---	211
	HE	L	80	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	4,255	---	759	---	2,600	---	1,600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		10,800	10,768	10,774	4,945	---	846	---	2,837	---	1,811
520-0255			SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS											
	FN	G	81	85	3,696	3,696	3,696	2,759	---	530	---	407	---	---
	FN	L	81	85	5,500	5,500	4,413	2,921	---	978	---	514	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,196	9,196	8,109	5,680	---	1,508	---	921	---	---
520-0261			LOW COST HOUSING											
	SD	G	88	89	600	600	---	---	300	8	300	200	---	200
			PROJECT TOTAL:		600	600	---	---	300	8	300	200	---	200
520-0274			HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT											
	FN	G	83	90	19,600	17,100	2,100	435	3,800	224	5,500	440	2,675	370
	FN	L	83	90	13,500	13,500	13,500	2,494	---	1,946	---	2,385	---	2,212

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			33,100	30,600	15,600	2,929	3,800	2,170	5,500	2,825	2,675	2,582
520-0276		AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT												
	ES	G	85	90	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,106	---	880	---	500	---	515
	ES	L	85	88	9,500	9,500	9,500	76	---	7,396	---	2,104	---	---
	FN	G	85	90	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	390	---	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			14,000	12,500	12,500	1,182	---	8,276	1,500	2,994	---	1,515
520-0281		INTEGRATED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION												
	EH	L	82	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,580	---	375	---	45	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			2,000	2,000	2,000	1,580	---	375	---	45	---	---
520-0282		RURAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT												
	EH	G	85	86	3,300	3,300	3,300	1,300	---	461	---	670	---	570
	EH	L	85	86	10,204	10,204	10,204	1,664	---	938	---	2,793	---	3,577
		PROJECT TOTAL:			13,504	13,504	13,504	2,964	---	1,399	---	3,463	---	4,147
520-0286		COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING												
	FN	G	86	93	11,000	14,000	11,000	434	---	1,092	---	2,000	3,000	3,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			11,000	14,000	11,000	434	---	1,092	---	2,000	3,000	3,000
520-0288		EXPANSION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES												
	CS	G	82	90	6,960	6,084	---	---	2,760	---	1,870	1,404	2,300	2,333
	PN	G	82	90	25,247	25,247	12,116	5,946	5,531	3,549	3,610	2,851	4,000	4,736
		PROJECT TOTAL:			32,207	31,331	12,116	5,946	8,291	3,549	5,480	4,255	6,300	7,069
520-0304		ALTIPLANO HIGHER EDUCATION												
	EH	G	86	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	302	---	648	---	796	---	970
		PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	5,000	302	---	648	---	796	---	970
520-0320		PRIMARY EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT												
	EH	G	87	87	500	500	500	---	---	82	---	300	---	118
		PROJECT TOTAL:			500	500	500	---	---	82	---	300	---	118
520-0332		FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS												
	ES	G	85	89	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	59	---	150	---	150
	ES	L	85	89	5,500	5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,000
	FN	G	85	89	5,300	1,100	1,100	23	---	149	---	100	---	100
	FN	L	85	89	21,500	22,400	12,086	3,131	5,934	1,780	---	5,500	---	1,500

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA — CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,300	30,000	19,686	3,154	5,934	1,988	---	7,750	---	2,750
520-0335 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION II - OPG													
	HE G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	425	---	242	---	333	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	425	---	242	---	333	---	---
520-0336 RURAL WATER, OPG													
	HE G	85	90	900	500	500	103	---	241	200	200	200	100
	SD G	85	90	600	500	500	305	---	109	100	136	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,000	1,000	408	---	350	300	336	200	200
520-0337 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVEL COORDINATION, OPG													
	SD G	85	88	1,500	1,700	1,500	1,035	---	146	200	175	---	344
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,700	1,500	1,035	---	146	200	175	---	344
520-0339 IMMUNIZATION/CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	85	89	5,570	5,570	5,570	22	---	278	---	1,030	---	1,133
	ES G	85	87	2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---	58	---	680	---	748
	HE G	85	87	8,348	8,348	8,348	1,270	---	2,332	---	2,238	---	2,462
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,418	16,418	16,418	1,292	---	2,668	---	3,948	---	4,343
520-0341 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	87	90	2,050	2,050	1,550	---	500	26	---	400	---	540
	SD G	87	90	7,950	8,450	5,120	---	1,280	24	800	1,000	750	1,750
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,500	6,670	---	1,780	50	800	1,400	750	2,290
520-0343 PILOT COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS II (OPG)													
	FN G	85	88	10,500	10,500	9,465	1,098	1,035	2,184	---	1,764	---	1,833
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,500	10,500	9,465	1,098	1,035	2,184	---	1,764	---	1,833
520-0344 ELECTRICAL POWER RESERVE													
	SD G	85	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,537	---	88	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	6,537	---	88	---	100	---	---
520-0348 SINDES PVO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMSVERY III													
	SD G	86	89	2,350	2,350	1,050	367	750	678	500	500	---	805
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,350	2,350	1,050	367	750	678	500	500	---	805

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
520-0351 FAMILY FISH POND DEV II - OPG													
	FN G	86	86	500	500	500	208	---	135	---	157	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	208	---	135	---	157	---	---
520-0353 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III													
	FN G	89	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,300	1,800	4,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,300	1,800	4,000	2,000
520-0355 GUATEMALA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	86	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	231	---	223	---	597	---	141
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,200	1,200	1,200	231	---	223	---	597	---	141
520-0359 ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	87	87	---	---	90,750	56,000	---	34,750	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	90,750	56,000	---	34,750	---	---	---	---
520-0362 GUATEMALA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	89	5,006	5,006	5,006	---	---	625	---	2,000	---	2,000
	ES G	87	89	13,562	20,562	13,562	861	---	5,027	7,000	5,000	---	5,500
	FN G	87	89	2,424	424	424	173	---	134	---	117	---	---
	PN G	87	89	208	208	208	7	---	186	---	15	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,200	26,200	19,200	1,041	---	5,972	7,000	7,132	---	7,500
520-0363 AG PROD & MARKET SERVICES PVO - OPG													
	FN G	87	89	1,100	600	200	---	300	134	600	81	---	421
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	600	200	---	300	134	600	81	---	421
520-0364 PRIVATE SECTOR EDUCATION INITIATIVES													
	EH G	87	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	264	---	650	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	264	---	650	---	450
520-0369 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	88	90	5,000	6,506	---	---	1,782	---	2,824	700	1,900	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	6,506	---	---	1,782	---	2,824	700	1,900	1,500
520-0371 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION IMPROVEMENT													
	SD G	89	92	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	1,100	600

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	1,100	600
520-0372 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM	ES G	88	88	---	---	---	---	75,000	75,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	75,000	75,000	---	---	---	---
520-0373 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM	ES G	89	89	---	69,500	---	---	---	---	69,500	69,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	69,500	---	---	---	---	69,500	69,500	---	---
520-0374 PRIMARY EDUCATION EFFICIENCY	EH G	89	93	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,900	300	4,600	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,900	300	4,600	1,200
520-0375 *MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	SD G	90	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	250
520-0376 GUATEMALA JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	ES G	87	89	1,483	1,685	1,483	---	---	357	200	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,483	1,685	1,483	---	---	357	200	500	---	500
520-0377 MICRO BUSINESS PROMOTION (OPG)	SD G	87	89	500	1,850	200	---	300	322	1,350	750	---	728
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	1,850	200	---	300	322	1,350	750	---	728
520-0378 ELECTION SYSTEM SUPPORT	SD G	87	89	600	1,400	600	---	---	364	800	336	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	1,400	600	---	---	364	800	336	---	700
520-0379 VOLCANIC HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS	SD G	87	87	338	338	338	---	---	171	---	166	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				338	338	338	---	---	171	---	166	---	---
520-0380 ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT	SD G	89	90	---	1,250	---	---	---	---	750	150	500	700

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,250	---	---	---	---	750	150	500	700
520-0381 SMALL FARMER COFFEE													
	FN G	89	92	5,500	10,500	---	---	---	---	2,660	150	3,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	10,500	---	---	---	---	2,660	150	3,000	1,000
520-0383 SPECIAL PROJECT ASSISTANCE FUND (PC)													
	FN G	88	C	---	---	---	---	80	18	100	50	100	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	80	18	100	50	100	75
520-0384 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING TRAINING AND SUPPOR													
	EH G	88	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	450	2	1,400	150	2,000	1,500
	ES G	88	91	2,500	2,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	450	---	1,300
	SD G	88	91	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	---	---	3,450	2	1,400	1,100	2,000	3,300
520-0385 *ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM													
	ES G	90	90	---	78,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,100	78,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	78,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	78,100	78,100
520-0386 GUATEMALA STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRACY													
	ES G	88	89	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---
	SD G	88	89	700	700	---	---	200	---	500	200	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,200	1,200	---	---	700	---	500	700	---	500
520-0387 * FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	90	92	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	250
	SD G	90	92	---	3,630	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,130	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	300
520-0393 GUATEMALA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS II 1/													
	ES G	90	95	---	34,685	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	34,685	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
520-0998 LOS ALAMOS													
	ES G	89	89	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	400

1/ See proposed project summary sheet for the Caribbean and LA Scholarship Program II under the LAC Regional Program

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUATEMALA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
520-0999	LOCAL COST SUPPORT												
	ES G	87	87	225	225	215	106	---	100	---	106	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			225	225	215	106	---	100	---	106	---	---
520-9999	PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S												
	FN G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100
	SD G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	200
	COUNTRY TOTALS:			280,421	517,586	301,281	123,966	109,807	149,264	113,524	125,260	122,275	136,080
	GRANTS:			186,617	424,732	220,175	95,945	99,873	133,696	113,524	106,401	122,275	126,191
	LOANS:			93,804	92,854	81,106	28,021	9,934	15,568	---	18,859	---	9,889
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				121,470	131,320	84,219	34,078	16,180	11,337	14,215	18,145	15,175	14,917
POPULATION PLANNING:				25,455	25,455	12,881	6,484	5,625	3,759	3,810	3,171	4,200	4,906
HEALTH:				21,048	20,616	21,538	7,624	268	3,661	305	5,863	300	4,473
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				12,530	11,654	5,744	92	2,787	397	1,970	2,519	2,400	3,551
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				32,510	52,510	29,548	6,315	590	4,080	5,500	7,879	6,800	10,545
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				22,638	39,268	19,341	11,111	4,575	2,274	7,200	5,293	6,400	7,917
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				44,770	236,763	128,010	58,262	79,782	123,756	80,524	82,390	87,000	89,771
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Guatemala

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Microenterprise Development	DA			FY 90 1,500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 520-0375	☑ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			1,500	FY 90	FY 92	FY 95

Project Purpose: To improve the productivity and profitability of microenterprises operating in Guatemala.

Project Description: The project will directly address constraints faced by microentrepreneurs excluded from the resources required to increase their productivity, competitiveness and job creation. Current estimates indicate that there are more than 350,000 microenterprises in Guatemala, the majority of which are excluded from formal credit, technical assistance and training programs oriented to larger enterprises. The project will provide microentrepreneurs with access to these resources and other essential services. It will also strengthen local PVO's specializing in support to microenterprises. Finally, the project will encourage and improve the policy dialogue environment for microenterprises. This element will assist in reducing legal, regulatory and related constraints which impede microentrepreneur entry into the formal market economy and access to its array of commercial services.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is consistent with A.I.D.'s development assistance strategy for Guatemala of increasing incomes and productivity, strengthening market competition, achieving broader participation in development, and supporting growth with equity by enhancing access to resources by the urban and rural poor. By seeking to increase productive employment in microenterprises, this project complements activities supported through other Mission programs, especially in agriculture, infrastructure, shelter and education.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project is closely linked to ongoing GOG and other donor (principally the IDB) programs. The GOG recently launched a program of financial and technical assistance to microenterprises and has initiated a series of national policy changes designed to support informal sector activities.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be low-income Guatemalans and their families who own and operate, or are employed by, microenterprises throughout the country. The project will provide them with access to lines of credit, technical assistance and training, and increased opportunity to participate in the formal commercial sector. Women at all levels of microenterprise activity will be among the project's principal beneficiaries.

Major Outputs	All Years
Improved entrepreneurial skills	X
Microentrepreneurs receiving loans	X
Increase in employment levels in microenterprises	X
Improved quality of PVO assistance to microenterprises	X
Policy dialogue in support of strengthening microenterprise sector	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000's)
Technical assistance	1,300
Training	500
Commodities	200
Credit	3,000
TOTAL	5,000

Sustainability: This project will provide credit to microentrepreneurs at market interest rates and will create a revolving credit portfolio. This will ensure sound financial use of resources by the project's implementing agencies (i.e., PVOs) and microenterprises participating in the project.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,500	3,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

PROGRAM: Guatemala

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Stabilization and Growth	ESF 78,100			FY 90 78,100	Life of Project Funding 78,100

Number 520-0385	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 90	FY 93

Project Purpose: To provide foreign exchange needed to purchase imported raw materials, equipment and spare parts for use by the private productive sectors in support of increased production, employment and incomes.

Project Description: The project continues balance of payments support for the Government of Guatemala during a period of consolidation of macro-economic and sectoral as well as structural policy changes designed to improve economic growth performance of Guatemala. Recognizing the importance of the agricultural sector to economic growth, the Mission has supported a policy reform agenda designed to redress the policy bias in favor of manufacturing, which has resulted in inadequate investment in production and social overhead capital in the agricultural sector. With the bulk of Guatemala's population dependent on agriculture, this underinvestment has adversely affected the incomes and quality of life of rural residents as well as the contribution of agriculture to national production, income and exports--and consequently to foreign exchange earnings. The dollars will support balance of payments needs for the private sector to finance the importation of critical production inputs for the economy. The Government of Guatemala, through its Core Development Budget, will provide local currency funding to redress the underinvestment in infrastructure and institutional development critical to the social and economic development of disadvantaged low-income groups in Guatemala.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The proposed ESF program continues to be the core of the U.S. Economic Assistance strategy in Guatemala. Since 1988 the Government has pursued rolling multi-year development programs aimed at getting the economy onto a smooth and sustainable growth path. The path sought, however, implies significant changes in the structure as well as the total value of production. This is required to assure realization of the following objectives: (1) more equitable sharing of the fruits of economic growth; (2) improved economic efficiency and income per capita; (3) a robust, private sector-led economy capable of competing effectively in tough international markets. The ESF program supplies resources to increase aggregate production. The DA and P.L. 480 activities focus on opening the doors of the economic opportunity that accompanies growth, to population segments that have traditionally been left behind.

Host Country and Other Donors: ESF in recent years has represented only about one percent of Guatemala GDP. Since GDP growth is the core objective, host country resources are of dominant importance. IMF and World Bank assistance are expected to be almost equal in magnitude to the proposed ESF program.

Beneficiaries: ESF programs are designed to benefit the entire population through their contribution to real economic growth. Nevertheless, the structural changes implied by the GOG development strategy should particularly benefit the rural poor in the Highlands.

Major Outputs	All Years
Economic stabilization and growth	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000's)
Cash transfer	76,400

Sustainability: This dollar cash transfer will stimulate long-term improvements in the institutional and financial capacity of the GOG to plan, execute and finance its public investment program. The associated policy reforms will also accelerate the attainment of a growth path that can be sustained independently of external concessionary assistance.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	78,100	0	78,100

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Guatemala's Ministry of Public Finance

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Guatemala

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Financial Markets Development	DA	1,400		FY 90 2,500	Life of Project Funding 7,130

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
520-0387 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING			1,100	FY 90	FY 92	FY 95

Project Purpose: To improve the capacity of private Guatemalan financial institutions to effectively mobilize and allocate domestic savings for productive investment in on- and off-farm small-to-medium scale enterprise.

Project Description: The project will focus on expanding and diversifying the financial market operations of private intermediate financial institutions in Guatemala. Emphasis will be on assisting private financial institutions to develop and improve their operations to enhance their own financial strength, growth prospects, and contribution to savings mobilization and credit allocation performance. Examples of areas that may receive attention include: cost controls, loan application appraisal techniques, reasonable collateral and other safeguards to protect loan contracts, good collection records, business services, and deposit-taking functions. The project will draw on the results of a financial markets strategy paper that will identify the appropriate mix of policy and project interventions required for an expanded, competitive financial system. By improving the financial system's capability to effectively mobilize private savings and allocate that savings to both traditional and non-traditional investment, the project will encourage broader participation in the economy and broadened access to financial resources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will have an important role in stimulating private sector growth, a principal Mission and NBCCA objective, by creating new instruments to mobilize savings and increase access to investment financing for small and medium-scale enterprises.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project is consistent with the GOG's macro-economic policy program. Recent monetary and agricultural sector policy changes improve the opportunities to expand domestic savings and investment in productive activities nationally, and in rural areas particularly.

Beneficiaries: The project will provide broad benefits by increasing access to financing and financial services among small and medium enterprises in agriculture and other sectors, and by expanding the opportunity for Guatemalans to participate in ownership of productive domestic assets.

Major Outputs	All Years
Diversification of IFI loan portfolio	X
Diversification of financial instruments	X
Increased mobilization of domestic savings	X
Improved competitiveness of financial sector	X
Increased financial viability of financial system	X
Expanded access to credit by on and off-farm enterprises	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000's)
Technical Assistance	3,500
Training	1,500
Commodities	1,000
Other (studies, subgrants, etc.)	1,130
TOTAL	7,130

Sustainability: The project will improve the prospects for viability after A.I.D.'s assistance has terminated by encouraging the development of a market-driven competitive financial system, capable of increasing reliance on domestic savings to finance local credit needs. Focusing on existing financial institutions and the provision of services on a cost-recovery basis will further enhance the prospects for long-term sustainability.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,500	4,630	7,130

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Voluntary Organizations (Operational Program Grants)	DA	500		FY90 1,250	Life of Project Funding Continuing

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
520-9999 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING			750	FY 79	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Project Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of U.S. and local PVOs to undertake innovative development programs.

Project Description: With financial support from A.I.D., both U.S. and Guatemalan PVOs are assisting the rural and urban poor of Guatemala. CARE is supporting rural family fish pond activities; construction of water and waste disposal systems; a food-for-work urban renewal program in 55 slum areas of Guatemala, with expansion planned to four secondary cities; and a community banking program (a pilot microenterprise project) for rural women. The Penny Foundation has established a mechanism to permit small farmers to purchase arable land and farm it profitably with the help of technical assistance and production credit. Because of the program's successful results to date, A.I.D. plans to provide additional assistance for private land purchase programs in FY 1989. Other U.S. and indigenous PVOs are playing a major role in providing voluntary family planning services. A.I.D. will continue to provide support through a U.S. PVO, Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), to strengthen ASINDES, a Guatemalan PVO umbrella organization. The PACT/ASINDES grant is providing technical assistance, training and sub-grants to individual PVO organizations and supporting returned CAPS scholars in carrying out projects. A.I.D. is also providing assistance to the AFL-CIO's labor ins- titute, AIFLD, to strengthen the capacity of the National Labor Union Confederation and its farm unions to provide needed agri- cultural production and marketing services to its members. A.I.D. assistance will also be provided in support of watershed management in the Highlands. Finally, funds will be channeled through other local PVOs to provide technical assistance, training, credit and other support to micro, small and medium- size Guatemalan enterprises; this will include assistance to the microenterprise sector in productive utilization of new rural electrical capacity.

Sustainability: PVOs are including in their programs activities which will make them sustainable in the future. PACT/ ASINDES will conduct a study in FY 1989 on the feasibility of other funding mechanisms in support of the PVO sector in Guatemala.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is consistent with NBCCA and Mission goals and objectives of encouraging U.S. and Guatemalan PVOs to meet the needs of the rural poor for increased incomes and productivity as well as improved social services through private sector channels.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project is consistent with the Government of Guatemala's priority development needs and is closely linked with efforts of other donors to provide support to PVOs. The beneficiaries contribute as well by providing labor and locally available materials.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include both rural and urban poor families living throughout Guatemala with emphasis on the indigenous poor living in the Highlands (Altiplano).

Major Outputs	All Years
Micro/Small/Medium-size enterprises strengthened	X
Trained personnel in various areas	X
Agricultural production increased	X
Potable water/waste disposal systems constructed	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	FY 1990 ($000's)
Technical assistance	250
Training	250
Commodities	300
Other (credit, sub-grants to PVOs, etc.)	450
TOTAL	1,250

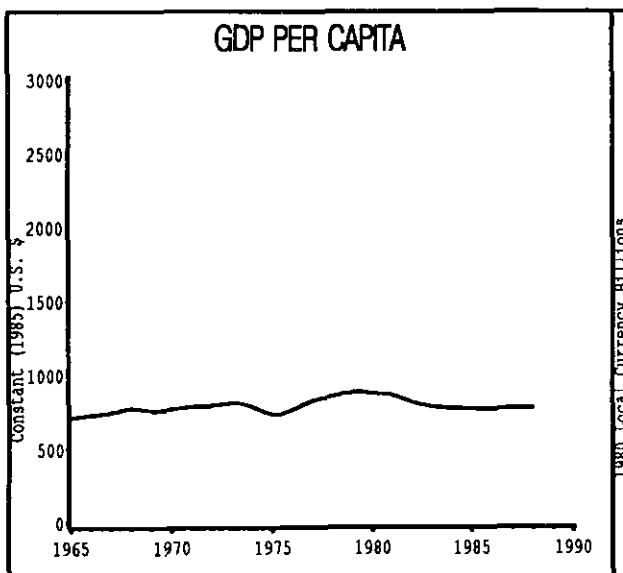
U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	1,250	Continuing	Continuing

Principal Contractors or Agencies: Various PVOs

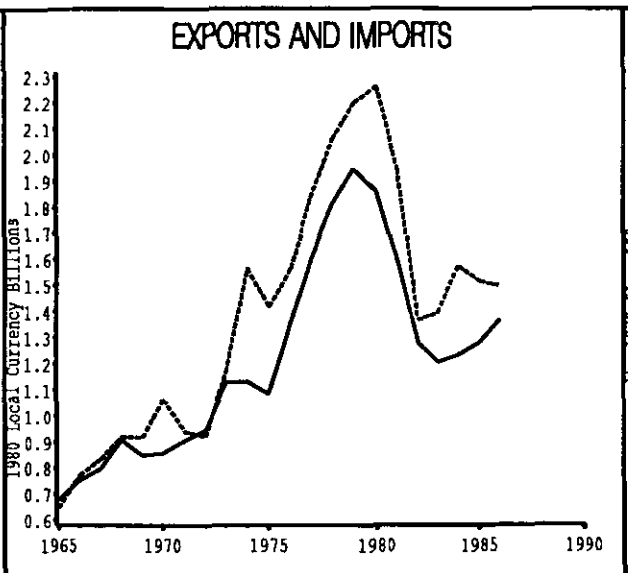
AID 370-7 (11-85)

HONDURAS -- Economic Indicators

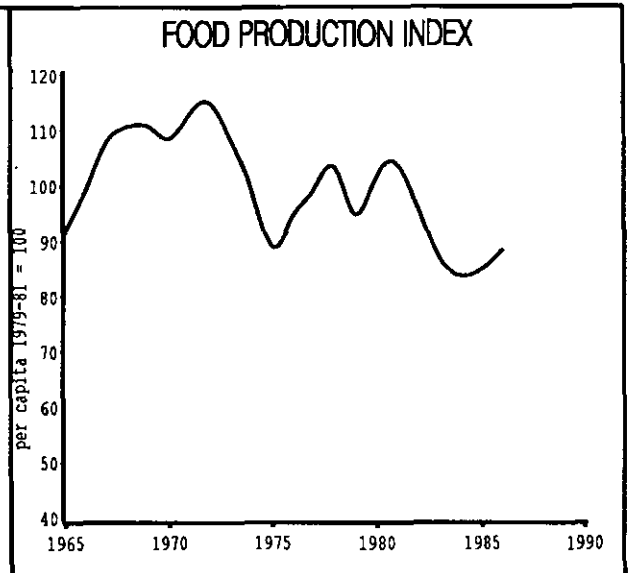
Total U.S. Aid $ 1,221 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 49.5% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 31.98 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 740

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 24.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 884 (1986) 902 (1987) 930

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -326 (1986) -297 (1987) -284

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.0 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 68.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 314
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 30.4%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -232(85) -167(86) -94

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,063(85) 1,060(86) 1,092
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 46%

Major Imports(1986)MFRD. PRODUCTS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 832(85) 894(86) 998
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 48%

Major Exports(1986)BANANAS;COFFEE;LUMBER

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

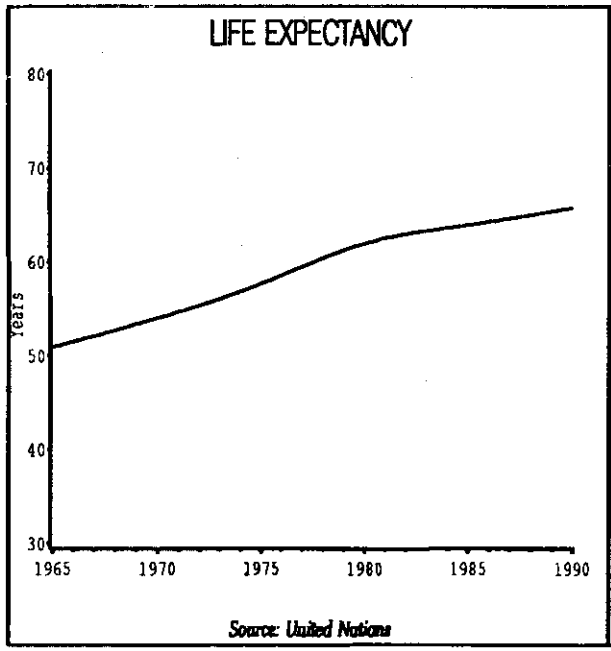
AGRICULTURE

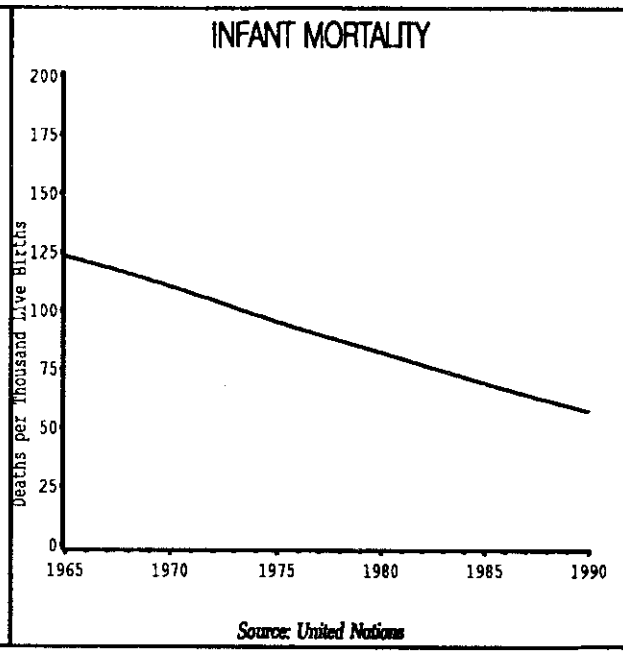
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 24%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; BEANS-DRY; RICE	27%	(1987)
Cash: BANANAS; COFFEE; RAW SUGAR	20%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; BANANAS; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; OILSEEDS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS

HONDURAS -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 4,972

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 3.6% (1988) 3.2%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.6% (15-64yrs) 51.7% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 34.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.1 (1988) 5.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 14.0% Rural 54.9%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 61%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 98%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 64.6 Male 62.9 Female 66.3
(1970) Total 50.6 Male 48.7 Female 54.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 66

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 72% (1986) Measles 60% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 63% (1986) Polio(3) 63% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	95.1	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	26.3	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	6.4	Male	7.9	Female	4.9

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 60% (1985) Female 58%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	44,939 1/	38,000	43,200
Loan	13,001	-	-
Grant	31,938	38,000	43,200
Economic Support Fund	85,000	85,000	87,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	85,000	85,000	87,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	129,939	123,000	130,200
P.L. 480**	20,347	15,299	15,878
Title I	12,000	12,000	12,000
Title II	8,347	3,299	3,878
TOTALS	150,286	138,299	146,078

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/ Includes 3,228 in reobligation of prior year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	40.55	51.00*	51.00*
Foreign National	31.25	36.00	36.00
TOTALS	71.80	87.00	87.00

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes RHUDO. Does not include RIG.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	253	595	848	368	608	976	413	625	1038
Regional[e]	92	-	92	100	25	125	100	30	130
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	19	19	10	25	35	10	40	50
Regional[e]	3	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	348	627	975	478	658	1136	523	695	1218

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

HONDURAS

Introduction

In the five years since the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) in 1984 described accurately the social, economic and democratic challenges facing Central America, many positive changes have occurred in Honduras but much remains to be done before the levels of economic and political stability envisioned by the Commission can be achieved.

In 1984 Honduras was clearly the poorest country in Central America in terms of per capita income; human, commercial and physical infrastructure; and basic quality of life indicators. The unrest in the region has been costly to Honduras. Large numbers of foreign refugees have put a strain on government services. Until recently, firefights in some border areas killed and wounded Honduran civilians, forcing many to desert their land and become refugees in their own country. In spite of the relative calm Honduras enjoys, foreign investors and tourists have avoided Honduras over concerns about Central American turmoil.

Despite the civil strife surrounding it, Honduras has made quite positive political and economic achievements. In January 1986, in a graphic demonstration of strengthened democracy, one democratically elected government succeeded another for the first time in 50 years. Government of Honduras (GOH) programs to extend health, education, and other basic social services to the poor and at-risk groups have improved Honduras' basic quality of life indicators. The infant mortality rate continues to show significant changes, dropping to 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988 from 87 in 1984. In addition, immunization coverage of children less than 5 years of age for measles, polio and DPT has reached impressive levels of 91%, 88% and 87% respectively.

The Honduran economy in this century has been highly dependent on coffee and banana exports. High rates of economic growth in the late 1970s were reversed when commodity prices tumbled in the wake of the world-wide recession in the early 1980s. The decline in foreign exchange earnings was compounded by a sharp drop in total net donor assistance between 1983 and 1988. In June 1986, the newly elected government of President Jose Azcona embarked, although haltingly at times, on a three year economic program to stabilize and structurally reform the economy. Negative economic growth rates of the early 1980s turned around as the world economy improved in the mid-1980s, the Honduran government took measures to contain the expanding fiscal deficit and A.I.D. provided significant balance-of-payments assistance to encourage and support policy reforms. By 1987 Honduras had positive per capita income growth, a low inflation rate of 2.5%, and a fiscal deficit of 5.6% of Gross Domestic Product, compared with an average of 11% in 1983-84.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy is based on the four principal goals set forth in the Bipartisan Commission report: Achieving economic stabilization, building a foundation for long-term economic growth, ensuring broad-based participation in and sharing of the benefits of that growth, and fostering democratization. In Honduras this translates into a program which uses ESF, DA and PL480 funds to:

(1) Support reductions in the fiscal deficit through decreased government current expenditures and more efficient collection of revenues;

(2) support monetary and legislative actions which will eliminate the exchange rate subsidy currently given to imports through an overvalued currency, reduce barriers to investment in the export sector, and encourage production of nontraditional goods and services;

(3) strengthen the institutions whose functions are vital to sustaining a democratic system of government, specifically, the Congress, the judiciary, the electoral system and local and municipal governments;

(4) improve those government services, such as basic schooling and infant and child health care, which cannot be obtained effectively from the private sector by the poor;

(5) provide access to knowledge and technology to small- and medium-sized agricultural and industrial producers with a dual emphasis on income improvements for the small producer and export production by cooperatives and medium-sized enterprises; and

(6) provide education and information to all constituency groups (the government, the Congress, the private sector, the cooperative sector and unions) to enable them to analyze and participate in the necessary decisions to resolve economic and equity problems facing the country.

The GOH has an imbalance in its exchange regime which overly favors imports; however, it is progressively liberalizing this regime and about 50% of trade now occurs outside the overvalued official rate of 2 lempiras/$1. Freezes on government hiring and continued privatizations of government enterprises should lead to further reduction of the fiscal deficit.

In the past it has been difficult for the donor community to convince the GOH to adopt economic reform measures broad enough to support a strong, sustained growth strategy. Consequently, neither the Fund nor the World Bank had initiated any policy-based lending program since 1984. A.I.D. ESF balance-of-payment funds supported economic reform measures which, while sometimes less far-reaching than desired, were designed to open the way to agreements with the Fund, the World Bank and other donors. Now, important new assistance from other donors is beginning to flow. A structural adjustment loan for $50 million, plus $50 million in planned Japanese co-financing, was approved by the IBRD in September for disbursement in late 1988 and early 1989. A Consultative Group on Honduras, a first, was formed in October and has led to additional aid commitments from other donors. The IMF is in the final stage of discussions of a Stand-By Arrangement with the GOH. In 1989,

net positive donor flows to Honduras should be substantial and will cushion the effects of the current austerity measures needeed to lay the basis for sustained, renewed growth.

FY 1990 Program

For FY 90 we are requesting $87.0 million in Economic Support Funds, $43.2 million in Development Assistance, $15.9 million in P.L. 480 resources in support of the program outlined below.

Working with the GOH, the World Bank, IMF, Japan, and other donors, A.I.D. will continue to support macroeconomic reforms necessary to stabilize the economy. Increasingly we are focusing on the structural reforms necessary for the creation of a healthy economic framework sustainable over the longer term. Special emphasis will be given to policy change and technology transfer directed at increased agricultural productivity for both small farmers and non-traditional exporters with special emphasis on conservation of soil and forests. Rural road infrastructure and irrigation system coverage will be expanded to broaden participation in the economic growth process.

Development Assistance funds, complemented by Housing Guarantee and host-country owned local currency resources, will continue to support the reduction of infant mortality, provision of information and services for family planning, basic health and sanitation services, private sector provision of low cost housing and infrastructure, basic education, and development of employment potential through skills training tailored to the marketplace. Credit to small and medium sized enterprises will be expanded based on earlier successful programs.

By 1989, approximately 1,700 Hondurans will have studied in the United States under the Honduran Peace Scholarships Program, with an additional 1,300 to be trained through 1992. Training of Justices of the Peace and Municipal Judges begun in 1988 will be expanded with the goal of a trained, career judiciary. A contract with Georgetown University will help the Honduran Congress improve its ability to analyze and evaluate legislation. Support to democratic institutions will be further expanded to include local government strengthening.

Mission Director: John A. Sanbrailo

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
522-0000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
	EH G	73	C	---	---	2,951	2,921	45	74	---	2	78	78
	FN G	73	C	---	---	6,361	5,996	365	459	305	470	263	200
	HE G	73	C	---	---	1,347	1,147	38	181	13	70	50	50
	PN G	73	C	---	---	477	385	50	77	40	105	40	40
	SD G	73	C	---	---	2,310	2,301	135	137	327	257	200	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	13,446	12,750	633	928	685	904	631	568
522-0153	HEALTH SECTOR I												
	CS G	80	87	1,450	1,450	1,450	---	---	939	---	511	---	---
	ES G	80	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	3,257	---	743	---	---
	HE G	80	87	10,598	10,598	10,598	10,141	---	304	---	10	---	---
	HE L	80	87	15,652	15,652	15,652	12,653	---	2,245	---	554	---	---
	PN G	80	87	3,214	3,214	3,194	2,099	---	795	---	300	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			34,914	34,914	34,894	24,893	---	7,540	---	2,118	---	---
522-0157	RURAL TECHNOLOGIES												
	FN G	79	86	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,081	---	688	---	231	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,000	9,000	9,000	8,081	---	688	---	231	---	---
522-0164	RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS												
	FN L	80	85	20,970	20,970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			20,970	20,970	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
522-0166	RURAL WATER AND SANITATION												
	HE G	80	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	951	---	103	---	63	---	---
	HE L	80	86	19,500	19,500	17,500	13,709	---	2,596	---	622	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			20,700	20,700	18,700	14,660	---	2,699	---	685	---	---
522-0167	RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION												
	EH G	80	85	2,850	2,850	2,741	2,730	---	11	---	---	---	---
	EH L	80	85	16,850	16,850	16,176	16,176	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			19,700	19,700	18,917	18,906	---	11	---	---	---	---
522-0168	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
	FN G	80	87	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,336	---	261	---	303	---	---
	FN L	80	87	12,252	12,252	12,252	7,921	---	2,305	---	1,626	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			16,152	16,152	16,152	11,257	---	2,566	---	1,929	---	---
522-0173	SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES												

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	82	87	3,125	3,125	3,125	2,133	---	611	---	382	---	---
	FN L	82	87	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,624	---	1,655	---	3,096	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			13,125	13,125	13,125	6,757	---	2,266	---	3,478	---	---
522-0176	SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT												
	FN G	81	87	4,250	4,250	4,250	1,618	---	927	---	780	---	925
	FN L	81	87	16,000	16,000	16,000	14,519	---	482	---	764	---	235
	PROJECT TOTAL:			20,250	20,250	20,250	16,137	---	1,409	---	1,544	---	1,160
522-0205	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT												
	SD G	84	87	800	800	800	553	---	121	---	125	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			800	800	800	553	---	121	---	125	---	---
522-0207	EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES												
	ES G	84	90	1,550	1,550	1,550	---	---	433	---	1,102	---	15
	FN G	84	90	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,104	---	499	---	390	---	350
	FN L	84	90	7,200	7,200	7,200	1,503	---	2,970	---	2,150	---	550
	SD G	84	90	3,550	5,200	3,550	1,175	---	501	1,650	928	---	722
	SD L	84	90	7,150	7,150	7,150	1,358	---	979	---	2,644	---	2,169
	PROJECT TOTAL:			21,850	23,500	21,850	5,140	---	5,382	1,650	7,214	---	3,806
522-0209	SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK												
	FN G	83	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,571	---	331	---	98	---	---
	FN L	83	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,204	---	2,299	---	497	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			13,000	13,000	13,000	9,775	---	2,630	---	595	---	---
522-0214	RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II												
	FN G	85	88	1,315	1,315	1,315	204	---	185	---	449	---	---
	FN L	85	88	18,685	18,685	11,898	2,473	6,787	7,670	---	8,278	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	20,000	13,213	2,677	6,787	7,855	---	8,727	---	---
522-0216	HEALTH SECTOR II												
	CS G	88	94	30,270	30,270	---	---	4,022	---	4,465	4,022	2,300	800
	HE G	88	94	24,000	24,000	---	---	3,809	---	1,540	3,809	5,150	4,816
	PN G	88	94	3,030	3,030	---	---	1,245	---	1,785	1,245	---	1,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			57,300	57,300	---	---	9,076	---	7,790	9,076	7,450	6,916
522-0241	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT II												
	FN G	88	91	5,000	5,000	---	---	3,779	---	100	2,092	1,121	1,371
	SD G	88	91	10,000	10,000	---	---	3,696	---	1,450	2,061	1,000	2,206

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	---	---	7,475	---	1,550	4,153	2,121	3,577
522-0246 FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	88	91	8,000	15,959	---	---	2,131	20	2,400	1,500	2,200	2,000
	FN L	88	91	4,041	4,041	---	---	4,041	---	---	1,300	---	2,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,041	20,000	---	---	6,172	20	2,400	2,800	2,200	4,400
522-0249 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION													
	ES G	84	90	2,650	2,650	2,650	---	---	2,242	---	408	---	---
	FN G	84	90	17,350	17,350	8,059	6,988	4,475	1,958	2,800	1,592	2,016	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	10,709	6,988	4,475	4,200	2,800	2,000	2,016	2,000
522-0252 SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING													
	ES G	85	90	4,200	4,200	4,200	---	---	94	---	870	---	2,200
	FN G	85	90	3,300	8,800	3,300	701	---	1,380	3,000	4,219	2,500	---
	FN L	85	90	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	2,000	---	1,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,500	16,000	9,500	701	1,000	3,474	3,000	6,089	2,500	2,200
522-0256 GEMAH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, OPG													
	EH G	84	88	1,080	1,080	1,000	882	80	198	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,080	1,080	1,000	882	80	198	---	---	---	---
522-0257 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV COUNCIL (CADERH)-OPG													
	EH G	84	90	6,325	6,325	2,080	1,055	1,123	996	1,500	2,069	1,622	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,325	6,325	2,080	1,055	1,123	996	1,500	2,069	1,622	1,600
522-0263 FUNDEH PAN AM DEV FOUNDATION - OPG													
	SD G	85	85	132	132	132	68	---	41	---	23	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				132	132	132	68	---	41	---	23	---	---
522-0266 FOPRIDEH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING													
	SD G	85	86	500	500	500	328	---	13	---	159	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	328	---	13	---	159	---	---
522-0268 IRRIGATION DEVELOP													
	ES G	86	92	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	188	---	888	---	723
	FN G	86	92	2,000	12,500	2,000	106	---	722	2,000	888	2,000	723
	FN L	86	92	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	348	---	1,600	---	1,800

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,000	22,500	12,000	106	---	1,258	2,000	3,376	2,000	3,246
522-0269 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT														
		FN G	85	88	2,500	2,500	2,500	665	---	280	---	1,200	---	355
		SD G	85	86	1,500	1,500	1,500	147	---	552	---	550	---	251
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,000	4,000	4,000	812	---	832	---	1,750	---	606
522-0273 PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.														
		EH G	86	91	19,350	21,989	6,311	507	2,900	2,833	4,000	2,130	4,600	4,500
		EH L	86	91	3,534	3,534	2,361	---	1,173	626	---	1,365	---	1,500
		ES G	86	91	2,650	2,650	2,650	---	---	847	---	1,803	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,534	28,173	11,322	507	4,073	4,306	4,000	5,298	4,600	6,000
522-0286 PRIVATE SECTOR POPULATION PROGRAM														
		PN G	85	88	9,810	9,810	8,060	4,154	1,750	2,747	---	2,909	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,810	9,810	8,060	4,154	1,750	2,747	---	2,909	---	---
522-0289 PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES														
		ES G	86	87	1,900	1,900	1,900	---	---	247	---	1,318	---	---
		SD G	86	87	2,100	2,100	2,100	380	---	1,035	---	435	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,000	4,000	4,000	380	---	1,282	---	1,753	---	---
522-0292 LAND USE PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENTMENT														
		FN G	89	93	---	36,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	410	4,900	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	36,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	410	4,900	2,000
522-0296 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS														
		ES G	87	90	5,800	14,300	2,330	1	1,600	1,031	5,370	2,776	5,000	4,345
		SD G	87	90	1,700	1,700	1,700	---	---	1,265	---	280	---	155
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,500	16,000	4,030	1	1,600	2,296	5,370	3,056	5,000	4,500
522-0312 *INVESTMENT AND EXPORT PROMOTION														
		FN G	90	93	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		SD G	90	93	---	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	1,000
522-0323 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION & RECOVERY I														
		ES G	87	87	80,000	80,000	80,000	30,000	---	50,000	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
			PROJECT TOTAL:		80,000	80,000	80,000	30,000	---	50,000	---	---	---	---
522-0324			SHELTER SECTOR PROGRAM											
	SD	G	87	87	1,600	1,600	1,600	---	---	132	---	585	---	883
			PROJECT TOTAL:		1,600	1,600	1,600	---	---	132	---	585	---	883
522-0325			POLICY ANALYSIS & IMPLEMENTATION											
	ES	G	87	94	7,000	7,000	3,300	---	2,700	51	1,000	798	---	1,000
	FN	G	87	94	1,000	1,000	100	---	900	141	---	---	---	200
	SD	G	87	94	4,000	4,000	100	---	900	173	3,000	1,161	---	900
			PROJECT TOTAL:		12,000	12,000	3,500	---	4,500	365	4,000	1,959	---	2,100
522-0329			HONDURAS PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS											
	EH	G	87	90	946	946	946	155	---	436	---	345	---	10
	ES	G	87	90	17,961	20,291	2,561	---	5,700	1,383	7,630	4,725	4,400	6,879
	FN	G	87	92	1,010	1,010	1,010	---	---	329	---	670	---	11
	PN	G	87	92	183	183	183	---	---	69	---	114	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		20,100	22,430	4,700	155	5,700	2,217	7,630	5,854	4,400	6,900
522-0331			ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM											
	ES	G	87	87	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
522-0334			RURAL TRAILS AND ACCESS ROADS III											
	FN	G	89	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	100	2,700	2,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	100	2,700	2,000
522-0335			*LOCAL GOVT. STRENGTHENING											
	SD	G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	100
522-0336			*AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS											
	FN	G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	250
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	250
522-0338			ASSIST TO THE CONTROLLER GEN OF THE REP											
	EH	G	88	88	495	495	---	---	495	---	---	195	---	300

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				495	495	---	---	495	---	---	195	---	300
522-0340 *SELF-SUSTAINED SHELTER FINANCIAL RES.	SD G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100
522-0357 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION & RECOVERY II	ES G	88	88	75,000	75,000	---	---	75,000	55,000	---	20,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				75,000	75,000	---	---	75,000	55,000	---	20,000	---	---
522-0358 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY III	ES G	89	92	---	322,000	---	---	---	---	70,000	50,000	75,000	73,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	322,000	---	---	---	---	70,000	50,000	75,000	73,000
522-0364 HONDURAS PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS II 1/	ES G	90	95	---	27,044	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	27,044	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	---
522-0369 PRIVATE SECTOR POP PROGRAM II	PN G	89	93	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	1,125	1,050	2,660	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,000	---	---	---	---	1,125	1,050	2,660	2,000
522-0998 LOS ALAMOS	ES G	89	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	500
522-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	---	---	645	300	---	345	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	645	300	---	345	---	---	---	---

1/ See the proposed project summary sheet for the Caribbean and LA Scholarship Program II under the LAC Regional Program

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HONDURAS

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				605,378	1,117,500	371,125	178,023	129,939	163,817	123,000	167,214	130,200	131,712
GRANTS:				436,544	948,666	238,936	95,883	116,938	137,642	123,000	141,718	130,200	123,058
LOANS:				168,834	168,834	132,189	82,140	13,001	26,175	---	25,496	---	8,654
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				173,298	270,257	123,670	71,747	23,478	28,520	17,105	36,085	20,200	17,370
POPULATION PLANNING:				16,237	28,237	11,914	6,638	3,045	3,688	2,950	5,723	2,700	3,340
HEALTH:				70,950	70,950	46,297	38,601	3,847	5,429	1,553	5,128	5,200	4,866
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				31,720	31,720	1,450	---	4,022	939	4,465	4,530	2,300	800
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				51,430	54,069	34,566	24,426	5,816	5,174	5,500	6,106	6,300	7,988
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				33,032	73,682	21,442	6,310	4,731	4,949	6,427	9,208	6,500	8,686
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				228,711	588,585	131,786	30,301	85,000	115,118	85,000	100,431	87,000	88,662
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Investment Promotion and Export Development	DA			FY90 2,800	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
522-0312	☒ NEW			2,800	FY90	FY93	FY95
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: Develop non-traditional export earnings, increase investment in export products and industries, and generate employment.

Project Description: This Project will build upon the lessons and successes of the Export Development and Services Project (522-0207), and other experience gained by A.I.D. in working to increase investments and exports in Honduras. It will promote economic growth and generate employment through: (1) promoting domestic and foreign investment in agricultural and industrial exports; (2) technical assistance to export-oriented industries; (3) developing and implementing a strategy for a more dynamic banking system; and (4) in conjunction with the stabilization program, continue to improve the policy environment, legal and regulatory system and public sector support services for exports and investment. The project also will increase existing dollar and local currency credit lines for non-traditional exports in order to facilitate the shift of companies manufacturing for the domestic markets to exports.

Sustainability: This project will leave in place a substantially self-sustaining institution that will promote investment and exports. Preliminary analysis indicates that this is feasible for all activities except overseas investment promotion. This activity will be able to support itself locally by a point spread from the credit lines and charging for technical assistance. Overseas investment promotion will require hard currency that will be difficult to obtain. Further analysis will determine if this promotion effort should only be for the life of project and then end, whether the Government of Honduras (GOH) could support this undertaking indefinitely, or if a third strategy can be developed

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports private sector efforts to increase production, employment and export earnings, thus advancing the Central America Initiative's goals of structural reforms for rapid and sustained economic growth. It is the key to A.I.D.'s export promotion and employment objectives.

Host Country and Other Donor Participation: This project is consistent with the GOH's development plans. It is expected that the Host Country will provide $20 million in local currency equivalent to support the project. These funds will finance locally available technical assistance and increase non-traditional export credit lines. The United Nations is providing limited technical assistance to private and public entities in support in export promotion and development which will complement project activities.

Beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries will be those who work in export production and those who get 4,500 new export oriented jobs which are created. Agricultural producers and producers of intermediate products will also benefit by the increased product demand.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Viable Investment and Export Promotion Institution	1
Increase in export earnings	$200,000,000
Export-oriented investment	80,000
Jobs created	4,500
Companies shifting to export markets	50

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Training	1,000
Commodities	1,000
Credit Fund	10,000
TOTAL	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	2,800	17,200	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Local Government Strengthening	DA			FY90 2,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number 522-0335	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			2,000	FY90	FY 95	FY96

Purpose: The project purpose is to increase the ability of Honduran municipalities to respond to the basic infrastructure and public service needs of their populations.

Project Description: This project will capitalize on recent Honduran initiatives aimed at enhancing the role of local governments in controlling financial resources and in planning and managing their uses. The project will support this trend toward decentralization by strengthening the capacity of municipalities to plan, finance, and administer public services in such areas as community development, record keeping, local tax and license systems, and local infrastructure systems (streets, water and waste markets). In addition, the project will assist communities to improve the internal efficiency of local government organization and to make them more responsive to community needs.

The project will provide training, commodities, and technical assistance to: 1) develop and implement the administrative and control systems, enabling local governments to make the best of the Municipal Reform Law currently under consideration in the Honduran Congress; and 2) improve the technical and adminstrative abilities of local government employees. A complementary Housing Guarantee (HG) program will support construction or maintenance of community infrastructure.

Sustainability: The Municipal Reform Law mentioned above is designed to shift fiscal responsibilities and resources to the municipal governments. Prudent management of those resources supported by this project should enable the local governments to improve and sustain their services over the foreseeable future. Project activities will also ensure that recurring costs for local government activities can be covered by the municipalities in the future.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: Strengthening democratic institutions is one of the four major programmatic goals and objectives of the Central America Initiative and A.I.D.'s Country Development Strategy Statement for Honduras. This project complements the ongoing Strengthening Democratic Institutions project (522-0296) which works with national level entities on similar themes and activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is fully consonant with Honduran objectives in this area; the GOH and the Honduran Congress have committed themselves to passing the Municipal Reform Law, which this project would help implement.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be citizens living in approximately 25 secondary Honduran cities who will benefit from the more effective provision of services. Total beneficiaries are estimated at 400,000 over the life of the project.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved municipal public services	X
Improved local government fiscal responsibility/capability	X
Improved support by elected officials to democratic processes	X

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Training/Managerial Skills Development	10,000
Commodities	2,000
TOTAL	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	2,000	18,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Development Program		2,500		FY 90 2,500	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
522-0336 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 94	FY 96

Purpose: To increase investment, productivity and efficiency of the Honduran Agricultural sector by improving public and private sector capability in analysis of sectoral policies and the implementation of regulatory, administrative, and technical reforms.

Project Description: Institutional weaknesses hamper the Honduran public and private sectors in their ability to analyze, plan, and implement sound regulatory, administrative and technical policies. The Ministry of Natural Resources, caretaker of the country's agricultural sector, needs assistance to develop its capability to analyze the parameters of agricultural production, yields, prices, and income, and adopt appropriate agricultural policies. Policy modifications are also required to ensure efficient public sector interventions, stimulate the use of dormant private resources, and promote sustained agricultural growth into the 1990s and beyond.

This project will strengthen public and private institutional capabilities through: 1) the improvement of agricultural data bases; 2) training in agricultural analysis, interpretation, and communication of policy alternatives; 3) the establishment of policy research centers for the public and private agricultural sectors; and, 4) technical assistance in implementing policy reforms. Emphases will be on the areas of agricultural prices, resource use, and producer access to markets, appropriate technologies, and information. Assistance will include analysis and support for reforms to alleviate price controls and ineffective subsidies, and constraints to transport, agricultural exports, distribution of seed and fertilizer, access to credit, and investment in labor intensive farming and agribusiness enterprises.

Sustainability: This project will demonstrate the benefits from formal policy analysis and reform in terms of increased efficiency of public programs and greater productivity of the private sector. Financial support for the activities initiated under the project will continue due to the priority consequently given to policy reform.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project provides the basis for long-term growth and increasing agricultural production and investment and efficiency. The project will directly impact on structural reform and self-help adjustments to be achieved under the ESF and PL-480 programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Honduran public and private institutions have received intermittent assistance over the past several years for analysis and implementation of policy reforms in various areas. The FAO recently assisted the Ministry of Natural Resources in food security. The World Bank and various other multilateral and bilateral donor organizations provide financing for sectoral reforms and related activities. This project will complement host country and donor community development programs by providing the analytical foundation for dialogue on agricultural policy reform and project interventions.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be an estimated 200,000 farm families whose production, income, employment, and nutrition will be improved.

Major Outputs:

Professionals Trained	60
Policy Research Centers Established	2
Key Agricultural Policy Studies	30
Increased Productivity of Agricultural Sector	
Improved Benefit-Cost of GOH Sectoral Operations	

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:

	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	4,000
Commodities/Construction	1,000
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1989			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	2,500	7,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Planning
Contractors to be determined

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Shelter Finance Mobilization	DA			FY 90 500	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number 522-0340	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			500	FY 90	FY 94	FY 95

Purpose: The purposes of this project are to: 1) bring about policy and institutional changes needed to sustain adequate availability of urban shelter services in the future; and 2) help increase the availability of shelter and basic infrastructure services to low-income urban families.

Description: In order to ensure the success of the Housing Guarantee (HG) programs designed to finance low-cost shelter and basic urban infrastructure for approximately 200,000 families, A.I.D., through this project, will provide technical assistance and training to the national and local governments to establish appropriate policies, practices, and institutional changes. HG resources will leverage policy and institutional changes related to the national housing finance system development. This project will support the HG resources by financing the technical assistance and training to develop or implement the aforementioned changes.

Together, the GH and the project will: 1) support sustainable improvements in national housing finance policies and public and private institutions; 2) lower the costs and increase the volume competition for domestic financial resources and low-income shelter loans; 3) increase construction of low-cost shelter; 4) change the role of government to that of "facilitator" of shelter finance; and 5) reform the regulatory environment to encourage private sector financing.

Sustainability: This project will help establish the long-term policy and institutional changes needed to institute the self-sustaining public and private financial structures that will ensure the continuous resource allocation for low-income groups.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: This project will enhance A.I.D.'s objective of spreading the benefits of economic growth to all segments of society by improving low-cost shelter and related infrastructure services. It will also strengthen democratic institutions by helping decentralize economic policy decisions.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOH has already undertaken studies and solicited A.I.D.'s assistance in developing a domestically self-sustaining housing finance system. This project will continue and expand policy and institutional reforms initiated by GOH under previous AID projects.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the 200,000 low income urban families who receive improved shelter and infrastructure services.

Major Outputs:

Professionals Trained	1,500
Key Housing Finance Policy Studies	15
Key Urban Policy Studies	20
Increase Availability of Shelter and Urban Services	X
Increased Productivity of Housing Finance	X
Improved Capacity of Municipal Governments	X

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance and Training	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year	1989			
Estimated Through September 30,	1990			
			Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1990	500	5,500	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	24,785	22,000	24,500
Loan	4,051	-	-
Grant	20,734	22,000	24,500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	24,785	22,000	24,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	24,785	22,000	24,500

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	11.63	12.0	12.0
Foreign National	5.00	5.0	5.0
TOTALS	16.63	17.0	17.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	21	124	145	19	215	234	12	45	67
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	21	124	145	19	215	234	12	45	67

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA (ROCAP)

Introduction

The Central American countries since independence have tried to establish some form of economic or political union. This took concrete form in 1960, when the Treaty for Central American Social and Economic Integration was signed, leading to the creation of regional development institutions in such areas as finance, agricultural research, health and nutrition, management training, and industrial technology. The objectives in establishing these institutions were to strengthen Central American cooperation and unity, and to achieve economies of scale in the creation of institutional competencies for the small, relatively poor countries.

Although the economic and security crises of recent years have torn at the fabric of cooperation, we are now seeing a resurgence of Central American interest in regional cooperation. The meeting of the five Central American presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala, in 1986, signaled the beginning of efforts to strengthen existing and to establish new institutions for regional economic and political cooperation. A treaty to create a Central American Parliament was signed in 1987 and is in the last stages of ratification.

While inter-governmental coordination formerly was carried out by ministers in only a few sectors (e.g., finance, health, agriculture), it now also occurs regularly in tourism, planning, and other fields and overall is now actively headed by the five Vice Presidents. The private sector has joined in this effort as well, with the regional federation of private sector organizations promoting private and public sector dialogue on key regional economic and social policy issues.

The United States has been closely associated with Central American integration and regional cooperation since the early 1960s, when the Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) was established. Over the past 20 years, ROCAP has been the U.S. Government's chief point of contact with the integration institutions. It also has been A.I.D.'s principal delivery mechanism for those programs which can be carried out more effectively and efficiently on a regional basis.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

ROCAP's goals and priorities, like those of the bilateral missions, reflect those of the Central America Initiative and are supportive of the Central Americans' own priorities. The ROCAP program, in the main, is implemented in conjunction with one or several regional institutions. To promote sound growth, resources are applied in the areas of increasing agricultural productivity and non-traditional (primarily agricultural) exports; insuring the sustainability of the natural resource base; encouraging the Central American governments to remove policy and procedural impediments to a private sector-led recovery; and identifying alternative energy resources. To ensure that realization of equity goals keeps pace with growth, the program also addresses child survival, human resource development, rural electrification, and shelter and urban development needs across the region.

The question of sustainability is particularly pertinent for ROCAP. The institutions which serve as regional centers of excellence and produce the bulk of research for Central America's public and private sectors all face a common funding dilemma. Supported by member country governments, they must compete with national funding priorities in times of fiscal austerity. ROCAP is working with these institutions to broaden their resource bases, contain costs, and design appropriate fee structures. Although the institutions will remain largely dependent upon their members, these measures will reduce that dependency over time.

Agriculture, Agribusiness, and Exports: Agriculture is and will remain for the foreseeable future the most important sector in the Central American economy. Moreover, agricultural and agribusiness exports present the most promising possibilities for rapid export growth. ROCAP funds a wide range of agricultural research activities. These are increasing both overall export earnings and the income of small farmers by improving crop strains, environmentally sound pesticide use, and natural resource management. Further, ROCAP makes technological and marketing expertise available to national agricultural export associations.

ROCAP involvement is strong in regional higher education, both in technical and administrative fields. Under the Export Management Training project, the Central American Institute for Business Administration has trained more than 3,000 actual or potential exporters, assisted in the development of curricula for national universities in business administration, and conducted export-oriented seminars which have included high-level government officials and private-sector leaders. The Regional Higher Education project is improving both the capacity and quality of masters-level education at The Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center, and a new Agricultural College for the Humid Tropics is being created.

Environment: Effective natural resource management is the basic foundation of sustainable growth for Central America. It is equally important to the health of the people of the region. Unfortunately, these concerns too often have taken a back seat to rapid development and expanding populations. For example, the rapid deforestation of the region for farming and for fuelwood endangers the agricultural base.

ROCAP projects provide millions of trees to small and medium-size farmers and train them in growing trees for profit; develop protection plans and coordinating mechanisms for vital regional watersheds; and develop appropriate pest management techniques and reduce pesticide pollution. These activities will be greatly expanded in a new FY 1989 project which to begin in late FY 1989. This project also will support environmental private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), improve land use, and increase the availability of technical expertise to bilateral A.I.D. missions, governments, and other concerned parties.

Policy Coordination, Analysis, and Reform: Sound economic policies designed to promote private sector-led growth are a common objective of both A.I.D.'s regional and bilateral programs. A ROCAP project begun in FY 1988 with the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration and educational institutions in both the United States and Central America will sponsor economic policy research and dissemination on key issues while simultaneously upgrading research capacity throughout the region.

Energy: ROCAP works with Los Alamos National Laboratories to assist national organizations to assess geothermal potential throughout Central America; with the Central American Research Institute for Industry to increase energy usage efficiency; and with the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association to provide electricity to more farm families.

Health, Nutrition, and Child Survival: Diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infections, and low birth weight are major contributors to the unacceptable level of infant mortality in Central America, while the underlying cause of ill health is endemic malnutrition. ROCAP-funded technical assistance from the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) is helping the countries of Central America to develop, implement, and monitor national child survival plans which address all aspects of the problem.

Education and Human Resources: By the end of FY 1989, some 688 Central Americans will have been trained in the United States in cooperative management, small business development, public fiscal management, and agricultural specialities under the Central American Peace Scholarship Program. This project has provided sorely needed skilled technicians and, at the same time, helped broaden the base of economic opportunity for lower-income individuals.

Housing: Some 30% of the urban population of Central America lives in housing below the minimum standard. A ROCAP shelter and urban development project, combining technical assistance with housing guarantee resources, will provide houses for 10,000 low-income families and urban infrastructure such as water, sewers, electricity, and paved roads for 145,000 families living in the poorer urban neighborhoods.

FY 1990 Program

For FY 1990 A.I.D. is requesting $24.5 million in Development Assistance in support of the program outlined below. ROCAP's program will continue to provide leadership in the area of environmental and natural resource management through ongoing activities. In addition, programs will continue in agriculture research, higher education, and export promotion.

A new project will expand INCAP's work in improving both maternal and child health and food and nutrition programs. INCAP has worked with the national ministries of health to develop child survival strategies which are now being implemented. Technical assistance and training will be provided not only to the public sector but also to the informal private sector to improve the implementation of child survival interventions.

There are many exemplary regional education facilities in Central America. In FY 1990, ROCAP will begin a project designed to assist in upgrading their programs and obtaining U.S. equivalency accreditation, and to provide scholarships to talented but economically disadvantaged youth.

Mission Director: Nadine Hogan

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP '90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
596-0000			PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT											
	CS	G	75	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ES	G	75	C	---	---	1,852	1,574	---	253	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	75	C	---	---	9,398	9,401	518	150	734	534	500	500
	HE	G	75	C	---	---	225	206	100	---	100	100	100	100
	SD	G	75	C	---	---	3,957	3,647	553	472	500	500	500	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	15,432	14,828	1,171	875	1,334	1,134	1,100	1,100
596-0089			FUELWOOD AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES											
	FN	G	79	88	---	---	8,800	8,589	---	203	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	8,800	8,589	---	203	---	---	---	---
596-0090			COFFEE RUST AND PEST CONTROL											
	FN	G	81	89	6,000	6,000	4,001	3,357	1,328	384	671	1,200	---	1,058
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	6,000	4,001	3,357	1,328	384	671	1,200	---	1,058
596-0095			REGIONAL INDUST ENERGY EFFICIENCY											
	SD	G	82	87	5,850	4,950	4,950	3,717	---	782	---	243	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		5,850	4,950	4,950	3,717	---	782	---	243	---	---
596-0106			WATERSHED MANAGEMENT											
	SD	G	83	89	6,000	6,000	5,350	3,288	300	1,518	350	1,194	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	6,000	5,350	3,288	300	1,518	350	1,194	---	---
596-0108			AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUPPORT											
	FN	G	86	89	8,000	8,000	4,000	1,839	3,772	1,614	228	1,815	---	1,988
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,000	8,000	4,000	1,839	3,772	1,614	228	1,815	---	1,988
596-0110			PEST MANAGEMENT (CATIE)											
	FN	G	84	88	6,750	6,750	4,750	3,653	2,000	1,459	---	1,638	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,750	6,750	4,750	3,653	2,000	1,459	---	1,638	---	---
596-0114			REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY											
	ES	G	85	88	35,000	35,000	35,000	19,570	---	11,695	---	3,735	---	---
	FN	L	85	86	9,800	9,800	9,800	---	---	649	---	6,985	---	2,166
	SD	L	85	86	5,200	5,200	5,200	---	---	---	---	5,200	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		50,000	50,000	50,000	19,570	---	12,344	---	15,920	---	2,166
596-0115			ORT. GROWTH MONITORING AND EDUCATION											

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	•	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	CS	G	85	88	400	400	---	---	400	---	---	200	---	200
	FN	G	85	88	250	250	---	---	250	---	---	125	---	125
	HE	G	85	88	9,000	9,000	8,300	2,516	200	1,472	---	1,569	---	1,474
	PROJECT TOTAL:				9,650	9,650	8,300	2,516	850	1,472	---	1,894	---	1,799
596-0116	FOOD ASSISTANCE SUPPORT													
	HE	G	85	91	6,100	6,100	5,862	1,283	238	742	---	1,497	---	889
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,100	6,100	5,862	1,283	238	742	---	1,497	---	889
596-0117	TREE CROP PRODUCTION													
	FN	G	85	89	9,000	9,000	3,910	2,531	3,000	1,304	2,090	1,500	---	1,838
	PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	3,910	2,531	3,000	1,304	2,090	1,500	---	1,838
596-0123	EXPORT AGRIBUS DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION													
	FN	L	86	88	15,000	15,000	12,749	4,107	2,251	4,352	---	6,541	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	12,749	4,107	2,251	4,352	---	6,541	---	---
596-0124	EXPORT MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
	EH	G	86	89	5,879	5,879	4,725	2,135	425	1,451	729	990	---	950
	SD	G	86	89	921	921	150	---	---	105	771	300	---	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				6,800	6,800	4,875	2,135	425	1,556	1,500	1,290	---	1,250
596-0127	REG. AGRIC. TECHNOLOGY NETWORKS													
	FN	G	87	89	2,500	2,500	500	---	1,000	308	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	500	---	1,000	308	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
596-0128	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT													
	SD	G	88	90	1,370	1,370	---	---	400	---	500	800	470	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,370	1,370	---	---	400	---	500	800	470	200
596-0129	REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC													
	ES	G	85	92	17,000	17,000	11,000	1,052	---	1,282	---	1,940	---	2,320
	FN	G	85	92	16,400	16,400	1,200	125	1,000	196	3,600	1,919	3,500	2,758
	PROJECT TOTAL:				33,400	33,400	12,200	1,177	1,000	1,478	3,600	3,859	3,500	5,078
596-0130	CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH	G	87	89	5,795	1,583	723	412	400	342	960	444	---	385
	FN	G	87	89	1,997	2,817	77	45	1,100	374	1,140	900	---	1,498

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,792	4,400	800	457	1,500	716	2,100	1,344	---	1,883
596-0131 COOPERATIVE HOUSING INITIATIVE													
	ES G	85	85	---	---	10,000	8,319	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,000	8,319	---	---	---	---	---	---
596-0134 CENTRAL AMERICA ENERGY RESOURCES													
	ES G	85	89	18,200	21,200	16,200	11,080	---	3,765	---	1,355	---	---
	SD G	85	89	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	3,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,200	24,200	16,200	11,080	3,000	3,765	---	4,355	---	---
596-0136 ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MALARIA													
	HE G	85	86	---	---	2,000	1,533	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,000	1,533	---	---	---	---	---	---
596-0137 BUSINESSWOMEN IN CENTRAL AMERICA													
	ES G	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,048	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,048	---	---	---	---	---	---
596-0138 INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINTENANCE													
	ES G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	828	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	828	---	---	---	---	---	---
596-0143 C.A. SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	87	91	4,000	11,359	3,000	---	---	---	3,029	4,000	5,330	6,000
	SD L	87	91	15,000	4,506	4,506	---	1,800	---	---	2,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	15,865	7,506	---	1,300	---	3,029	6,000	5,330	6,000
596-0146 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT													
	SD G	87	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	176	---	666	---	1,384	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	176	---	666	---	1,384	---	1,000
596-0147 ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH													
	SD G	88	89	2,000	1,700	---	---	750	---	950	650	---	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	1,700	---	---	750	---	950	650	---	650
596-0149 PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES													
	SD G	89	91	---	1,900	---	---	---	---	300	300	200	300

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ROCAP

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,900	---	---	---	---	800	300	200	300
596-0150 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SUPPORT													
	FN G	89	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,848	1,000	9,600	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	20,000	---	---	---	---	3,848	1,000	9,600	5,000
596-0151 *INTRAREGIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION													
	EH G	90	93	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250
	FN G	90	93	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250
	HE G	90	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	90	93	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	750
596-0153 *MATERNA/CHILD HEALTH													
	HE G	90	93	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	---
596-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	260	260	260	188	---	72	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				260	260	260	188	---	72	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				224,672	259,845	190,945	96,219	24,785	35,610	22,000	56,558	24,500	33,949
GRANTS:				179,672	225,339	158,690	92,112	20,734	30,609	22,000	35,832	24,500	31,783
LOANS:				45,000	34,506	32,255	4,107	4,051	5,001	---	20,726	---	2,166

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	75,697	98,517	59,185	33,647	16,219	10,993	13,311	25,157	14,100	18,181
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	15,100	28,100	16,887	5,538	538	2,214	100	3,166	2,900	2,463
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	400	400	---	---	400	---	---	200	---	200
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	11,674	8,962	5,448	2,547	825	1,793	1,689	1,434	500	1,595
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	48,341	47,406	32,113	10,828	6,803	3,543	6,900	19,571	7,000	9,200
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	73,460	76,460	77,312	43,659	---	17,067	---	7,030	---	2,320
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: ROCAP

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Intra-Regional Higher Education Project	DA	500		FY 90 1,500	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
596-0151 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING		500	500	FY 90	FY 93	FY 95

Project Purpose: To improve higher education in the Central American region and to provide access to same for talented but economically limited individuals.

Project Description: The project will have three components: 1. Strengthening Higher Education at Central American Regional Institutions through external technical assistance to upgrade teaching methods and curriculum, advanced faculty training and special remedial programs to help low-income scholars meet entrance requirements. Regional institutions which do not already have U.S. equivalency accreditation will receive help in obtaining it. 2. Low Income Scholarships for disadvantaged youth. 3. Specialized Technical Training. The project will be designed to include possible participation of bilateral USAID Mission buy-ins.

Seven institutions will be eligible to participate. They are the Central American School of Business Administration (INCAE), the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE), the Pan American Agricultural School (Zamorano), the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP), the Central American Institute of Industrial Research and Technology (ICAITI), the National School of Forestry (ESNACIFOR) and the Regional Agricultural School for the Humid Tropics (EARTH).

Sustainability: Project activities will equip the institutions with the necessary skills and/or credentials to better attract students and funding.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: Consistent with ROCAP's strategy, this project will provide training related to increasing agricultural production and non-traditional exports, improving health, and preserving and managing natural resources. It will also respond to the 1988 Congressional mandate to increase opportunities for U.S. equivalency accredited higher education in the region.

Relationship to Host Countries and Other Donors: The project will help develop educational infrastructure and provide training in areas of high priority in the region. These activities complement other donor assistance to the regional institutions by at least 8 foreign governments, as well as private foundations and U.N. organizations. As agricultural production, export promotion, and natural resources are significant priorities for USAIDs in Central America, this project will provide a mechanism for them to support quality training in these program areas at a reasonable cost.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are primarily scholarship recipients and faculty members of regional institutions whose knowledge and skills will be substantially enhanced.

Major Outputs (All Years):

-- 270 Central Americans scholars of low income background will finish undergraduate or graduate programs.
-- 30 faculty members of regional institutions will complete advanced training programs in the U. S.
-- The educational programs at six regional institutions will have been upgraded.
-- 350 staff members of regional institutions will have received short-term technical training.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:

	LOP ($000)
Scholarships	2,700
Faculty training	1,300
Improved educational programs	1,000
Key technical training	1,000
TOTAL:	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,500	4,500	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

PROGRAM: ROCAP

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Maternal/Child Health and Food Nutrition Technical Support	DA		2,800	FY 90 2,800	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
596-0153	☒ NEW				FY 90	FY 93	FY 95
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Project Purpose: To strengthen maternal-child health and food and nutrition programs implemented through public and private institutions in Central America.

Project Description: By 1990, when ROCAP's current child survival Project with the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) ends, the C.A. countries will have taken significant steps toward establishment of integrated Maternal Child Health (MCH) programs. This new five year project will work with INCAP to continue to support maternal-child health programs in the public and informal private sector (pharmacies, PVOs). Key components are: (1) epidemiological monitoring and surveillance; (2) applied and operations research; (3) technical support in biomedical, cultural, and socio-economic factors affecting program planning, program implementation and case management of common diseases; (4) public health education and training, and (5) technical assistance and analysis in program development, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Sustainability: Our support enables a larger and stronger effort to address critical health, nutrition and child survival problems than can currently be provided by the governments of the region. By 1995, Central American governments should be in a better position to support INCAP activities and other donor support should also be more readily available.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy/Objectives: This project responds to elements of ROCAP's strategy which call for a sustained effort to reduce infant and child mortality and undernutrition by focusing on technical support and training activities to child survival/MCH and food/nutrition programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Central American Health Ministers have identified improvements in child survival and undernutrition as health sector priorities. They have asked INCAP to help provide the technical leadership in addressing these problems. The Institute is now working with its member governments and other donors to achieve these objectives. However, Central America will not have reached its child survival goals by 1990 and a continuation of the current multidonor effort will be needed. Donor projections were for a sustained ten year effort starting in 1985-86. The proposed project will help INCAP continue to play its vital technical role in this multidonor effort.

Beneficiaries: Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and poor families throughout Central America, and private and public health, nutrition, and food security organizations.

Major Outputs:

-- Technical assistance to health/nutrition programs.
-- Technical information dissemination.
-- Applied and operations research and policy analysis.
-- Training of MCH and food/nutrition program personnel.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Training	3,500
Analysis/Research	3,800
Information Dissemination	700
TOTAL	12,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989			
Estimated Through September 30, 1989			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,800	9,200	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

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CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	24,552	24,495	23,250
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	24,552	24,495	23,250
Economic Support Fund	4,933	9,650 1/	12,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,933	9,650	12,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,485	34,145	35,250
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,485	34,145	35,250

1/ Includes 250 for Costa Rica Fact Finding and 1,900 in FY 1988 ESF Carryover.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

Introduction

In response to the 1984 Report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America and the resulting Central America Initiative (CAI), A.I.D. greatly expanded its programs in Central America. These programs have contributed to greater economic stabilization, renewed growth, expanded social programs, and strengthened democratic institutions. Although they are funded and managed in the field wherever possible, certain projects are more appropriately funded and managed from Washington through the C.A. Regional program. This is the case when the project is implemented in more than one Central American country; supports and reinforces several bilateral country programs; launches pilot, innovative, or small-scale activities which are potentially useful in several countries and which, if successful, will be expanded into bilateral programs; or is more effectively and efficiently managed in Washington than in the bilateral missions or ROCAP. The distinctive character of these programs is that they involve U.S.-based organizations or involve technical specialities and staff capabilities not available in the field Missions.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The C.A. Regional projects address three of the four basic goals of the CAI: laying the basis for long-term growth; spreading the benefits of growth; and strengthening democratic processes and institutions. They provide improved technology, training, and technical assistance to various private and public-sector institutions in Central America. In addition, C.A. Regional projects enhance A.I.D. Missions' abilities to provide these institutional-strengthening services.

Technical Support Projects

Specialized projects have been designed to provide technical support to field Missions in the areas of agriculture, environmental management, health, education, and administration of justice. Bilateral missions can obtain technical services for needs ranging from project implementation, design, and evaluation to specialized skills. The projects also provide funds for special studies and pilot activities, and they facilitate the exchange and application of technology and information among and between Missions and country institutions.

In agriculture, assistance is focused on increasing agricultural production, strengthening the private sector, promoting exports, and managing and preserving natural resources. In environmental management, recognizing the pressing need to conserve biological diversity and tropical forests, support is being provided to establish and manage parks and protected areas in Costa Rica and Guatemala, survey and analyze economically and medically valuable tropical plants, and develop public environmental education programs. In health, advisors are concentrating on health management, health financing, nutrition, and child survival. In education, services are provided in basic education, vocational

and management education and training, and Peace Scholarship programs. In administration of justice (AOJ), a Technical Support service being initiated in FY 1989 responds to an anticipated increase in demand from Missions and the Regional Administration of Justice Office (RAJO) in Costa Rica for assistance in designing, managing, and evaluating AOJ projects.

Projects that Complement Mission Programs

The balance of the C.A. Regional project portfolio directly addresses key CAI objectives by complementing Mission programs.

Health and Nutrition

Immunization coverage rates for children less than one year of age are generally improving. This progress has been enhanced by the LAC/CA Regional Accelerated Immunization Project. The C.A. Regional Malaria and Essential Drugs project has contributed to a reduction in the incidence of malaria by 30% from 1985 to 1987, and has strengthened national initiatives in the area. Both of of these programs have contributed substantially to the drop in infant mortality rates in Central America from 65 per 1000 in 1980-85 to 60 in 1987.

Population

As the most densely settled countries in Latin America, most of the nations of Central America have recognized their responsibility to provide family planning information and services to their citizens. It is estimated that just under 50% of women in Central America are currently using contraception, up from about 30% in 1980. The annual population growth rate for the region, however, is still more than 2.5%, a significant burden for countries struggling to attain sustained economic growth.

A.I.D. has been the major donor assisting the Central American countries to develop institutional capacities to deliver family planning services. Future efforts will focus on improving the efficiency and sustainability of these systems, and extending services to meet unmet demand, primarily through the private sector. In FYs 1989-1990, A.I.D. assistance will develop or reinforce market-based distribution systems for contraceptive products in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Education

A.I.D. will continue to support the Regional Technical Aids Center program (RTAC II), which has provided more than 450,000 textbooks to the universities of the region. Support will also continue for the combined CA/LAC Regional Financial Management project, which is strengthening the institutional capability of key host-country institutions in financial management and oversight of their programs.

A project initiated in FY 1989, Advanced Training in Economics, provides fellowships at the post-graduate level for 80 students and at the Ph.D level for

30 students. It seeks to add significantly to the relatively low number of well-trained economists in the region, which constrains the design and implementation of coherent economic policies.

Democratic Initiatives/Administration of Justice

The sustainability of democratic governments in Central America depends upon the strengthening of those institutions which promote and protect democratic principles. Key to this effort is the strengthening of independent judiciaries, thereby increasing popular confidence in the fair and impartial application of the law. The Regional Administration of Justice project, implemented by the U.N.'s Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD) supports (1) training for judges, prosecutors, and other judicial branch personnel; (2) graduate legal study; (3) pilot projects in criminal statistics and legal research; and (4) the purchase of equipment and law books. ILANUD also supports ongoing bilateral activities and training in El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

Grants to the Inter-American Bar Foundation, American Bar Association, and the American Society of International Law have promoted conferences in cooperation with private bar associations in the LAC region on various subjects, including the need for arbitration as an alternative to overloaded courts. These grants have fortified local bar associations, resulting in a Federation of Bar Associations for Central America and the Dominican Republic.

For many citizens of Central America the principles of democratic government are relatively unknown. Small grants are supporting the promotion of human rights, electoral assistance, civic participation education, training for legislative leaders, community exchange programs, analysis of political systems and parties, greater participation by indigenous groups, and improved civil-military relations. In view of the vital importance of a free press in democratic societies, a project begun in FY 1988 in cooperation with Florida International University will enhance the professional skills of Central American journalists, improve the quality of university journalism education, and establish a permanent, self-sustaining mass media training and research center in the region.

An additional area of democratic development is the strengthening of free trade unionism in Central America. The American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) conducts educational and social projects throughout Central America to improve free trade union leadership at all levels.

By the end of September 1988 over 8,400 students had initiated training under the Central American Peace Scholarship program, nearly reaching the 8,500 target set for the end of FY 1989.

FY 1990 Program

A total of $26.6 million in DA and $12.0 million in ESF funds are requested in FY 1990 to continue the above-described projects and to launch three new initiatives. The bulk of the funds requested for new starts is for a follow-on

to the very popular and successful Peace Scholarships program. Primary funding will be in Mission budgets, but program monitoring and evaluation and the International Student Exchange component of the program, administered by Georgetown University, the Leadership Center for the Americas, will be funded regionally. The second proposed new project, a competitive grants program for democratic initiatives, will support research on democratic-strengthening indicators and will permit A.I.D. to respond to proposals from PVOs and other organizations that are working at the grassroots level to strengthen democratic processes. The third new proposal is for a small Social and Economic Data Collection and Improvement project to assist missions to collect and improve the quality of critical data needed to measure social and economic progress under the CAI (e.g., employment) on a regular basis.

The remaining funds are requested for continuation of the Technical Services Support projects described above.

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
597-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	86	C	---	---	45	---	50	12	35	35	50	50
	EH G	86	C	---	---	1,518	876	73	405	50	200	50	150
	ES G	86	C	---	---	741	277	21	313	---	172	---	---
	FN G	86	C	---	---	2,176	931	58	686	350	800	50	200
	HE G	86	C	---	---	458	244	48	74	60	60	75	125
	PN G	86	C	---	---	1,027	315	---	641	100	100	100	100
	SD G	86	C	---	---	526	327	291	359	274	350	75	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,491	2,970	541	2,490	869	1,717	400	725
597-0001 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	85	89	86,000	69,686	44,079	28,339	12,157	7,792	13,450	10,000	---	10,000
	ES G	85	89	39,379	29,427	29,427	15,107	---	10,597	---	3,723	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				125,379	99,113	73,506	43,446	12,157	18,389	13,450	13,723	---	10,000
597-0002 REG. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE													
	ES G	85	92	12,200	25,000	11,837	7,167	100	1,792	3,700	2,800	2,500	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,200	25,000	11,837	7,167	100	1,792	3,700	2,800	2,500	2,500
597-0003 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY													
	ES G	85	C	---	---	8,971	4,996	528	2,822	1,000	2,000	1,300	1,500
	SD G	85	C	---	---	---	---	928	---	---	500	---	428
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	8,971	4,996	1,456	2,822	1,000	2,500	1,300	1,928
597-0004 TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM													
	ES G	85	86	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
597-0005 CHILD SURVIVAL/ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION													
	CS G	86	89	3,148	3,548	3,148	54	400	393	---	1,400	---	1,701
	HE G	86	88	2,632	2,632	2,632	---	---	767	---	1,000	---	865
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,780	6,180	5,780	54	400	1,160	---	2,400	---	2,566
597-0006 TECH DEVELOPMENT/TRANSFER IN HEALTH													
	HE G	86	88	2,000	2,000	1,500	752	500	653	---	448	---	147
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	1,500	752	500	653	---	448	---	147
597-0007 ESSENTIAL DRUGS & MALARIA													
	HE G	86	90	6,627	7,860	4,627	463	1,233	1,643	---	2,000	---	1,754

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL — CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,627	7,860	4,627	463	1,233	1,643	---	2,000	---	1,754
597-0008 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)													
	EH G	86	C	---	---	3,500	1,500	2,185	1,634	2,300	3,000	1,100	2,000
	ES G	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	500
	SD G	86	C	---	---	300	---	---	30	---	270	---	120
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,800	1,500	2,185	1,664	2,300	3,270	2,300	2,620
597-0011 REGIONAL TECH AIDS CENTER													
	EH G	86	90	10,000	10,000	3,146	1,012	2,344	2,235	2,000	2,800	2,000	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	3,146	1,012	2,344	2,235	2,000	2,800	2,000	2,700
597-0012 COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT													
	SD G	86	88	2,475	2,300	2,300	290	175	1,760	---	425	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,475	2,300	2,300	290	175	1,760	---	425	---	---
597-0014 MANAGEMENT LOGISTICS SYSTEM CENTER													
	PN G	86	86	250	250	250	29	---	1	---	220	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				250	250	250	29	---	1	---	220	---	---
597-0015 POPULATION INFORMATION CENTER OPG													
	PN G	86	88	1,360	1,360	960	434	400	393	---	533	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,360	1,360	960	434	400	393	---	533	---	---
597-0016 ASSISTANCE TO NDFS IN CENTRAL AMERICA													
	SD G	86	88	150	150	150	88	---	46	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				150	150	150	88	---	46	---	---	---	---
597-0018 INTL INVESTIGATIVE TRG ASSISTANCE PROG													
	ES G	87	92	8,000	9,921	490	120	2,981	320	3,200	2,200	3,250	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	9,921	490	120	2,981	320	3,200	2,200	3,250	3,000
597-0019 POPULATION MANAGEMENT CENTER OPG													
	PN G	87	88	585	585	225	---	388	20	---	565	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				585	585	225	---	388	20	---	565	---	---
597-0022 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES													
	PN G	88	C	---	---	---	---	796	---	650	800	625	650

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	796	---	650	800	625	650
597-0027 HEALTH TECHNICAL SERVICES SUPPORT														
	CS	G	89	92	---	2,700	---	---	---	---	300	150	550	---
	HE	G	89	92	---	4,500	---	---	---	---	500	200	1,425	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	7,200	---	---	---	---	300	350	1,975	---
597-0029 ISRAELI TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE														
	FN	G	87	87	827	827	827	---	---	275	---	400	---	152
PROJECT TOTAL:					827	827	827	---	---	275	---	400	---	152
597-0030 TRUJILLO PROPERTY ASSESSMENT														
	ES	G	87	88	200	196	---	---	196	---	---	100	---	96
PROJECT TOTAL:					200	196	---	---	196	---	---	100	---	96
597-0031 CENTRAL AMERICA JOURNALISM IMPROVEMENT														
	ES	G	88	93	1,107	7,508	---	---	1,107	---	---	820	1,500	850
	SD	G	88	93	1,000	1,500	---	---	1,000	---	500	600	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,107	9,008	---	---	2,107	---	500	1,420	1,500	1,450
597-0032 EHR TECHNICAL SERVICES														
	EH	G	88	90	268	1,300	---	---	268	---	310	500	450	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					268	1,300	---	---	268	---	310	500	450	400
597-0035 DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MGT SYSTEMS														
	FN	G	88	93	1,154	4,000	---	---	1,154	---	545	200	625	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,154	4,000	---	---	1,154	---	545	200	625	400
597-0037 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT														
	EH	G	88	90	104	2,054	---	---	104	---	1,000	350	950	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					104	2,054	---	---	104	---	1,000	350	950	1,000
597-0038 LAND SECURITY														
	FN	G	89	89	100	100	---	---	---	---	100	25	---	75
PROJECT TOTAL:					100	100	---	---	---	---	100	25	---	75
597-0040 LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT														
	ES	G	89	93	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	750	600

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	750	600
597-0041 DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES AND PRINCIPLES	ES G	89	93	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	400	---	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	400	---	1,000	500
597-0042 ADVANCED TRAINING IN ECONOMICS	EH G	89	93	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	500	250	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	500	250	1,000	500
597-0043 TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES FOR AOJ	ES G	90	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	150
597-0044 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS II 1/	EH G	90	94	---	76,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	76,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	4,000
597-0045 SOCIAL INDICATORS/DATA COLLECTION	SD G	89	93	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	100	325	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	100	325	450
597-0046 COSTA RICA FACT FINDING	ES G	89	89	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	200	---	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	250	---	---	---	---	250	200	---	50
597-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	PN G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	971	450	1,800	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	971	450	1,800	1,000

1/ See the proposed project summary sheet for the Caribbean and LA Scholarship Program II under the LAC Regional Program

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY '90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY '90 EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				199,566	312,804	144,860	63,321	29,485	35,663	34,145	40,946	35,250	39,413
GRANTS:				199,566	312,804	144,860	63,321	29,485	35,663	34,145	40,946	35,250	39,413
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				2,081	4,927	3,003	931	2,008	961	1,645	2,225	1,300	1,477
POPULATION PLANNING:				2,195	2,195	2,462	778	788	1,055	1,071	1,868	1,900	1,100
HEALTH:				11,259	16,992	9,217	1,459	1,781	3,137	560	3,708	1,500	2,891
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				3,148	6,248	3,193	54	450	405	335	1,585	600	1,751
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				56,372	163,190	52,243	31,727	17,131	12,066	19,610	17,100	17,550	20,750
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				3,625	5,950	3,276	705	2,394	2,195	1,274	2,245	400	1,698
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				80,886	113,302	71,466	27,667	4,933	15,844	9,650	12,215	12,000	9,746
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

THE CARIBBEAN

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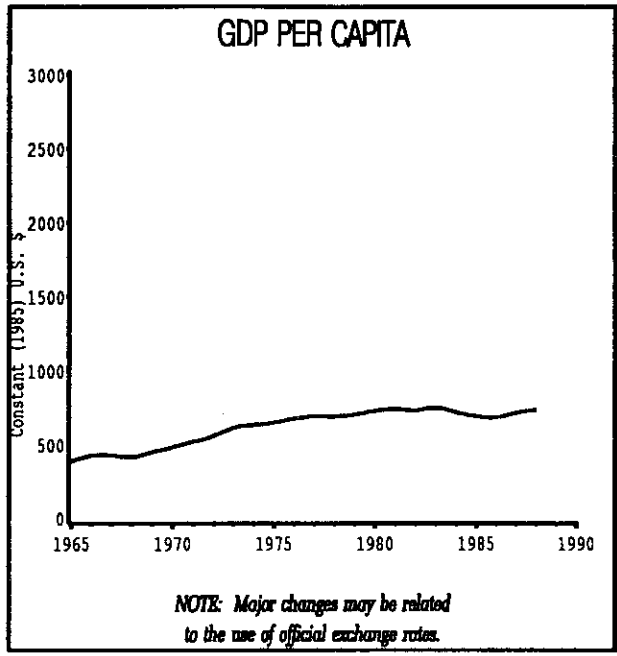
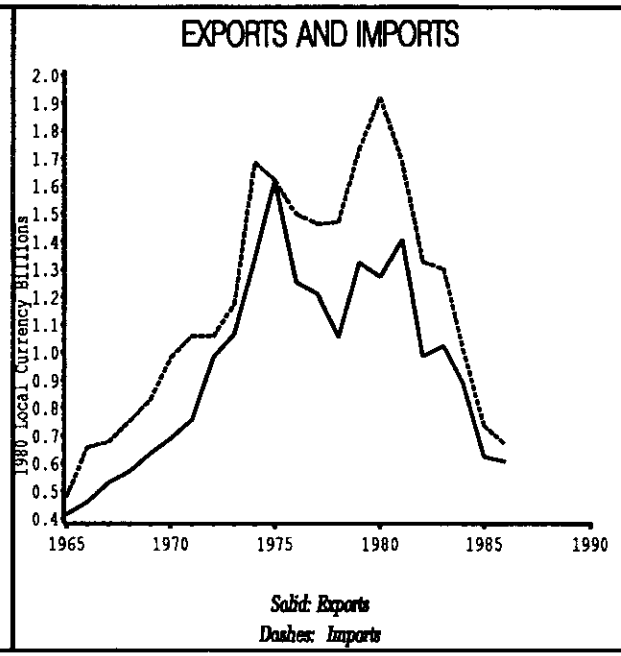
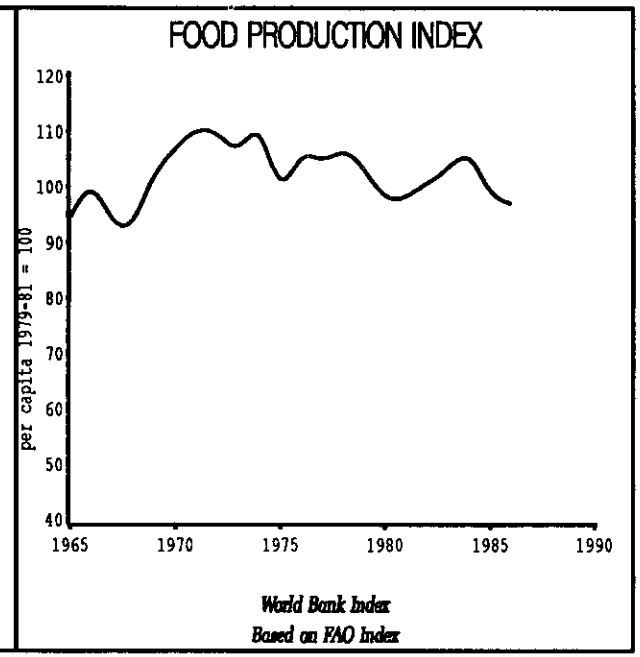
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,269 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 56.0% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 16.57 (1983-86)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 710

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 2.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 14.2%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 641 (1985) 764 (1986) 871

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -38 (1985) -44 (1986) -83

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.5 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 52.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 352
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 27.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -205(85) -264(86) -215

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,473(85) 1,490(86) 1,477
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 37%

Major Imports(1986)FOODSTUFFS;PETROLEUM PRODS;COTTON MANFRS.

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,268(85) 1,226(86) 1,262
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 77%

Major Exports(1986)SUGAR;NICKEL;COFFEE

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; VENEZUELA; JAPAN

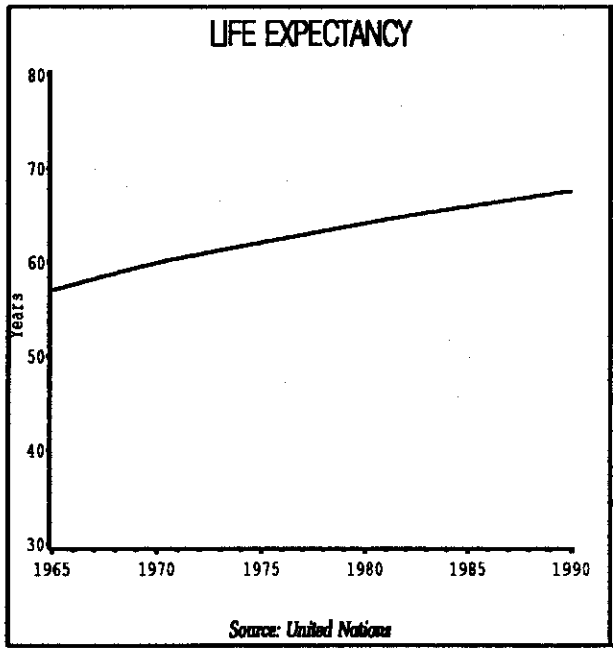
AGRICULTURE

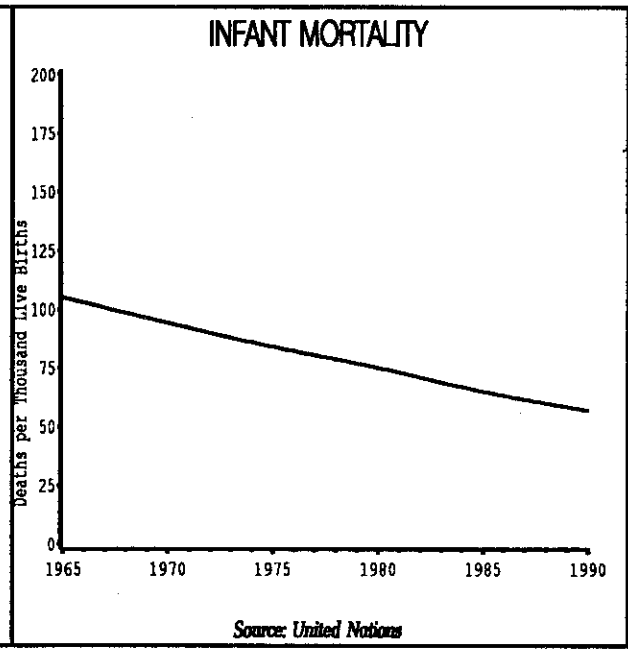
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 17%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; BEANS-DRY; ROOTS AND TUBERS	12%	(1987)
Cash: SUGARCANE; COFFEE; COCOA BEANS	28%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)RAW SUGAR; COFFEE; TOBACCO
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; CORN; SOYBEANS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 7,137

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.8% (1988) 2.5%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.2% (15-64yrs) 57.8% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 50.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.7 (1988) 4.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(1984) 5.4%

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 45.0% Rural 43.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 45%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 112%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 62.0 Male 60.1 Female 64.0
(1970) Total 53.8 Male 52.1 Female 55.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 68

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 51% (1985) Measles 24% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 18% (1985) Polio(3) 18% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 62%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total 124.0	Male 121.0	Female 126.0
Secondary	(1985)	Total 50.0	Male 44.0	Female 57.0
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 78% (1985) Female 77%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	18,612	18,400	16,355
Loan	4,580	-	-
Grant	14,032	18,400	16,355
Economic Support Fund	13,835	12,150	20,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	13,835	12,150	20,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,447	30,550	36,355
P.L. 480**	23,339	26,008	24,385
Title I	20,000	20,000	20,000
Title II	3,339	6,008	4,385
TOTALS	55,786	56,558	60,740

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	16.45	22.0	22.0
Foreign National	28.00	30.0	30.0
TOTALS	44.45	52.0	52.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	165	220	385	197	291	488	72	154	226
Regional[e]	22	14	36	29	106	135	11	-	11
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	20	6	26	20	-	20	-	-	-
Regional[e]	3	1	4	-	4	4	-	-	-
TOTALS	210	241	451	246	401	647	83	154	237

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Introduction

The United States has an important interest in assuring the Dominican Republic's stability and prosperity. The Dominican Republic is a close neighbor, a large market for U.S. goods and services and an important supplier to the United States of sugar, pineapples and winter vegetables. The two countries enjoy strong cultural and educational links. Moreover, as a functioning democracy in which human rights are generally respected, the country shares a wide range of common ideals with the United States. Its physical proximity to U.S. markets, and those of South and Central America, give the country a strong market advantage in non-traditional export products, manufacturing, and tourism. From the time of the reestablishment of democratically elected government in 1966 until 1980, the Dominican Republic effectvely capitalized on this extensive resource base to produce rapid, steady growth averaging over 7% a year.

However, since 1980, declining markets for the Dominican Republic's traditional exports, deteriorating external terms of trade, and poorly conceived and executed economic policies have created large swings in the economy and generally unimpressive economic performance. During the last eight years, the economy has achieved an average growth rate of only 2.5%. In per capita terms, incomes and living standards have not improved over levels achieved by the end of the 1970s. Moreover, there is evidence that the poorest population groups are substantially worse off with pronounced declines in nutrition and health, housing availability, and access to critical public services such as education, electricity, and water. The weakened economy and mounting debt burden of the Dominican Republic make it increasingly important that the government manage its repayment obligations to foreign donors so that there is no interruption of assistance. To date, this management responsibility has been competently met.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy is aimed at reactivating the economy and promoting sustained growth. The specific objectives of this strategy include: (1) near-term implementation of policy reforms in selected sectors such as energy and agriculture to improve the environment for sustained growth and development, (2) expanded private investment in industrial and agri-business activities, (3) agricultural diversification and (4) wider sharing of the benefits of economic growth and a broader participation in the economy as a means of improving the living standards of the poor.

This strategy focuses on expanding employment, increasing incomes and developing those productive sectors which can best contribute to broadly-based, self-sustaining growth. Increased private sector investment in agro-industry and free zone development, along with a rapid diversification of the agricultural sector into non-traditional crops with export potential can maximize employment and income opportunities for Dominican workers.

This will enable Dominican citizens to procure directly social services and other improvements in their standard of living that they cannot yet afford and to ensure the sustainability of A.I.D. investments. Growth in the export-oriented industrial and agricultural sectors will have a direct impact on increasing foreign exchange earnings as well as domestic revenues. This will serve to maintain economic stability, broaden the country's economic base, and attract the additional investment necessary for sustained long-term growth. This strategy makes the greatest possible use of domestic and foreign investments in the private sector.

Since 1982, A.I.D. resources have supported key policy reforms that have resulted in a significant restructuring of the country's external sector, without which the modest growth achieved would not have occurred. From 1983 to mid-1988, for example, the number of companies operating in free-trade zones nearly doubled from 110 to 210. Direct employment almost quadrupled, from 22,000 jobs to 83,000, and the value of free zone exports more than doubled, from $181 million to a rate exceeding $400 million a year.

The centerpiece of A.I.D.'s effort to stimulate diversification is the agri-business promotion program, under which $17.3 million in loan funds provide credit through commercial and development banks for the production of non-traditional agro-industrial crops. Financing is provided to private borrowers at commercial rates of interest, ensuring the program's sustainability. Approximately $5 million in loans were approved and some 40 agri-business projects have been initiated. Other programs assist in planning, promoting, and implementing a nationwide program of diversification away from sugar production.

Two major continuing programs support micro-enterprise development, with one designed to take full advantage of incentives available through the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Six regional technical assistance centers have been established and offer training and other business advisory services to over 550 firms. A total of 566 loans have been approved to date. Loans have enabled beneficiaries to increase their average monthly profit by 164%, and almost 2,900 jobs have been created.

FY 1990 Program

For FY 1990 A.I.D. is proposing $20 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), $16.4 million in Development Assistance (DA) and $24.4 in P.L. 480 commodities. ESF will support market-based, private sector solutions to critical bottlenecks, such as efficient electricity generation, and will provide balance of payments and local currency support for increased private sector participation in state-owned enterprises that the Government of the Dominican Republic has expressed interest in privatizing.

In addition to assuring a supply of essential food commodities at stable prices, the P.L. 480 Title I program will complement the ESF program by reducing pressure on the balance of payments. Local currency generations will support agricultural diversification and promotion of non-traditional exports. Section 108 resources generated by previous P.L. 480 programs will provide critical term financing for agriculture-based private sector businesses.

A.I.D. will use P.L. 480 Title II commodities in collaboration with the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)- Dominicana in programs designed to reduce infant mortality and child death rates by providing food to low-income families with young children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

The DA program will continue to focus on projects and project-based policy dialogue that directly strengthen the private sector's ability to increase its efficiency and output. This, in turn, will generate increased income and employment for skilled workers as well as for the poorest population groups.

Programs promoting agricultural diversification will continue. A new project will establish a cost-effective national agriculture and livestock data system. The data generated will assist producers, but more importantly, will encourage further policy dialogue with accurate and timely statistics used in planning and implementing policy reforms.

Funding for population and health, including prevention of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, will continue. A new primary education project will provide curriculum development, in-service training, equipment and facilities to help meet other basic needs.

A new micro and small business project will strengthen private sector institutions providing support to small-scale enterprises in the informal sector. The micro and small business sector is a key element in A.I.D.'s overall private-sector-led strategy for sustainable, long-term economic growth and for improving the quality of life for Dominicans through increased employment and income.

Mission Director: Thomas Stukel

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
517-0000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
	EH G	62	C	---	---	1,194	1,042	126	214	140	140	150	150
	FN G	62	C	---	---	9,927	9,716	392	304	320	320	350	350
	HE G	62	C	---	---	1,486	1,237	123	303	145	145	150	150
	PN G	62	C	---	---	498	486	26	9	50	50	50	50
	SD G	62	C	---	---	2,361	1,938	457	557	441	441	460	460
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	15,466	14,419	1,124	1,387	1,096	1,096	1,160	1,160
517-0050	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
	SD G	62	C	---	---	1,211	1,157	83	68	85	85	85	85
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	1,211	1,157	83	68	85	85	85	85
517-0125	RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT												
	FN G	81	86	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,173	---	100	---	300	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,600	1,600	1,600	1,173	---	100	---	300	---	---
517-0126	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
	FN L	81	84	10,500	10,500	10,500	5,748	---	1,111	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,500	10,500	10,500	5,748	---	1,111	---	---	---	---
517-0127	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT												
	EH G	81	81	1,150	1,150	1,150	941	---	174	---	35	---	---
	EH L	81	81	4,250	4,250	4,250	2,706	---	811	---	344	---	389
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,400	5,400	5,400	3,647	---	985	---	379	---	389
517-0130	RURAL FEEDER ROADS												
	FN L	79	90	20,000	9,878	9,878	9,878	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	9,878	9,878	9,878	---	---	---	---	---	---
517-0144	ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV												
	FN G	82	86	3,114	3,114	3,114	2,976	---	99	---	---	---	---
	FN L	82	86	5,268	5,268	5,268	4,787	---	190	---	207	---	---
	SD G	82	86	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,204	---	91	---	305	---	---
	SD L	82	86	6,550	6,550	6,550	1,490	---	119	---	2,060	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			17,532	17,532	17,532	11,457	---	499	---	2,572	---	2,000
517-0150	SMALL INDUSTRY												
	FN G	82	84	595	595	595	200	---	144	---	231	---	---
	SD G	82	84	255	255	255	111	---	3	---	163	---	---
	SD L	82	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	685	---	815	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,350	2,350	2,350	311	---	832	---	1,209	---	---
517-0153 HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	HE	G	82	88	2,450	2,450	1,500	525	950	480	---	475	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,450	2,450	1,500	525	950	480	---	475	---	400
517-0156 AGRICULTURE POLICY ANALYSIS	FN	G	84	88	1,250	1,250	500	276	750	81	---	450	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,250	1,250	500	276	750	81	---	450	---	450
517-0157 GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	EH	G	83	86	6,500	6,500	6,500	4,206	---	679	---	815	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,500	6,500	6,500	4,206	---	679	---	815	---	800
517-0159 ON - FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	FN	L	83	83	12,000	12,000	12,000	4,672	---	2,610	---	2,500	---	2,218
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,000	12,000	12,000	4,672	---	2,610	---	2,500	---	2,218
517-0160 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	EH	L	83	83	1,550	1,550	1,550	116	---	660	---	175	---	600
	FN	L	83	83	3,450	3,450	3,450	1,053	---	693	---	1,400	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	5,000	1,169	---	1,353	---	1,575	---	900
517-0174 HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION - OPG	HE	G	83	84	495	495	495	308	---	145	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					495	495	495	308	---	145	---	---	---	---
517-0177 RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE II - (PVO)	FN	L	83	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	5,050	---	1,867	---	4,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,000	15,000	15,000	5,050	---	1,867	---	4,000	---	4,000
517-0179 SAVINGS MOBILIZATION I	FN	G	83	85	950	950	950	590	---	---	---	350	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					950	950	950	590	---	---	---	350	---	---
517-0186 AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	FN	G	85	89	4,000	4,000	2,500	386	---	428	1,500	750	---	1,000

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	2,500	386	---	428	1,500	750	---	1,000
517-0190 EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
	EH G	86	90	2,500	2,500	2,120	630	380	590	---	920	---	360
	SD G	86	90	4,100	6,500	3,500	1,357	600	1,150	750	393	1,345	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,600	9,000	5,620	1,987	980	1,740	750	1,313	1,345	960
517-0210 BI-NATIONAL CENTER - OPG													
	SD G	84	84	250	250	250	114	---	28	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				250	250	250	114	---	28	---	100	---	---
517-0214 COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS													
	FN G	87	89	4,750	4,750	4,750	---	---	466	---	500	---	500
	FN L	87	90	10,000	10,000	3,000	---	4,580	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,750	14,750	7,750	---	4,580	466	---	3,500	---	3,500
517-0216 DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
	EH G	86	90	13,730	13,730	5,000	372	890	1,270	670	1,500	1,250	2,500
	FN G	86	90	270	700	---	---	270	---	430	270	---	---
	PN G	86	90	550	550	---	---	550	---	---	300	---	250
	SD G	86	90	450	450	---	---	450	---	278	450	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,430	5,000	372	2,160	1,270	1,378	2,520	1,250	2,750
517-0218 CDE REVENUE COLLECTION													
	SD G	86	86	500	500	500	66	---	245	---	189	---	---
	SD L	86	86	2,500	2,500	2,500	---	---	5	---	1,000	---	1,495
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	66	---	250	---	1,189	---	1,495
517-0229 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES													
	PN G	86	90	5,000	6,030	4,100	15	900	836	580	500	450	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	6,030	4,100	15	900	836	580	500	450	750
517-0232 CARE - RURAL WATER OPG													
	HE G	85	85	430	430	430	310	---	19	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				430	430	430	310	---	19	---	100	---	---
517-0235 VECTOR CONTROL													
	HE G	86	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	250	---	156	---	1,050	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,500	1,500	1,500	250	---	156	---	1,050	---	---
517-0236 SUGAR DIVERSIFICATION		FN G	87	88	3,500	3,500	2,025	---	1,475	188	---	800	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,500	3,500	2,025	---	1,475	188	---	800	---	1,500
517-0237 DEBT CONVERSION		SD G	88	89	3,500	5,000	---	---	2,900	---	600	1,500	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,500	5,000	---	---	2,900	---	600	1,500	---	2,000
517-0239 CHILD SURVIVAL - OPG		CS G	87	89	1,142	1,142	---	---	500	---	642	500	---	369
		HE G	87	89	2,700	3,510	2,700	---	810	52	---	140	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,842	4,652	2,700	---	1,310	52	642	640	---	369
517-0242 ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION		HE G	87	87	705	705	705	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					705	705	705	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
517-0243 AGRIBUSINESS TRAINING		FN G	89	91	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	3,600	2,000	3,105	3,800
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	12,000	---	---	---	---	3,600	2,000	3,105	3,800
517-0245 PRIVATE SECTOR HEALTH CARE		HE G	89	92	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,749	---	1,720	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,749	---	1,720	1,000
517-0247 PVO CO-FINANCING		FN G	89	90	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	800
		HE G	89	91	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	570	200	430	800
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,570	400	1,430	1,600
517-0249 AGRICULTURAL DATA SYSTEMS	*	FN G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	200
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	200
517-0251 PRIVATE PRIMARY EDUCATION	*	EH G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	---
517-0252 INDUSTRIAL LINKAGES													
	SD G	89	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,650	200	910	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,650	200	910	500
517-0254 *MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	90	91	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	---
517-0255 PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE SUPPORT													
	ES G	88	90	13,835	45,985	---	---	13,835	---	12,150	25,985	20,000	20,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,835	45,985	---	---	13,835	---	12,150	25,985	20,000	20,000
517-0256 AIDS SUPPORT													
	DG G	88	89	655	1,255	---	---	300	---	400	200	600	950
	HE G	88	89	345	695	---	---	---	---	300	100	350	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,950	---	---	300	---	700	300	950	1,300
517-0640 PTIIC													
	EH G	87	90	3,300	4,400	1,100	---	1,100	560	1,500	1,500	1,100	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,300	4,400	1,100	---	1,100	560	1,500	1,500	1,100	1,600
517-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	165	165	165	79	---	83	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				165	165	165	79	---	83	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				181,404	264,152	142,727	68,165	32,447	18,273	30,550	60,153	36,355	56,726
GRANTS:				88,836	171,706	67,281	32,665	27,867	9,522	30,550	44,652	36,355	42,724
LOANS:				92,568	92,446	75,446	35,500	4,580	8,751	---	15,501	---	14,002

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	96,247	115,555	85,057	46,505	7,467	8,281	6,850	17,278	5,355	18,118
POPULATION PLANNING:	5,550	6,580	4,598	501	1,476	845	630	850	500	1,050
HEALTH:	8,625	18,785	8,816	2,630	1,883	1,155	3,764	2,210	2,650	2,700
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	1,142	1,142	---	---	500	---	642	500	---	369
AIDS:	655	1,255	---	---	300	---	400	200	600	950
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	32,980	44,030	22,364	10,013	2,496	4,958	2,310	5,429	3,600	6,399

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				22,205	30,605	21,227	8,437	4,490	2,951	3,804	7,701	3,650	7,140
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				14,000	46,150	165	79	13,835	83	12,150	25,985	20,000	20,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Dominican Republic

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Ag Data System	DA	900		FY 90 900 (G)	Life of Project Funding 5,000 (G)

Number 517-0249	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 90	Estimated Final Obligation FY 94	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 95
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To establish a cost effective national agricultural and livestock data collection, storage and retrieval system.

Project Description: The project attempts to modify, replace and/or expand the currently inoperative area frame based ag/livestock data collection system. A major constraint to the institutionalization of the current system (established with USAID assistance in 1974) has been its high operation and maintenance costs, high rates of susceptibility to tempering and lack of coordination among its clientele. The project will provide for the consensual derivation of an ag/livestock data system among actual and potential users. The system will be cost effective and economically sustainable while providing the widest possible national coverage and user services.

Sustainability: A major goal of the project is to set up a cost effective mechanism for agricultural data that is economically sustainable. In order to maintain growth in the agricultural sector, there must be a comprehensive and ongoing system of reliable data that will continue to be available over the long term. The need for this sustained service is understood by all parties and will be factored into the project, particularly in assessing other donor support.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project fully supports the A.I.D. strategy of concentrating on increasing productivity in the private sector while encouraging the greatest possible dialogue on policy reform. Without reliable production, acreage and price data provided on a timely basis, it is impossible to generate meaningful analyses of the agricultural and livestock sectors. Emerging trends and structural changes remain undetected and/or poorly understood. The project complements the 1987 Sugar Diversification (0236) and Commercial Farming Systems (0214) projects by including more comprehensive coverage of non-traditional crops. The Agricultural Policy Analysis (0156) project will be strengthened through the regular, systematic provision of reliable sector data at a cost far below discrete, ad-hoc surveys.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GODR and other donors are aware of the severe deterioration within the agricultural data survey system which has occurred over the last few years, a condition which was corroborated through a 1987 study contracted by USAID/ARD. It is assumed that potential exists for co-donor support of the project, since the implementation of many non-USAID projects are dependent upon reliable production, acreage and price data.

Beneficiaries: Agricultural and livestock producers and consumers are the primary beneficiaries of improved sector policies. Secondary beneficiaries are the agri-businesses and agro-industries, and the service industries which support them (e.g., banks, accounting firms, etc.).

Major Outputs:	All Years
Quarterly Acreage, Production and Price Statistics	20
Specialty Crop Statistical Reports	10
Publications	30
Seminars, Workshops	5
Person/Weeks of Training	500

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($ 000)
Technical Assistance	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	900	4,100	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Dominican Republic

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Primary Education	DA			FY 90 1,100 (G)	Life of Project Funding 10,000 (G)

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
517-0251	☒ NEW		1,100		FY 90	FY 94	FY 96
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To enhance educational opportunities in the Dominican Republic by improving the quality of primary education provided by the private sector.

Project Description: Private education is an increasingly important educational option due to the deteriorating conditions of the public school system in the Dominican Republic. At the primary level there currently exists a dual system, public and private, due to the inability of the public sector to provide educational opportunities to the entire school age population. The project will provide both grant and loan support to private schools in the areas of curriculum development and standardization, teacher and administrator in-service training, educational materials and information systems, equipment and renovation/construction of classroom facilities.

Sustainability: By developing the effectiveness of the private sector to deliver quality educational services, through technical assistance, training and loan funds for basic educational material, information systems equipment, and facilities, this sector will become more self-sufficient. The basic premise is one common to all free market principles: if good services are offered, people will buy them.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project supports the A.I.D. strategy of increasing the productivity of the private sector while at the same time contributing to the development of human resources which is vital to the growth of overall productivity in the country. In order to moderate recurrent costs and administrative burdens on the public sector, more equitable and efficient systems of education are essential. Assistance to private primary education will increase the efficiency with which education resources are used, the qualitative and quantitative outputs of education investments, and the effectiveness of education in supporting economic and social development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GODR places a high emphasis on basic education and is supportive of viable educational options such as private and radio education. The World bank recently sponsored a preliminary visit to the country to explore the possibilities of a $30 million primary education project in both the public and private sectors. The development of the A.I.D. and World Bank projects will be closely coordinated.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the project are students enrolled in private primary schools and the private education sector both of which will benefit from improved administration, faculties, materials, curricula and facilities.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Curriculum Standards In Place	X
Teachers, Administrators Trained	2,500
Improved Textbooks Developed	40
Computerized Information System	1
Classrooms Renovated/ Constructed	200

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	3,000
Commodities	3,000
Classroom Renovation/ Construction	1,200
Evaluation, Audit and Other Costs	800
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988	–	–	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	–	–	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	1,100	8,900	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Dominican Republic

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Micro and Small Business Development	DA			FY 90 850(G)	Life of Project Funding 1,500 (G)

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
517-0254	☒ NEW			850	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To strengthen the private sector institutions providing support to the small-scall and micro-enterprise sector through assistance to the Asociacion Dominicana para la Microempresa, Inc. (ADOMICRO).

Project Description: The project will provide grant funds which will be used to support the Dominican Association for Microenterprise, Inc. (ADOMICRO) which is composed of local organizations which lend to or support small business and micro-enterprises in the informal sector. The grant funds will be used to provide technical assistance focused on the needs of the Association as well as on member organizations' final beneficiaries. Credit will be provided to these beneficiaries with local currency allocations. Technical assistance funded by the grant will be used to train the staffs of the Association's member-organizations and to strengthen institutional systems. Micro and small business beneficiaries will receive technical assistance via workshops and seminars in such areas as management and organizational development.

Sustainability: By strengthening institutional systems and management/organizational development skills, the project intends to afford both ADOMICRO and its member organizations with a sustained capacity to continue providing services that enhance the growth of this sector, beyond the completion of the project.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The USAID CDSS and subsequent Action Plans have emphasized strengthening of the private sector through support to small-scale and micro-enterprises. Micro and Small Enterprise Development is a key element in the Mission's overall private-sector-led strategy for the Dominican Republic.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GODR continues to place a high priority on the development of the micro and small business sector. Local currency resources are regularly approved for this purpose. Other donors active in this area include the German Development Agency (GTZ) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be 1) the Dominican Association for Microenterprise, Inc. (ADOMICRO); 2) the ADOMICRO member-organizations which lend to or support small-business and microenterprises.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Number of staff members of ADOMICRO attending seminars and workshops	90
Number of micro and small business individuals who will receive training	6,000
Amount of credit from new funds extended to small and micro-enterprise beneficiaries	US $5,000,000
Number of loans extended to small and micro-enterprise beneficiaries generated from new local currency funds.	12,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($ 000)
Technical Assistance	700
Training	600
Commodities	150
Audits and other costs	50
Total	$1,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988	–		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	–		
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	–		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	850	650	1,500

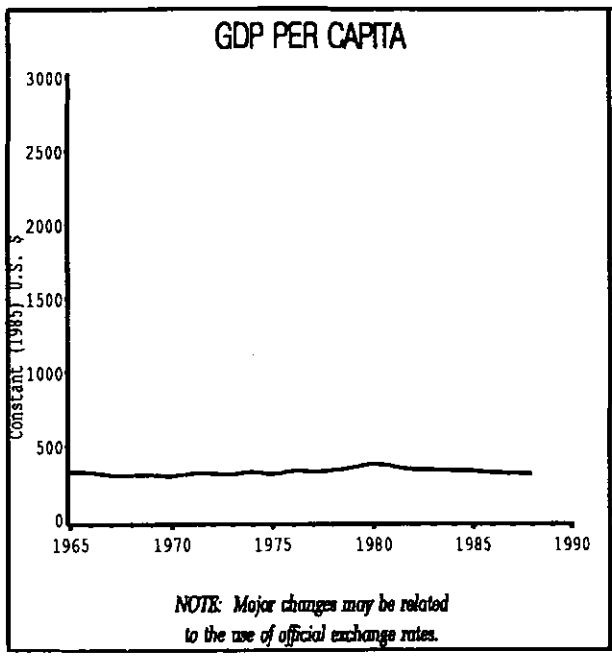
Principal Contractors or Agencies

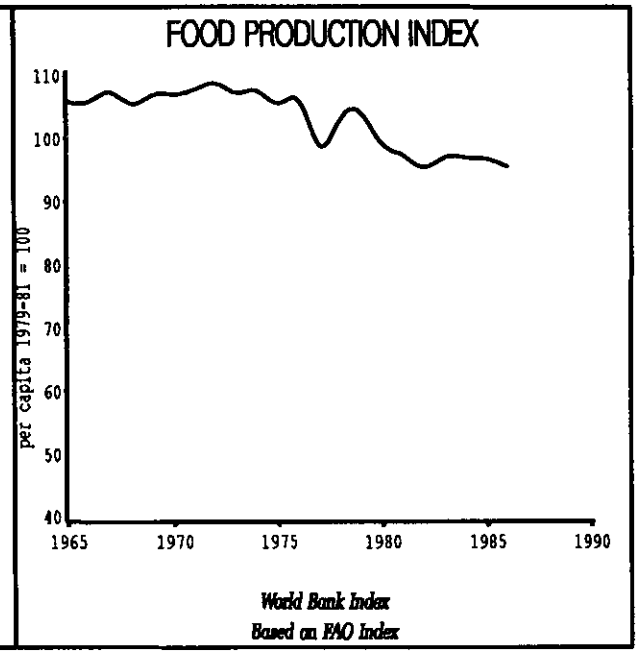
To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

HAITI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 690 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 34.4% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 9.55 (1983-86)





NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 330

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1987) 21.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 254 (1981) 292 (1982) 270

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -45 (1980) -68 (1982) -47

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.6 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 27.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 19
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 6.1%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) -219(86) -182(87) -193

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 685(86) 594(87) 610
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1981) 61%

Major Imports(1986)CONSU. DURABLES;FOODSTUFFS;INDUSTRIAL EQ.

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 466(86) 413(87) 417
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1981) 87%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;LT. INDUST. PRO;ESSENTIAL OILS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; JAPAN

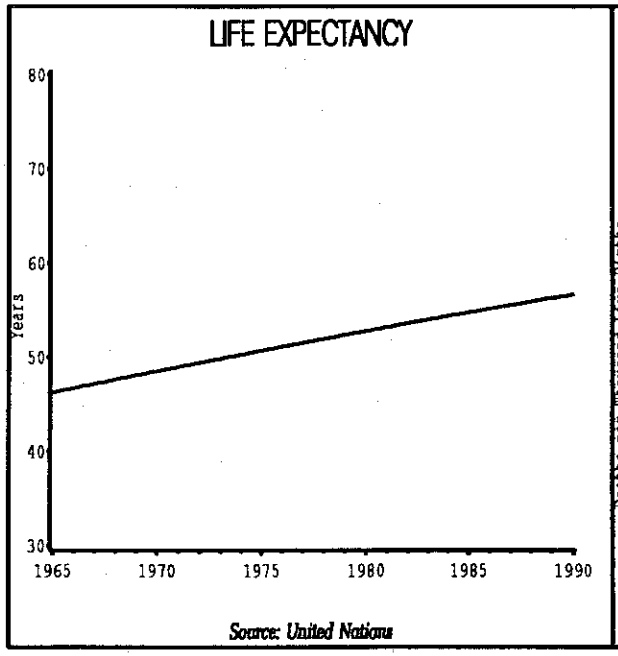
AGRICULTURE

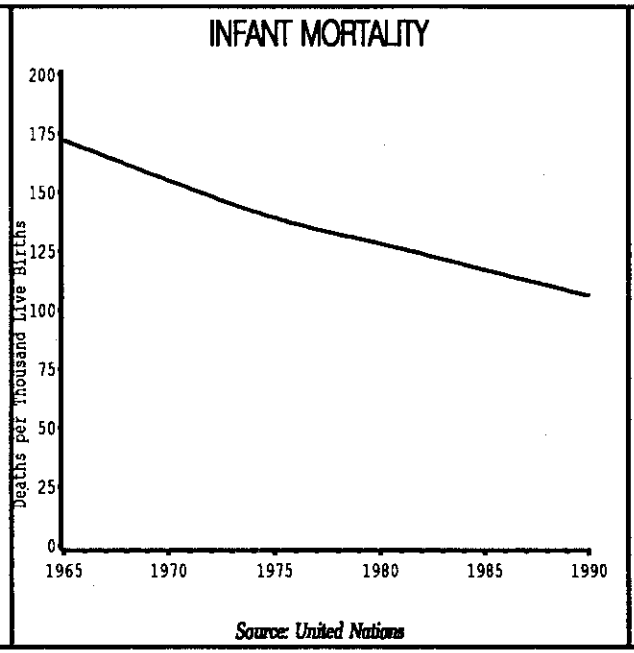
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1987) 32%

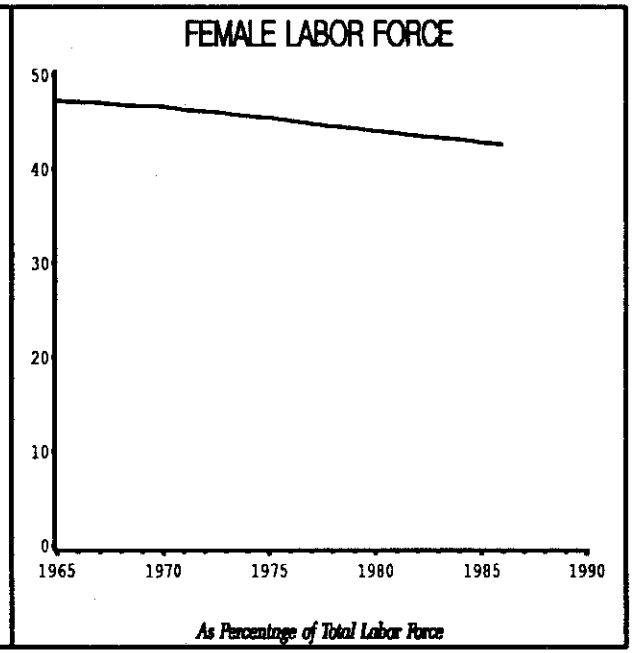
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; SORGHUM; RICE	43%	(1987)
Cash: COFFEE; SISAL; FRUIT	26%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; SISAL; MANGOES
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; SOYBEANS; RICE

HAITI -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 6,296

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 1.7% (1988) 1.7%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.0% (15-64yrs) 56.9% (65+ yrs) 4.1%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1988) 6.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1988) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 43%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 79%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 55.4 Male 54.6 Female 56.1
(1970) Total 48.0 Male 47.6 Female 48.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 101

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 57% (1985) Measles 25% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 19% (1985) Polio(3) 19% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	77.8	Male	84.2	Female	71.5
Secondary	(1981)	Total	14.3	Male	15.6	Female	13.4
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	0.7	Male	1.0	Female	0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 40% (1985) Female 35%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	30,530 1/	24,500	28,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	30,530	24,500	28,000
Economic Support Fund	342 2/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	342	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	30,872	24,500	28,000
P.L. 480**	7,979	15,271	13,433
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	7,979	15,271	13,433
TOTALS	38,851	39,771	41,433

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/ Includes 10,750 in reobligations of prior year funds.
2/ Includes 64 in reobligations of prior year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	17.5*	28.0*	28.0*
Foreign National	36.0	36.0	36.0
TOTALS	53.5	64.0	64.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes 2.0 IDI and 0 Part-time for FY 1988; Includes 3.0 IDI's and 1.0 Part-time for FY 1989 and FY 1990.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	63	73	136	72	80	152	55	27	82
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	9	9	-	2	2	-	2	2
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	63	82	145	72	82	154	55	29	84

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*
[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

HAITI

Introduction

Haiti is the least developed country in the Western Hemisphere and one of the poorest in the world. With a per capita income of about $320 a year, the vast majority of the 6.2 million Haitians live below the absolute poverty level of $150 per year. The ratio of people to arable land is higher than in India or Pakistan. Per capita income has declined 16% since 1980, including a 1.7% fall in FY 1988. The infant mortality rate is 105 per 1,000 births, and only about 25% of the population is literate. The United States has strong humanitarian and social interests in Haiti. Haiti's close proximity to the United States, trade and business ties, and our mutual interest in controlling illegal narcotics and migration are also important to U.S. interests. Haiti's laissez-faire macroeconomic policies and conservative fiscal management have largely kept the economy stabilized, although growth has been slow. Economic growth in FY 1988 was negligible, as political crises constrained the flow of foreign aid and distracted the Haitian Government from economic policy reforms instituted in 1986 and 1987.

Immediately after the Haitian elections were aborted on November 29, 1987, the U.S. Government terminated all assistance to the Government of Haiti, and announced that humanitarian assistance would be channeled only through private voluntary and non-governmental organizations as a demonstration of our commitment to the people of Haiti. This policy was confirmed by legislation enacted on December 23, 1987, which stayed in effect throughout FY 1988 and was extended into FY 1989. Congress also passed a non-binding "sense of the Congress" concurrent resolution specifying a number of actions — such as restoration of the 1987 Constitution, observance of human and civil rights, disarming of the Tonton Macoutes, and prosecuting human rights violators in a judicial process -- that must be taken before there is a resumption of assistance to the Government of Haiti. A.I.D. is working closely with Congress on ways to encourage positive steps by the military government to return to a democratically elected civilian government.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

While most forms of assistance to the Governmment of Haiti remain prohibited, thus restricting A.I.D.'s role in financial stabilization and economic policy dialogue, the U.S. continues its core development assistance strategy in Haiti through private voluntary (PVO's) and non-governmental organizations. The core program concentrates on four strategic objectives: Increasing sustainable agricultural production; increasing health, child survival and family planning services; strengthening the private sector; and expanding basic education and management training.

Agriculture, already employing 70% of the work force, has been stagnant and has limited potential to absorb additional population.

Yet productivity and farm family income can be increased. A.I.D. supports these objectives through a nationwide PVO program in agroforestry, watershed management, coffee production, rural cooperatives, and swine production. The central theme is sustainable hillside agricultural production systems, designed to conserve topsoil and increase productivity by integrating perennial crops, including trees, shrubs and grasses, into existing peasant farming systems. The acceptance of trees as a cash crop has been achieved nationwide through the Agroforestry Outreach project.

The health program concentrates on the delivery of child survival services, such as immunization and oral rehydration therapy, which save thousands of lives each year. Its cornerstones are two large PVO child survival projects that reach almost 1.5 million people. With support from these projects, a national vaccination campaign was held in 1988 for the first time, immunizing 62% of targeted women and children against tetanus, measles and other preventable diseases. The Urban Health and Community Development project has been able to decrease infant mortality from 250 to 75 per 1,000 births in Haiti's largest urban slum, and has demonstrated that a sustainable package of health services can be provided to the urban poor at affordable cost. A two-year Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse program began in FY 1988 with a Haitian PVO to develop and disseminate information on drug abuse and its prevention. The Private Sector Family Planning project recently increased its target population from 36,000 to 83,000 clients, and a contraceptive retail sales program was added in FY 1989 to help assure sustainability.

Sustained economic growth in Haiti cannot be achieved without a strong private sector and an expanded export base. A.I.D. is supporting the private sector through an integrated program of policy dialogue, export promotion, credit institutions and training, focusing on the industrial and agro-industrial sectors where there is the greatest potential for employment generation. The center- piece is a five-year effort to establish Prominex as Haiti's center for promotion of investments and exports. In periods of political instability, Prominex has helped maintain investor confidence and some 40,000 jobs in the export sector. A.I.D. also provides technical assistance to the Consultative Mixed Committee for Industrial Development, which conducts policy dialogue to improve government policies and create a more favorable environment for investment. This committee helped to revise tariffs, remove import licensing on 110 of 117 items, and modernize the investment code.

To alleviate another major constraint to private sector growth, A.I.D. has supported the development of three new credit institutions. The Haitian Development Foundation, the Development Finance Corporation, and the Haitian Mortgage Bank lend to small businesses and micro-entrepreneurs, larger industrial and agro-industrial ventures, and mortgage seekers, respectively. A.I.D.'s Technical Consultants and Training project assists by extending these private sector activities into rural areas.

Basic education is another critical program in the A.I.D. strategy for this country with only 25% literacy. A major breakthrough was achieved in 1988 when the traditionally competitive Protestant and Catholic subsectors joined to form a new institution that will set policy for the private schools, which currently educate 60% of the nation's 900,000 primary school children. The Management and Productivity Center conducts management, supervisory and entrepreneurial training programs. It has been highly successful in implementing micro-enterprise training and upgrading mid-management and shop-floor supervisory skills. Also, training in the United States is provided for economically and socially disadvantaged Haitians from rural areas. Half of the participants are women.

FY 1990 Program

In FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $28.0 million in Development Assistance and $13.4 million in P.L. 480 Title II food to sustain the core programs that meet critical needs of the Haitian people.

A new FY 1989 Urban Health Services project will expand oral rehydration therapy and immunization services to three additional urban centers and will include an information, education, and communications activity to increase public awareness of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The network for tree seedling production and distribution will have distributed by FY 1990 over 50 million trees to about 200,000 farmers. Private sector credit institutions will be meeting their development objectives and moving toward self-sustainability. The Management and Productivity Center will be an independent, self-sustaining entity by 1991. By 1990, about 60,000 private primary school students in 200 schools will reach basic literacy as a result of the basic education program.

In addition to funding ongoing programs, in FY 1990, A.I.D. will begin the National Program for Agroforestry, a five-year project to extend sustainable agricultural production systems to small farmers.

P.L. 480 Title II food is an important complement to each segment of the core program. Administered by three PVOs, P.L. 480 resources are concentrated on school feeding, maternal and child health, and community development activities. A.I.D. recently collaborated with the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) to develop an innovative Title II monetization proposal which will help to assure the sustainability of the program.

In addition, A.I.D. will work closely with Congress on ways to support a transition to democracy in Haiti. These may include activities such as grants to local organizations to developdemocratic networks or conduct civic education (as was done in FY 1988), and a policy of relating U.S. assistance to the Haitian Government to its progress in establishing a democratically elected civilian government and enacting economic reforms.

Mission Director: Gerald T. Zarr

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
521-0000			PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT											
	EH	G	73	C	---	---	1,196	952	34	232	20	70	100	100
	FN	G	73	C	---	---	3,751	3,651	221	72	250	300	250	300
	HE	G	73	C	---	---	853	547	80	223	150	200	200	250
	PN	G	73	C	---	---	382	288	---	39	55	75	100	100
	SD	G	73	C	---	---	2,454	2,272	70	156	75	100	166	200
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	8,636	7,710	405	722	550	745	816	950
521-0062			SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
	EH	G	68	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	70
	SD	G	68	C	---	---	2,281	2,249	200	168	150	180	150	170
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	2,281	2,249	200	168	150	180	250	240
521-0078			INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT											
	FN	G	76	85	9,290	8,903	8,835	8,826	---	9	---	---	---	---
	FN	L	76	85	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,639	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		12,090	11,703	11,635	11,465	---	9	---	---	---	---
521-0091			RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM											
	HE	G	79	87	19,756	15,951	15,951	15,547	---	315	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		19,756	15,951	15,951	15,547	---	315	---	---	---	---
521-0092			AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II											
	FN	G	78	87	3,808	3,718	3,718	2,731	---	836	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,808	3,718	3,718	2,731	---	836	---	---	---	---
521-0121			STRENGTHENING RURAL CREDIT SERVICES											
	FN	G	81	87	4,500	3,750	3,675	3,651	---	24	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		4,500	3,750	3,675	3,651	---	24	---	---	---	---
521-0122			AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH - PVO											
	FN	G	81	89	27,000	27,000	17,212	12,156	4,800	5,426	4,988	5,800	---	3,618
			PROJECT TOTAL:		27,000	27,000	17,212	12,156	4,800	5,426	4,988	5,800	---	3,618
521-0124			FAMILY PLANNING OUTREACH											
	PN	G	81	87	13,948	10,682	10,682	9,444	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		13,948	10,682	10,682	9,444	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0143			MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA											

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / *	G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
	HE	G	82	87	13,400	9,938	9,938	8,410	---	1,187	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				13,400	9,938	9,938	8,410	---	1,187	---	---	---	---
521-0149	SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	83	87	12,500	8,491	8,491	7,682	---	740	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				12,500	8,491	8,491	7,682	---	740	---	---	---	---
521-0154	DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION													
	ES	G	83	91	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,479	---	198	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	83	90	3,200	3,200	2,100	270	---	72	---	1,000	550	1,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	8,900	6,749	---	270	---	1,000	550	1,300
521-0155	COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	84	89	6,000	6,000	4,405	3,253	1,177	1,751	418	578	---	418
	HE	G	84	89	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,118	---	882
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	4,405	3,253	3,177	1,751	418	1,696	---	1,300
521-0156	LOCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	85	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	380	---	267	---	353	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	380	---	267	---	353	---	---
521-0159	URBAN HEALTH & COMMUNITY DEV II OPG													
	DG	G	84	88	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	150	---	50
	HE	G	84	88	4,220	4,220	3,100	2,294	1,120	927	---	999	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				4,420	4,420	3,100	2,294	1,320	927	---	1,149	---	50
521-0163	HAITIAN MORTGAGE BANK													
	ES	G	84	91	1,750	1,100	1,100	592	---	317	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	89	91	650	650	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	150
	PROJECT TOTAL:				2,400	1,750	1,100	592	---	317	350	200	---	150
521-0167	TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING													
	ES	G	83	91	4,391	3,960	3,960	3,059	---	630	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	87	91	3,709	3,709	800	83	500	590	800	1,000	600	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,100	7,669	4,760	3,142	500	1,220	800	1,000	600	1,000
521-0170	INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION													
	FN	G	83	87	7,938	7,917	7,817	5,592	---	1,058	---	1,267	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,938	7,917	7,817	5,592	---	1,058	---	1,267	---	---
521-C179 CRAFTS EXPORT CENTER													
	SD G	85	91	3,400	3,400	1,500	1,182	450	544	350	450	790	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,400	3,400	1,500	1,132	450	544	350	450	790	800
521-C181 NGO SUPPORT II													
	ES G	84	91	4,596	4,258	4,258	3,982	342	169	---	448	---	---
	SD G	84	91	2,953	2,953	---	---	840	---	750	1,300	640	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,549	7,211	4,258	3,982	1,182	169	750	1,748	640	1,000
521-C182 NGO SUPPORT III													
	ES G	85	87	3,561	2,758	2,758	2,389	---	304	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,561	2,758	2,758	2,389	---	304	---	---	---	---
521-C183 MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY CENTER													
	EH G	85	90	4,100	4,100	2,000	1,587	1,105	844	360	1,000	415	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,100	4,100	2,000	1,587	1,105	844	360	1,000	415	400
521-C185 NGO SUPPORT IV													
	ES G	86	86	474	474	474	361	---	113	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				474	474	474	361	---	113	---	---	---	---
521-C186 INVESTMENT AND EXPORT PROMOTION													
	SD G	86	91	7,700	7,700	2,859	1,301	1,460	1,304	725	2,000	2,004	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	7,700	2,859	1,301	1,460	1,304	725	2,000	2,004	1,500
521-C188 NGO SUPPORT V													
	EH G	87	89	1,268	1,268	739	223	529	541	---	504	---	---
	ES G	87	88	634	634	634	---	---	111	---	---	---	---
	PN G	89	88	500	170	---	---	170	---	---	170	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,402	2,072	1,373	223	699	652	---	674	---	---
521-C189 POPULATION FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	PN G	86	87	8,250	8,250	3,141	85	1,851	733	1,000	2,500	1,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,250	8,250	3,141	85	1,851	733	1,000	2,500	1,000	3,000
521-C190 INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUC													

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	EH G	86	91	15,000	15,000	2,855	432	4,200	3,680	4,400	5,000	1,475	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			15,000	15,000	2,855	432	4,200	3,680	4,400	5,000	1,475	3,000
521-0191	TARGETED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT												
	FN G	86	91	15,000	15,000	3,379	451	3,258	2,144	2,712	4,000	3,900	5,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			15,000	15,000	3,379	451	3,258	2,144	2,712	4,000	3,900	5,000
521-0192	LOCAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II												
	FN G	86	89	1,000	1,000	500	174	250	325	250	251	---	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,000	1,000	500	174	250	325	250	251	---	200
521-0193	STRENGTHENING COFFEE COOP. II (CLUSA)												
	FN G	85	88	1,800	1,800	1,000	720	800	259	---	821	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,800	1,800	1,000	720	800	259	---	821	---	---
521-0194	MOBILIZING MOTHERS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL												
	CS G	85	86	5,400	5,400	5,400	2,213	---	1,700	---	1,487	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,400	5,400	5,400	2,213	---	1,700	---	1,487	---	---
521-0200	ECONOMIC RECOVERY ASSIST/CASH TRANSFER												
	ES G	86	C	51,000	51,000	51,000	41,000	---	10,000	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			51,000	51,000	51,000	41,000	---	10,000	---	---	---	---
521-0203	TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT												
	EH G	87	89	2,000	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	87	89	2,500	510	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	87	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,500	610	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
521-0206	VOL AGS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL												
	CS G	87	92	12,000	12,000	3,000	---	1,000	1,008	2,100	3,000	2,765	3,500
	FN G	87	92	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
	HE G	88	88	4,280	4,280	---	---	3,044	---	---	1,000	1,236	1,236
	PROJECT TOTAL:			16,280	16,480	3,000	---	4,044	1,008	2,300	4,100	4,001	4,836
521-0209	STRENGTHENING CIVIC PARTICIPATION												
	SD G	87	87	915	915	915	232	---	683	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				915	915	915	232	---	683	---	---	---	---
521-0210 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD) PVO													
	EH G	87	87	161	161	161	75	---	86	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				161	161	161	75	---	86	---	---	---	---
521-0211 OAS SPECIAL FUND													
	SD G	87	87	100	100	100	---	---	---	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				100	100	100	---	---	---	---	100	---	---
521-0216 COFFEE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING													
	FN G	89	94	---	5,140	---	---	---	---	532	300	250	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,140	---	---	---	---	532	300	250	500
521-0217 *NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR AGROFORESTRY													
	FN G	90	95	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,850	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,850	2,500
521-0218 EXPANDED URBAN HEALTH SERVICES													
	CS G	89	94	---	2,400	---	---	---	---	1,065	500	1,335	1,500
	DG G	89	94	---	1,800	---	---	---	---	150	100	700	500
	HE G	89	94	---	4,800	---	---	---	---	1,150	500	3,364	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,000	---	---	---	---	2,365	1,100	5,399	3,500
521-0221 AWARENESS AND PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE													
	HE G	88	88	486	486	---	---	486	---	---	300	---	186
PROJECT TOTAL:				486	486	---	---	486	---	---	300	---	186
521-0640 PTIIC													
	EH G	86	90	1,375	1,375	800	5	265	498	---	457	310	310
	FN G	86	90	1,050	1,050	300	---	---	150	500	450	250	200
	HE G	86	90	1,220	1,220	---	---	420	---	500	600	300	400
	PN G	86	90	500	500	---	---	---	---	500	400	---	100
	SD G	86	90	200	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,345	4,345	1,100	5	685	648	1,500	1,907	1,060	1,010
521-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	710	710	710	547	---	129	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: HAITI

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				710	710	710	547	---	129	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				302,993	325,101	211,784	160,006	30,872	40,562	24,500	41,128	28,000	36,040
GRANTS:				300,193	322,301	208,984	157,367	30,872	40,562	24,500	41,128	28,000	36,040
LOANS:				2,800	2,800	2,800	2,639	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				97,395	127,478	67,683	51,989	11,006	13,651	10,650	15,220	10,100	13,836
POPULATION PLANNING:				23,198	19,602	14,205	9,817	2,021	772	1,555	3,145	1,100	3,200
HEALTH:				47,862	43,405	29,842	26,798	7,150	2,652	1,800	4,717	5,100	4,454
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				17,400	19,800	8,400	2,213	1,000	2,708	3,165	4,987	4,100	5,000
AIDS:				200	2,000	---	---	200	---	150	250	700	550
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				23,904	22,004	7,751	3,274	6,133	5,881	4,780	7,031	2,400	3,880
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				19,118	19,118	12,209	7,506	3,020	2,927	2,400	5,330	4,500	5,120
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				73,916	71,694	71,694	58,409	342	11,971	---	448	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Haiti

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
National Program for Agroforestry	DA	4,850		FY 90 4,850	Life of Project Funding 30,000

Number 521-0217	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 95	FY 96

Purpose: To achieve sustainable increases in productivity and farmer income through the introduction of soil-conserving and fertility-enhancing perennial crops and cropping patterns into traditional peasant farming practices.

Project Description: This five-year project is the first phase of a ten-year effort to build on the highly successful extension and agroforestry interventions developed under A.I.D.'s ongoing Agroforestry Outreach project (AOP/521-0122). The new project will (1) continue the extensive hardwood seedling production and distribution program begun under the AOP, and gradually include a broader selection of perennial species; (2) introduce on-farm propagation techniques, tree management and harvest advice to serve the needs of experienced planters with mature trees; (3) develop an environmental education program for rural schools; (4) conduct applied research on appropriate technologies for Haiti's small, owner-operated farms; and (5) engage in institution building and training activities for private sector project personnel and collaborating PVOs.

Sustainability: The project will seek to institutionalize farmer interest in appropriate soil and water conserving land-use interventions, in sustaining access to the necessary plant materials required to implement such interventions, and extension services. Ultimately, the essential technical assistance/ extension service (i.e., recurrent cost) aspects of the activity must be transferred to the public sector, since a significant level of resources for the sector will be required for the foreseeable future.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is the centerpiece of the A.I.D.'s natural resource-led agricultural strategy, which emphasizes sustainable increases in agricultural production through the promotion of environmentally sound agricultural practices and farm management on Haiti's fragile hillsides. The project directly supports A.I.D.'s objectives by making agroforestry technologies available to small farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project complements the efforts of the World Bank's National Forestry project, which is concerned with research, forest management and reforestation on state lands. A follow-on project planned by the World Bank and the Government of Haiti will include a significant PVO/Agroforestry component modeled directly on the AOP. Other donors, including Canadian and German assistance agencies, are planning localized efforts that will supplement the activities of the project.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 300,000 peasant freeholders will benefit directly from the project as recipients of fast growing hardwood seedlings, shrubs, forage species and grasses produced by the project, and/or as recipients of project supplied agro-forestry extension services. Rural children will also benefit directly from the project's environmental education program.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Hardwood seedlings produced and outplanted	40,000,000
Peasant farmers planting trees and other perennials	250,000
Peasant farmers receiving advanced agroforestry extension services	50,000
An environmental education program for rural schools	x

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	6,000
Applied Research	4,000
Training	1,000
Outreach	6,000
Commodities	9,000
Evaluation, Audit and Other Costs	4,000
TOTAL	30,000

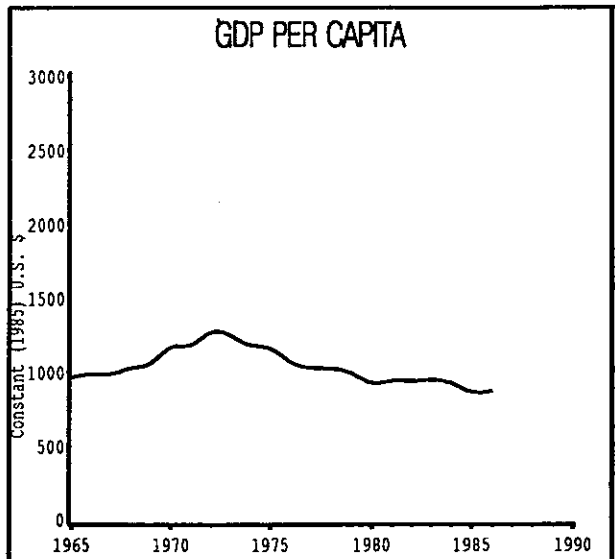
U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1988	–	–	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1989	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1989	–	–	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	4,850	25,150	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

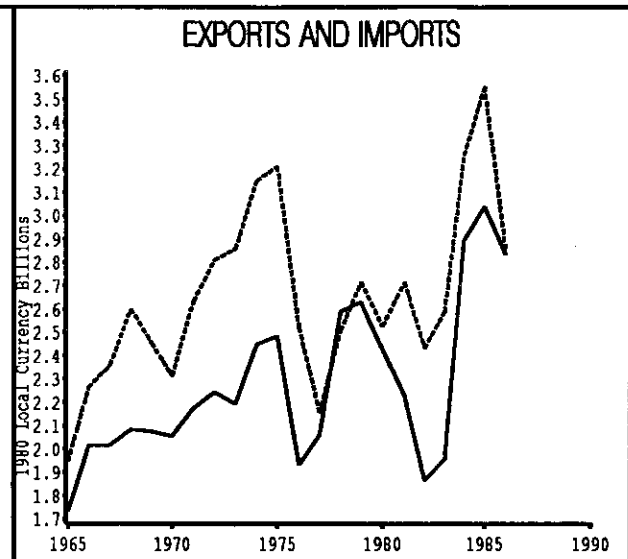
AID 370-7 (11-85)

JAMAICA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 999 Million (1956-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 56.5% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 52.74 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports

World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 880

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) -1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 41.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 959 (1980) 1,191 (1981) 1,343

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -307 (1980) -415 (1981) -405

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.4 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 152%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 431
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 31.7%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -158(85) -199(86) -6

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,415(85) 1,375(86) 1,287
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1987) 64%

Major Imports(1986)FUELS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,257(85) 1,176(86) 1,281
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1987) 48%

Major Exports(1986)ALUMINA;BAUXITE;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; VENEZUELA

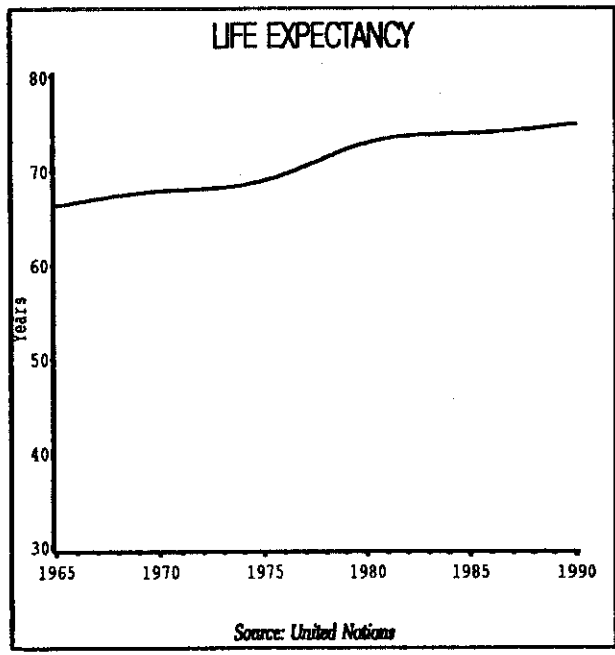
AGRICULTURE

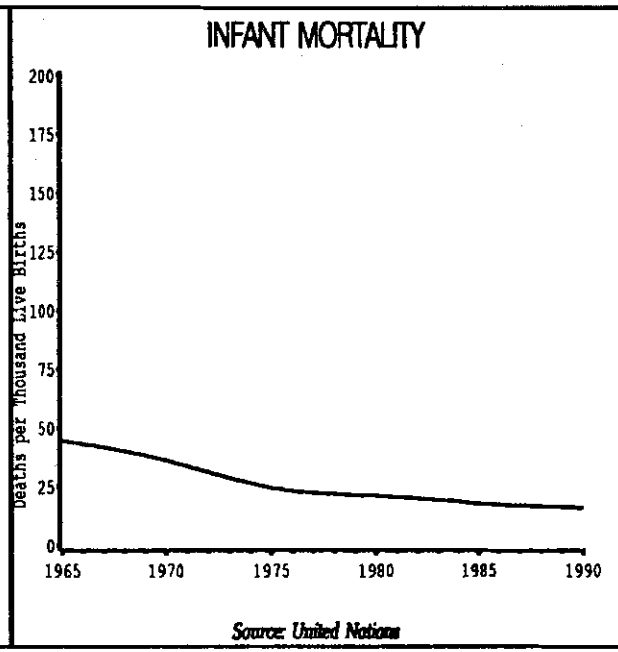
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 6%

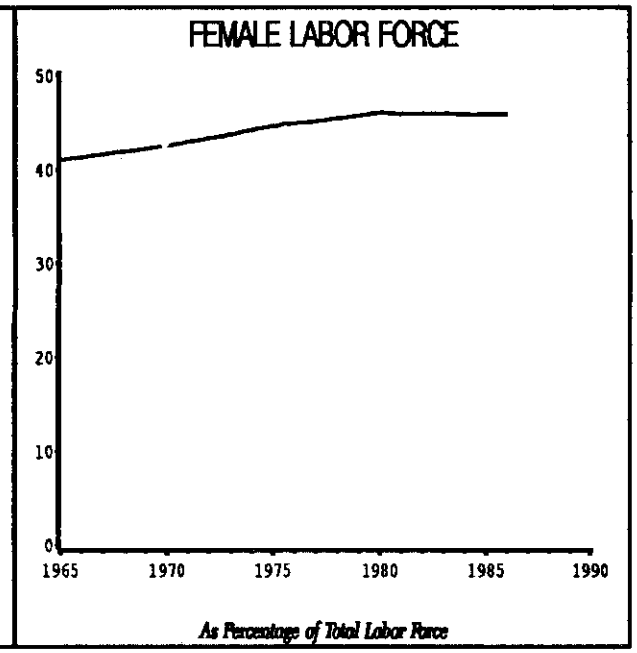
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: ROOTS AND TUBERS; PULSES; CORN	12%	(1987)
Cash: SUGARCANE; COFFEE; SPICES	19%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)RAW SUGAR; COFFEE; SPICES
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; CORN; RICE

JAMAICA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,458

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.3% (1978) 1.0% (1988) 1.1%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.8% (15-64yrs) 57.5% (65+ yrs) 6.7%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 51.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.3 (1988) 3.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 47%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 31%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 115%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 76.1 Male 74.3 Female 78.0
(1970) Total 66.5 Male 64.8 Female 68.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 18

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 73% (1986) Measles 36% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 74% (1986) Polio(3) 74% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 73%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	104.7	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	88.1	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	4.7	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1981) Male 67% (1981) Female 78%

JAMAICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	19,128 1/	49,800	16,000
Loan	1,739	-	-
Grant	17,389	49,800	16,000
Economic Support Fund	-	25,000	25,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	25,000	25,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,128	74,800	41,000
P.L. 480**	34,947	41,665	30,000
Title I	33,600	40,000	30,000
Title II	1,347	1,665	-
TOTALS	54,075	116,465	71,000

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

1/ Includes 1,739 in reobligation of prior year funds. Excludes 20,000 in reobligations of prior year funds for hurricane relief, which were provided by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	22.75*	27.0*	27.0*
Foreign National	17.0	17.0	17.0
TOTALS	39.75	44.0	44.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

*Includes .25 IDI, 1.95 HIG and 0 Part-time for FY 1988; Includes 2 IDI, 3 HIG and 1 Part-time for FY 1989 and FY 1990.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	74	178	252	106	162	268	83	203	286
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	74	191	265	106	162	268	83	203	286

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

JAMAICA

Introduction

As the 1980s come to a close, the Jamaican economy is reversing its long decline, ending the decade with gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates of 4% to 5% per annum. As a result of the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ's) structural adjustment program, a growing, market-oriented economy with considerable export potential has been established. Policy reforms in the areas of taxation, exchange rates and private sector encouragement fueled the economy's recovery. The overall fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP has declined to an estimated 5.4% in 1987/1988, in contrast to 13.2% and 5.6% in 1985/1986 and 1986/1987, respectively. Recent growth in monetary aggregates has been higher than desired, but implied real rates of interest are strongly positive. Inflation was running at 7% during the first half of 1988, before the hurricane, and except for 1988, is expected to remain in the single digit range through 1990. Through mid-1988, the GOJ had met the monetary and fiscal targets called for in International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby agreements, and a new agreement was signed in September 1988. Tax reforms have resulted in both increased revenues and increased economic activity. In addition, the GOJ has pursued a vigorous privatization program. Private investment as a percentage of GDP increased to an estimated 16%, up from 7% in 1980. Non-traditional exports expanded, and rising tourism receipts and a stabilizing alumina and bauxite sector contributed to the economy's performance. However, the price of economic stabilization was social deprivation, with the quality and availability of social services deteriorating markedly. A Social Adjustment Program has recently been prepared.

Moreover, despite major economic achievements, the outlook for sustained growth is fragile. Jamaica's foreign debt burden remains inordinately large -- over $4 billion. To conserve foreign exchange, Jamaica has rescheduled its debt and negotiated additional assistance from the IMF and the World Bank. The widespread devastation caused by Hurricane Gilbert in late 1988 disrupted power, water, communication services, agriculture, and the service economy, which is heavily dependent upon a steady stream of tourist arrivals. Prompt and generous support by the donor country and multinational lenders, and Jamaica's strong resolve to rebuild and regrow, appear to be meeting this challenge to sustained expansion.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

As Jamaica enters the 1990s, A.I.D.'s macroeconomic strategy is to assist the GOJ in solidifying the gains already made from stabilization and structural adjustment, and ensuring that the derived benefits are spread through the populace as a whole. A.I.D.'s program focuses on economic stabilization, structural reforms necessary for long-term growth, spreading the benefits of growth, and strengthening democratic institutions. In both the economic and social sense, the strategy and program meet established A.I.D. goals. Along with the IMF and World Bank, A.I.D. has been supporting the GOJ's economic stabilization efforts by providing balance-of-payments assistance.

Policy dialogue associated with the A.I.D support, in particular, has strengthened GOJ resolve to institute a general consumption tax, broaden capital market instruments, continue major privatizations, and complete two major debt-equity swaps. A.I.D. has supported such other key reforms as income and corporate tax reform, reduction of the fiscal deficit and maintenance of a realistic exchange rate. Host government-owned local currency generated from A.I.D.'s balance-of-payments assistance finances GOJ development activities and provides resources for private sector intermediate financial institutions through Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) Title I Section 108.

In the economic and social sectors, A.I.D.'s strategy first focuses on increasing agricultural production and strengthening the private sector. In agriculture, increasing exports and employment and raising incomes of poor, principally hillside farmers, while preserving fragile lands, are the areas of concentration. A.I.D's assistance aims at raising the agriculture sector's productivity and strongly supports diversification of Jamaican exports. The strategy has the added social benefit of raising incomes of one of the poorest segments of Jamaican society. Similarly, in the health and education sectors, A.I.D. has focused almost exclusively on programs to assist the most disadvantaged elements of society. In housing, the GOJ has moved away from the direct provision of low-income housing to facilitating access to low-cost shelter. A.I.D's Housing Guaranty programs support improved access to land and infrastructure, and promote increased private sector participation in financing and construction. Housing Guaranty resources also are employed to upgrade water and sewerage facilities in low-income areas.

To strengthen democratic institutions, A.I.D. has focused on the improvement of the human and physical resources of the court system. To bolster awareness of the political and economic dangers posed by illegal drug trafficking, A.I.D. supports narcotics education activities. A.I.D. also provides training under the Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean (PTIIC).

The thrust of both the GOJ and A.I.D. toward a program of economic progress and social equity was temporarily derailed when, in September 1988, Hurricane Gilbert struck, cutting telephone and electricity lines, destroying roofs, and damaging agricultural areas and tourist resorts. Damage cost estimates ran $1 - $1.5 billion.

The U. S. Government responded, first with $2.8 million in Disaster Assistance, and then with the FY 1988 Emergency Rehabilitation Program and the FY 1989 Hurricane Reconstruction project. These provided a total of $55 million in grant financing for the restoration of essential power, water and sewerage services, roofing materials, critical medical supplies, seeds and planting materials, and helped support relief efforts of non-governmental organizations. Funds under the Emergency Rehabilitation Program will be fully disbursed in FY 1989; the Hurricane Reconstruction project is expected to be completed in FY 1990. Additional resources were made available in the form of a $10 million add-on to the FY 1989 P.L. 480 Title I program. Funds will further be diverted, as needed, from regular development activities up to the following levels: Economic Support Funds (ESF) $24.2 million; Development Assistance (DA) $15.0 million; P.L. 480 Title I $30 million; and Housing Guaranty $15 million.

FY 1990 Program

A.I.D. is proposing $16.0 million in DA, $25.0 million in ESF and $30.0 million in P.L. 480 Title I. Although reconstruction activities will continue into FY 1990, the regular program will also continue, albeit at a somewhat reduced pace. In FY 1990, the regular program will again be focused upon the long-range goals of economic growth, social equity, and democratic institutions.

The ESF program will continue support of macroeconomic policy reforms, including those required for reduced fiscal deficits, less disruptive tax systems and an improved ambiance for private sector activity.

The P.L. 480, Title I program will assure a supply of essential food commodities at stable prices, complement the ESF program by reducing pressure on the balance of payments and, through its self-help measures, help achieve policy reforms and institution of policy objectives to increase agricultural production. The local currencies generated will support agricultural development.

A.I.D's DA program in FY 1990 will feature revised initiatives in the agriculture sector, centering on development of institutions vital to reestablishment and expansion of the sector. Agriculture research and education will be supported as well as expansion of irrigation networks. Credit through the P.L. 480 Section 108 program will be provided, along with technical assistance and training for tree crop producers under the Hillside Agriculture project. In the education sector, the Jamaican educational system suffers from a high dropout rate. Relevant skills training programs are in short supply. A.I.D. supports basic education activities in the provision of textbooks and other needed supplies. The FY 1990 Technical/Vocational Training project aims at improving selected, secondary-level institutions which provide skills training. In health, A.I.D. supports AIDS prevention and control. The Health Sector Initiatives project aims at improving GOJ efficiency in the delivery of basic health care services and at working with the private sector in providing care. Family planning is supported under A.I.D.'s Population and Family Planning Services project. In FY 1989 and 1990, the PTIIC program targets special groups such as low income skilled workers, women, rural youth with leadership potential, teachers and managers. In addition, a $5.0 million Housing Guarantee Program is planned for FY 1990.

Mission Director: William Joslin

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
532-0000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
	EH G	55	85	3,101	3,094	3,094	2,828	---	207	---	57	---	---
	FN G	55	85	1,598	1,550	1,493	1,239	---	32	---	221	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,699	4,644	4,587	4,067	---	239	---	278	---	---
532-0029	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
	SD G	66	C	---	---	1,400	1,259	140	95	140	100	140	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	1,400	1,259	140	95	140	100	140	100
532-0060	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING												
	FN G	81	88	8,847	2,700	300	---	2,400	61	---	100	---	1,000
	FN L	81	88	13,800	13,800	13,800	7,487	---	2,280	---	2,500	---	1,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			22,647	16,500	14,100	7,487	2,400	2,341	---	2,600	---	2,500
532-0064	HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT												
	HE G	81	86	3,017	3,017	3,017	189	---	370	---	500	---	1,200
	HE L	81	86	8,554	8,554	8,554	6,200	---	361	---	500	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			11,571	11,571	11,571	6,389	---	731	---	1,000	---	2,200
532-0065	ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE												
	SD L	81	85	8,400	8,400	8,400	5,296	---	958	---	1,500	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,400	8,400	8,400	5,296	---	958	---	1,500	---	---
532-0067	LOW-COST SHELTER DEVELOPMENT												
	HE G	82	91	50	50	---	---	50	---	---	50	---	---
	SD G	82	91	2,531	2,531	1,535	1,277	596	313	400	350	---	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,581	2,581	1,535	1,277	646	313	400	400	---	300
532-0069	POPULATION & FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES												
	PN G	82	91	10,711	10,711	8,140	5,065	870	1,116	403	1,000	650	1,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,711	10,711	8,140	5,065	870	1,116	403	1,000	650	1,500
532-0079	TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING												
	ES G	81	87	14,720	14,720	14,720	11,463	---	1,150	---	2,107	---	---
	SD G	79	87	14,500	8,500	8,500	4,076	---	2,391	---	1,500	---	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			29,220	23,220	23,220	15,539	---	3,541	---	3,607	---	500
532-0081	AGROINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT												
	FN L	82	84	9,489	5,194	5,194	5,107	---	33	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			9,489	5,194	5,194	5,107	---	33	---	---	---	---
532-0082		AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION												
	FN	G	84	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	994	---	557	---	450	---	450
	FN	L	84	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	127	---	882	---	1,000	---	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			9,500	9,500	9,500	1,121	---	,439	---	1,450	---	1,450
532-0083		BASIC SKILLS TRAINING												
	EH	G	83	89	4,900	4,900	3,150	2,545	800	564	400	750	---	491
	EH	L	83	89	8,500	8,500	8,500	3,422	---	630	---	1,500	---	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			13,400	13,400	11,650	5,967	800	1,194	400	2,250	---	2,491
532-0085		VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
	EH	G	83	88	2,021	2,021	1,821	1,137	200	653	---	232	---	---
	FN	G	83	88	775	775	725	575	50	150	---	50	---	---
	HE	G	83	88	774	774	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---
	PN	G	83	88	100	100	50	---	50	50	---	50	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			3,670	3,670	2,596	1,712	300	853	---	432	---	---
532-0091		PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK												
	FN	L	84	88	3,500	3,500	2,500	809	1,000	1,136	---	1,000	---	555
	SD	G	84	86	1,100	800	800	522	---	217	---	61	---	---
	SD	L	84	86	17,500	10,000	10,000	4,319	---	443	---	500	---	1,800
		PROJECT TOTAL:			22,100	14,300	13,300	5,650	1,000	1,796	---	1,561	---	2,355
532-0095		BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE												
	EH	G	83	88	3,000	1,000	1,000	895	535	15	---	400	---	225
	SD	G	83	88	3,000	1,965	1,455	285	510	894	---	500	---	286
		PROJECT TOTAL:			6,000	2,965	2,455	1,180	1,045	909	---	900	---	511
532-0097		SMALL FARM PRODUCTION AND MARKETING (OPG												
	FN	G	83	88	1,060	1,060	860	606	200	124	---	330	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,060	1,060	360	606	200	124	---	330	---	---
532-0101		HILLSIDE AGRICULTURE												
	FN	G	87	93	10,000	10,000	800	---	1,400	173	800	500	2,000	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	800	---	1,400	173	800	500	2,000	1,000
532-0105		JADF TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT												

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	549	---	219	---	232	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	549	---	219	---	232	---	---
532-0107 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVEL.													
	FN G	84	85	500	500	500	207	---	116	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	207	---	116	---	---	---	---
532-0108 NATL DEV. FOUNDATION EXPANSION OPG													
	FN G	84	88	200	400	100	43	200	98	---	154	---	---
	SD G	84	88	670	670	570	470	---	81	---	19	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				870	1,070	670	518	200	179	---	173	---	---
532-0113 HILLSIDE ASSESMENT													
	FN G	85	85	600	600	600	327	---	48	---	150	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	600	327	---	48	---	150	---	---
532-0117 URBAN SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE													
	SD G	85	85	900	900	900	350	---	76	---	350	---	123
PROJECT TOTAL:				900	900	900	350	---	76	---	350	---	123
532-0120 INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION													
	SD G	86	90	10,000	10,000	4,581	2,172	2,650	2,174	2,200	2,200	569	2,954
	SD L	86	90	5,000	5,000	5,000	34	---	347	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	9,581	2,206	2,650	2,521	2,200	3,200	569	3,954
532-0122 PRIVATE SECTOR PROM. OF FAMILY PLAN- OPG													
	PN G	85	87	448	448	448	201	---	63	---	93	---	90
PROJECT TOTAL:				448	448	448	201	---	63	---	93	---	90
532-0123 CROP DIVERSIFICATION													
	FN G	85	90	10,645	9,916	6,700	2,374	2,350	2,172	856	2,000	---	2,500
	FN L	85	90	7,355	8,084	7,356	2,989	739	2,400	---	2,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,000	14,056	5,363	3,089	4,572	856	4,000	---	3,500
532-0126 PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE													
	EH G	85	89	6,850	11,300	6,000	2,426	550	689	400	1,500	---	2,235
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,850	11,300	6,000	2,426	550	689	400	1,500	---	2,235

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
532-0128			AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH											
		FN G	86	91	7,600	7,600	1,350	80	1,000	151	1,350	500	2,000	750
			PROJECT TOTAL:		7,600	7,600	1,350	80	1,000	151	1,350	500	2,000	750
532-0129			UWI MANAGEMENT EDUCATION											
		EH G	87	89	2,450	3,175	650	---	550	237	1,250	700	400	1,200
			PROJECT TOTAL:		2,450	3,175	650	---	550	237	1,250	700	400	1,200
532-0135			EXPORT DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT PROMOTIO											
		FN G	89	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	300	850	600
		SD G	89	94	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	1,500	800
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	400	2,350	1,400
532-0142			STRENGTHENING THE AG SECTOR											
		FN G	89	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	150	2,000	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	150	2,000	500
532-0146			PRODUCTION & EMPLOYMENT IX											
		ES G	89	89	---	24,200	---	---	---	---	24,200	24,200	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	24,200	---	---	---	---	24,200	24,200	---	---
532-0147			PTIIC											
		EH G	87	90	2,700	2,700	900	---	900	4	700	900	900	900
		FN G	87	90	600	800	200	---	200	72	200	150	200	178
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,300	3,500	1,100	---	1,100	76	900	1,050	1,100	1,078
532-0148			PROTECTED AREAS RESOURCE CONSERVATION											
		FN G	89	90	---	550	---	---	---	---	550	50	---	200
		SD G	89	90	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	50
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	750	---	---	---	---	550	50	200	250
532-0149			TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR SHELTER & URBAN SE											
		SD G	89	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	600	100	1,000	650
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,000	---	---	---	---	600	100	1,000	650
532-0150	*		TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING											
		EH G	90	95	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100
532-0152		HEALTH SECTOR INITIATIVE											
	HE G	89	92	4,500	4,500	---	---	---	---	468	50	680	50
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,500	4,500	---	---	---	---	468	50	680	50
532-0153		AIDS/STD PREVENTION & CONTROL											
	DG G	88	93	2,210	2,210	---	---	250	---	250	100	300	200
	HE G	88	93	290	290	---	---	290	---	---	50	---	100
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,500	2,500	---	---	540	---	250	150	300	300
532-0154		*PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT X											
	ES G	90	90	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	25,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	25,000
532-0155		*PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE II											
	EH G	90	95	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	50
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	50
532-0156		*SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT											
	SD G	90	93	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---
532-0157		FOOD AID SUPPORT AND MONITORING											
	FN G	89	94	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	300	20	360	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	---	300	20	360	200
532-0158		HURRICANE RECONSTRUCTION											
	CS G	89	89	1,254	1,254	---	---	---	---	1,254	400	---	854
	EH G	89	89	695	695	---	---	---	---	695	280	---	415
	FN G	89	89	15,745	15,745	---	---	---	---	15,745	6,300	---	8,945
	HE G	89	89	3,806	3,806	---	---	---	---	3,806	1,600	---	2,206
	PN G	89	89	8,245	8,245	---	---	---	---	8,245	3,300	---	4,945
	SD G	89	89	255	255	---	---	---	---	255	100	---	155
		PROJECT TOTAL:		30,000	30,000	---	---	---	---	30,000	11,980	---	17,520
532-0161		NARCOTICS AWARENESS ACTIVITIES											
	EH G	89	91	---	300	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	100

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	100
532-0162 CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT	ES G	89	89	---	800	---	---	---	---	800	350	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	800	350	---	---
532-0180 COOPERATIVE DEV. AND TRAINING - OPG	EH G	85	87	---	---	720	500	---	200	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	720	500	---	200	---	---	---	---
532-0185 EMERGENCY REHABILITATION	FN G	89	89	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---
532-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	165	165	159	63	---	87	---	9	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				165	165	159	63	---	87	---	9	---	---
532-9103 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	FN G	86	C	---	---	432	157	200	142	137	150	140	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	432	157	200	142	137	150	140	150
532-9104 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	PN G	86	C	---	---	36	22	30	9	---	35	50	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	36	22	30	9	---	35	50	50
532-9105 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	EH G	86	C	---	---	646	161	98	388	150	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	646	161	98	388	150	100	100	100
532-9106 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	SD G	86	C	---	---	511	382	250	46	146	100	141	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	511	332	250	46	146	100	141	150
532-9108 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	HE G	86	C	---	---	134	91	70	37	---	50	20	30

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: JAMAICA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	134	91	70	37	---	50	20	30
532-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S													
EH	G	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HE	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PN	G	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SD	G	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				264,731	330,024	158,801	81,325	19,128	25,711	74,800	72,800	41,000	74,437
GRANTS:				176,133	252,492	82,997	45,535	17,389	16,241	74,800	61,300	41,000	64,582
LOANS:				88,598	77,532	75,804	35,790	1,739	9,470	---	11,500	---	9,855
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				107,814	107,274	53,410	23,675	9,739	10,846	26,938	23,307	7,550	20,528
POPULATION PLANNING:				19,504	19,504	8,674	5,288	950	1,238	8,648	4,478	700	6,585
HEALTH:				20,991	20,991	11,705	6,480	410	768	4,274	2,900	700	4,586
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				1,254	1,254	---	---	---	---	1,254	400	---	854
AIDS:				2,210	2,210	---	---	250	---	250	100	300	200
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				34,217	50,685	26,481	13,914	3,633	3,587	3,695	6,469	2,500	7,816
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				63,856	63,221	43,652	20,442	4,146	8,035	4,741	8,480	4,250	8,868
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				14,885	64,885	14,879	11,526	---	1,237	25,000	26,666	25,000	25,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Jamaica

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Technical/Vocational Training	DA			FY 1990 : 500	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
532-0150 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING		500		FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the capability of the total technical/vocational education system, focusing on the technical skills element of secondary education.

Project Description: The secondary education system relies on British system examinations for entry to academic high schools. Only some 20 percent of primary school students sitting the common entrance examination each year can be accommodated in these high schools. An even smaller percentage of the remaining students gain admission to technical high schools which offer a high quality of technical education. The majority of primary school graduates has to attend one of various Jamaican Government secondary schools, most of which are characterized by woeful deficiencies in curricula, staff and facilities. At best they provide weak and often irrelevant education, resulting in low levels of employability among graduates. Exceptions are the few secondary schools where the USAID-funded Basic Skills Training Project has contributed to an enhanced technical orientation.

This project will upgrade the technical/vocational elements of the secondary system in order to improve efficiency and relevance. Emphasis will be on making it more responsive to private sector labor force requirements. The project will also address the need for upgrading technical/vocational instructors and more efficient use of plant and staff. This project builds on the lesson learned from the Basic Skills Training Project: simple upgrading of selected secondary schools along with better training and local support for teachers can produce a major impact.

Sustainability: A key consideration in project development will be cost efficiency, aimed at significant reductions in the cost per graduate, thus minimizing the need for increased GOJ budgetary allocations. This will ensure a program that is sustainable within limited GOJ resources.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports the Mission's strategy of developing human resources as a basis for sustained economic growth, by focusing on skills required by school leavers to play productive roles in the labor force. The project also supports the objective of improved access to educational opportunities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project is consistent with the GOJ's efforts to provide training that responds to the requirements of the labor market. The World Bank, the United Nations and the United Kingdom are providing assistance in other areas of secondary education, and this project will complement those efforts.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project will be the large numbers of secondary school students who lack adequate skills training. Also, the productive sectors will benefit from improved employability of school leavers.

Major Outputs:

-- Technical/vocational curriculum incorporated in secondary school programs
-- Improved efficiency of secondary education system
-- Improved training of technical/vocational teachers
-- Improved employability of secondary school graduates

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000s)
Technical Assistance	
Instructional Materials	
Training	
Total Life of Project	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	5,500	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

PROGRAM: Jamaica

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Production and Employment X	ESF 25,000			FY 1990: 25,000	Life of Project Funding 25,000

Number 532-0154	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1990	FY 1990	FY 1990

Purpose: To provide balance of payments assistance to support continued economic growth and thereby consolidate the structural adjustments, policy reforms, and stabilization measures undertaken by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ).

Project Description: Balance of payments assistance is needed to sustain Jamaica's recent record of growth resulting from the structural adjustments, policy reforms, and stabilization measures that the GOJ has recently undertaken. Through expansion of the industrial base and promotion of tourism and non-traditional exports, gains have been made in diversifying the economy and alleviating its dependence on the bauxite/alumina sector. The economy suffered a setback in FY 1988-89, however, due to the devastation of Hurricane Gilbert, and the country continues to be saddled with a huge foreign debt servicing burden. ESF resources, in conjunction with continued policy dialogue, are necessary to assist the GOJ in sustaining and broadening the base of economic growth. The foreign exchange provided through this economic stabilization program is critical to the adjustment and development of the Jamaican economy; it finances necessary imports of raw materials, spare parts and capital goods by the private sector and helps to service foreign debt. The public sector deficit has been cut markedly. Personal and corporate taxes have been reduced and streamlined. A significant privatization program has turned over assets to the private sector while stimulating capital markets. Trade restrictions have been reduced, and the import substitution regime is being dismantled.

USAID pursues a policy dialogue strategy to encourage macro-economic stabilization. An FY 1988 evaluation of ESF cash transfers gave good marks to the GOJ's policy performance and concluded that the policy dialogue approach and process works well. Further macro-economic policy dialogue will build upon structural reforms, such as privatization, which are already underway, as well as explore new possibilities to further narrow the international payments gap.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program is a keystone of AID's strategy to encourage economic stabilization and basic structural reforms leading to rapid and sustained economic growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The principal donors providing balance of payments support to the Jamaica -- A.I.D., the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank -- agree that the GOJ will require additional support if it is to meet its debt obligations while maintaining a moderate rate of growth. A.I.D. will continue to coordinate closely with these donors in implementing balance of payments support programs.

Beneficiaries: This assistance will alleviate Jamaica's persistent, severe foreign exchange shortage, tied to policy reforms designed to accelerate economic reorientation toward non-traditional exports. It is not feasible to identify specific target beneficiaries. Insofar as the program has the desired impact on the economy, it will benefit the entire population, including the unemployed, consumers and small producers.

Major Outputs	All Years
-Policies for encouraging private investment	X
-Reduction in role of public sector in the economy	X
-Economic stability	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000s)
Balance of payments/budget support	Total 25,000

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,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	25,000	- 0 -	25,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Jamaica

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Primary Education Assistance II	DA			FY 1990: 500	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
532-0155 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING		500		FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 1996

Purpose: To improve the relevance and efficiency of Jamaica's primary education system by providing a more effective teaching/learning environment.

Project Description: Although some 99 percent of primary school age children in Jamaica have access to schools, adverse factors result in poor quality instruction and inefficiency of the system. The dropout rate is about 30 percent, and 20 percent of students completing six grades are functionally illiterate. This means that only 50 percent of primary school leavers have functional literacy and numeracy. Many buildings are substandard, facilities are plagued by vandalism, wage differentials drive experienced teachers to more lucrative employment, instructional technology is antiquated and plant and staff are underutilized.

These constraints will be addressed through the following major components:
-- A Community Participation Component to involve local communities in improving, maintaining and renovating schools, and discouraging vandalism;
-- A Primary Textbook Component focusing on (a) updated and refined textbooks in Mathematics, English, Reading and Science; (b) more durable texts; and (c) investigation of cost reduction methods;
-- Policy studies of options for improving the primary education system; and
-- Pilot projects to test cost-effective ways of improving the quality of primary school curricula.

Sustainability: Sustainability will be addressed by improving the efficiency of plant and staff, allowing maximal use of limited GOJ budgetary resource. Community involvement will also be an important factor in maintenance of facilities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D.'s strategy to improve educational opportunities by focusing on activities to improve relevance and efficiency.

Host Country and Other Donors: GOJ budgetary constraints mandate emphasis on improving the efficiency and relevance of primary education. A.I.D. will work closely with the Ministry of Education on policy initiatives to accomplish this. The project also complements ongoing efforts of the International Development Bank and the World Bank in the construction, renovation, and refurbishing of primary schools.

Beneficiaries: The provision of instructional materials will benefit large numbers of primary age students, including many from very poor families. Increased efficiency in the primary school system will impact on the entire education system by minimizing the need for remedial education at higher levels.

Major Outputs:

-- Improved efficiency of plant and staff.
-- Improved rate of functional literacy and numeracy among primary school leavers.
-- Improved employability of primary school leavers.
-- Expanded resouce base through increased community participation

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	LOP ($000s)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Instructional Materials	500
Training	2,500
Total	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	500	6,500	7,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Jamaica

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Microenterprise Development	DA			FY 1990 : 700	Life of Project Funding 2,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
532-0156 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING			700	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To foster the growth and encourage the diversification of microenterprises providing goods and services for domestic and export markets.

Project Description: Microenterprises play an important role in the Jamaican economy because of the number of people engaged in microenterprise activities and their significant employment potential. Over 40 percent of the country's labor force is categorized as self-employed; a substantial portion of these people are engaged in microenterprise activities outside of the formal economy.

The thrust of the proposed project is to identify constraints which the small and microenterprise business community faces, whether these are in the areas of production, marketing, credit, or management, and direct project assistance to ease or remove these constraints. The project is a multiphase effort and will include: strengthening credit institutions to service credit needs; and the provision of discreet technical assistance to organizations which assist microentrepreneurs in the areas of production, marketing, management, and other defined areas which hamper microenterprise activities. The organization of venture capital firms oriented to providing working capital for microenterprises may also be pursued.

Sustainability: Under this project, A.I.D. will assist existing organizations, e.g. Private Voluntary Organizations, non-governmental organizations, and credit unions to broaden their support for microenterprise activities. The financial viability of these organizations will be a key factor in determining their participation in the project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project supports A.I.D.'s goals of encouraging structural reforms leading to rapid and sustained growth and the wider sharing of the benefits of growth. Growth of the small and microenterprise business sector addresses A.I.D.'s interest in expanding the base of ownership and increasing the number of people who have access to opportunities. Within this, a key objective is to expand the formal business sector by encompassing those who have traditionally been excluded from it.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Jamaica has made the small business sector a priority. Other donors such as Canada and West Germany are actively developing programs with organizations working with the small and microenterprise business community.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of the project will be the small entrepreneurs who receive credit and technical assistance to expand their operations as well as the workers they employ.

Major Outputs:	All Years
-Microenterprises established/ assisted	X
-Credit facilities/venture capital firms established	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000s)
-Technical assistance	800
-Training	600
-Seed capital	600
Total	$2,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	700	1,300	2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	31,691	18,500	18,250
Loan	1,600	-	-
Grant	30,091	18,500	18,250
Economic Support Fund	1,043	10,200	15,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,043	10,200	15,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,734 1/	28,700	33,250
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	32,734	28,700	33,250

1/ Includes 5,086, DA and 964, ESF in reobligations of prior year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	26.65	27.00	24.00
Foreign National	30.50	33.00	33.00
TOTALS	57.15	60.00	57.00

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	99	138	237	112	171	283	11	155	166
Regional[e]	1	17	18	-	25	25	-	5	5
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	926	926	-	712	712	-	500	500
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	100	1081	1181	112	908	1020	11	660	671

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

Introduction

The six English-speaking countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) receiving the majority of Caribbean Regional funds (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) are vigorous democracies with multiparty political systems and governments brought to power through free and open elections. The United States has a strong commitment to these close neighbors. Minor participants in a few of the regional programs include: Montserrat, Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos, the Cayman Islands, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana (P.L. 480) and Suriname (a human rights grant).

The U.S. supports the region's general development objectives of economic and political stability, development of the private sector, internal and external investments in the region, and ultimately, to the enhancement of the quality of life for the people of the Eastern Caribbean. Through continued policy dialogue that encourages sustainable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions, combined with economic assistance and programs which complement the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), the United States will assist the Eastern Caribbean states to realize their development objectives.

A review of medium-term economic growth shows that the Eastern Caribbean countries have succeeded in maintaining moderate to strong growth rates despite radical short-term dislocation due to external forces such as international market fluctuations and natural disasters.

The pattern of economic growth for the Eastern Caribbean states tends to reflect the physical environment of each. In this sense the term "sustainable economic growth" reflects the underlying importance that A.I.D. attaches to managing the natural resouce base for optimum and sustainable production. Future growth for the drier Leeward Islands of Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis will come predominantly from tourism, followed by light manufacturing. For the more fertile Windward Islands of St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the gross domestic product is mainly derived from agriculture, with light manufacturing and tourism playing critical supporting roles.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy has three goals: (1) basic structural reforms leading to rapid and sustainable economic growth; (2) wider sharing of the benefits of growth; and (3) strengthening of democratic institutions.

Stabilization of the regional economies is basic to the A.I.D. strategy. A.I.D. works within the Tight Consultative Group (TCG) of the multi-donor Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) to help individual governments bring their expenditures in line with their resources. Dominica is successfully implementing the economic reform developed by the TCG which calls for reduction in civil service wage bills.

In the case of Grenada, A.I.D.'s strategy is to assist the public and private sectors to promote sustainable economic growth through development of a strong, market-oriented, economic foundation, thus establishing the base necessary for stable democratic development. Over the past five years, the government has been gradually extricating itself from the non-market approach to economic development. With significant assistance from the United States and other donors, Grenada's infrastructure has been virtually rebuilt and a gradual increase in light manufacturing is occuring. Economic reforms aimed at reduced government expenditures and consequent reduced public sector demand on the local credit system promise a steadily increased role for the private sector in the economy. The years 1989 and 1990 therefore should see still more progress in Grenada's return to a full economic and democratic role in the Eastern Caribbean.

A.I.D. programs have stimulated light manufacturing and service sector investments in the islands. St. Kitts, in particular, has found success in manufacturing electronics assemblies for the U.S. market under the CBI. As a result, the Eastern Caribbean has enjoyed the highest per capita level of new foreign exchange earning investment and related job creation among all CBI-eligible countries. Constraints, such as complex administration, unreliable utilities, and outmoded laws and regulations, are now being openly identified as oppotunities for continued policy dialogue.

To promote A.I.D.'s strategy objectives in agriculture, the Agency is financing managerial improvement in regional institutions and fostering greater efficiency through combined extension and research systems. Emphasis will continue to be placed on exports of non-traditional fruits and vegetables aimed at "niche" markets in developed countries. To achieve this, A.I.D. has forged links to the CBI though its High Impact Agricultural Marketing and Production program that should serve as models for wider applications in the future.

Adequate infrastructure is critical for expansion in light manufacturing, tourism, and agriculture, and for attracting investment. A.I.D. has financed road construction, electric power distribution, factory shell construction, and water and sewerage systems to meet these needs, with the additional benefit of providing needed services to communities. One program in St. Kitts will open the Southeast Peninsula to tourism development which will bring economic development and increased employment. The Grand Anse Sewerage System program will have a similar effect in Grenada.

In education, ongoing programs have financed training for 451 people to date. Of that amount, 52% are women, 70% are disadvantaged, and 70% have attended Historically Black Colleges or Universities (HBCU). In non-formal skills training, A.I.D. financed a program to provide marketable skills to young people who would othewise have little prospect for employment. Many of these find employment in the expanding light manufacturing sector, while others have initiated their own micro-businesses. Other commitments to education involve the training of nurses, doctors, and family planning personnel.

FY 1990 Program

For FY 1990, A.I.D. is proposing $18.2 million in Development Assistance and $15 million in Economic Support Funds, and will continue to stress a regional strategy carried out through regional institutions, e.g., the Caribbean Association in Industry and Commerce, the Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service, as a way of fostering economic integration and stabilization. The program will support private enterprise, particularly in non-traditional agriculture and small business, and will continue to work toward acceptance of self-generating financing schemes to maintain services and ensure the sustainabilty of development investment. With the impending elimination of trade barriers among European Economic Community members in 1992, expanding upon our successes in economic diversification, including agricultural diversification, becomes increasingly urgent.

A.I.D. will continue financing for health, population, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) assistance. We will also continue to finance small-scale, community-level programs which have been popular among the people of the Eastern Caribbean and their governments.

The program will support continuing commitments in investment promotion and export development to expand light manufacturing, tourism, and agricultural diversification. A.I.D. also will provide assistance aimed at improving government management. These activities will assist the region to take fuller advantage of the trade and tax provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. To strengthen democratic institutions, A.I.D. will continue financing for upgrading law libraries, judicial education, increased public access to modern laws, and the revision and updating of laws directed at commerce, trade, and investment.

Perhaps the most important contribution A.I.D. is making to sustain and enhance momentum of the private sector, the agricultural sector, and social services is the development and maintenance of the human capital base through education and training. A new project in 1990 will expose upper-level managers and entrepreneurs to modern management attitudes and techniques. Whether in the United States, in-country, or within the Caribbean region, exposure to U.S. methods, technology, and culture encourages trainees to adopt and adapt those elements which contribute to economic and political stabilization and reinforces our programs in democratic initiatives.

In addition, a $5.0 million Housing Guarantee Program is planned for FY 1990.

Mission Director: James S. Holtoway

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
538-C000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	75	C	---	---	1,094	1,075	48	49	43	42	45	44
	ES G	75	C	---	---	1,117	720	---	218	100	185	100	120
	FN G	75	C	---	---	3,885	3,532	126	241	200	232	200	208
	HE G	75	C	---	---	1,002	681	26	352	70	84	70	74
	PN G	75	C	---	---	638	468	9	118	---	39	91	93
	SD G	75	C	---	---	3,676	3,513	305	298	100	225	191	195
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	11,492	9,989	514	1,276	513	807	697	734
538-C005 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	ES G	75	C	---	---	1,546	1,296	---	235	100	80	100	95
	SD G	75	C	---	---	2,491	2,319	290	330	200	236	200	211
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,037	3,615	290	565	300	316	300	306
538-C010 RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION													
	FN L	77	77	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,299	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,500	6,500	6,500	6,299	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-C013 EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION I													
	SD G	78	82	1,676	1,676	1,676	1,676	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,676	1,676	1,676	1,676	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-C014 CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEV TRAINING													
	EH G	79	85	4,000	4,000	3,783	3,723	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	3,783	3,723	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-C027 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRNG													
	HE G	79	85	2,585	2,585	2,371	2,330	---	41	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,585	2,585	2,371	2,330	---	41	---	---	---	---
538-C030 BASIC HUMAN NEEDS EMPLOYMENT SECTOR													
	EH G	79	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-C039 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT													
	PN G	82	91	8,477	7,666	5,206	3,833	1,041	949	1,350	1,000	809	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,477	7,666	5,206	3,833	1,041	949	1,350	1,000	809	1,000
538-C057 AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION													

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN	L	80	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,523	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,000	6,000	6,000	5,523	---	---	---	---	---	---
538-0060			ACCELERATED PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE											
	ES	G	82	87	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,733	---	267	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		2,000	2,000	2,000	1,733	---	267	---	---	---	---
538-0068			CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION II											
	FN	G	82	91	11,000	11,000	3,644	7,530	1,500	2,214	---	400	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		11,000	11,000	8,644	7,530	1,500	2,214	---	400	---	---
538-0073			REGIONAL NON-FORMAL SKILLS TRAINING											
	EH	G	82	89	7,572	7,572	5,572	2,771	1,442	2,286	558	2,515	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		7,572	7,572	5,572	2,771	1,442	2,286	558	2,515	---	---
538-0080			CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.											
	FN	G	82	88	445	445	305	225	140	220	---	---	---	---
	FN	L	82	88	4,000	1,250	1,250	890	---	145	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		4,445	1,695	1,555	1,115	140	365	---	---	---	---
538-0081			BARBADOS PRIVATE INITIATIVES IN HOUSING											
	SD	G	82	86	470	470	470	351	---	119	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		470	470	470	351	---	119	---	---	---	---
538-0082			PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION											
	ES	G	82	83	14,650	14,650	14,541	14,476	---	45	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		14,650	14,650	14,541	14,476	---	45	---	---	---	---
538-0084			CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES											
	ES	-	83	85	4,000	1,500	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
	FN	L	83	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	---	---	1,220	---	975	---	105
	SD	G	83	85	200	200	200	61	---	139	---	---	---	---
	SD	L	83	85	11,035	11,035	11,035	6,265	---	3,115	---	750	---	905
			PROJECT TOTAL:		17,535	15,035	17,535	6,326	---	4,474	---	3,225	---	1,010
538-0086			INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT											
	SD	L	84	87	6,000	6,000	1,877	1,335	---	542	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,000	6,000	1,877	1,335	---	542	---	---	---	---
538-C089	INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION												
	ES G	85	87	800	300	127	35	---	92	---	65	---	---
	SD G	82	87	---	---	676	380	---	296	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			800	300	803	415	---	388	---	65	---	---
538-C090	ST. LUCIA AGRIC STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT												
	ES G	83	83	9,500	9,500	9,065	8,335	---	706	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,500	9,500	9,065	8,335	---	706	---	---	---	---
538-C091	CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC												
	ES G	84	84	500	500	500	328	---	138	---	34	---	---
	ES L	84	84	7,500	7,500	7,500	4,147	---	1,796	---	1,557	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,000	8,000	8,000	4,475	---	1,934	---	1,591	---	---
538-C096	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT POLICY PLANNING												
	ES G	85	91	8,000	10,500	8,000	5,692	---	1,065	250	1,243	2,000	1,500
	SD G	85	91	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,500	11,000	8,000	5,692	---	1,065	250	1,243	2,000	1,500
538-C098	ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY												
	ES G	83	83	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,106	---	119	---	---	---	---
	ES L	83	83	6,625	6,625	6,625	4,211	---	2,414	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,850	9,850	9,850	7,317	---	2,533	---	---	---	---
538-C099	E. CARIBBEAN FARM SYSTEMS RESCH & DEV												
	FN G	83	88	7,550	7,550	6,570	5,762	980	1,445	---	343	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			7,550	7,550	6,570	5,762	980	1,445	---	343	---	---
538-C101	ST. VINCENT AGRICULTURAL DEVEL PROGRAM												
	ES G	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,893	---	17	---	90	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,000	2,000	2,000	1,893	---	17	---	90	---	---
538-C103	BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND												
	ES G	84	90	14,700	14,700	12,700	7,601	---	3,816	---	583	2,000	1,800
	SD G	84	90	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,000

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					17,700	17,700	12,700	7,601	3,000	3,816	---	1,583	2,000	3,800
538-0108 ST. KITTS/NEVIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT														
		ES G	84	87	1,500	2,000	1,357	1,212	---	63	---	82	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,500	2,000	1,357	1,212	---	63	---	82	---	---
538-0119 INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVEL.														
		ES G	84	90	2,950	2,950	---	---	---	---	1,062	---	1,600	1,462
		SD G	84	90	14,250	14,250	11,149	9,484	1,740	1,720	500	1,966	862	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					17,200	17,200	11,149	9,484	1,740	1,720	1,562	1,966	2,462	2,462
538-0130 DOMINICA ELECTRIC														
		ES G	85	85	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,209	---	467	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,700	4,700	4,700	4,209	---	467	---	---	---	---
538-0133 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT														
		ES G	85	91	4,600	4,600	2,100	120	---	1,778	2,238	1,203	1,600	724
		SD G	85	91	7,250	7,250	3,800	2,549	2,003	1,463	600	1,790	847	1,448
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,850	11,850	5,900	2,669	2,003	3,241	2,838	2,993	2,447	2,172
538-0134 REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS MANAGEMENT														
		HE G	85	90	3,500	5,000	3,500	1,154	---	1,009	---	1,080	500	415
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,500	5,000	3,500	1,154	---	1,009	---	1,080	500	415
538-0137 ST LUCIA GEOTHERMAL														
		ES G	85	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,771	---	2,229	---	---	---	---
		ES L	85	87	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,000	6,000	6,000	1,771	---	4,229	---	---	---	---
538-0138 INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT SYSTEMS														
		ES G	86	93	10,800	10,800	6,290	1,963	---	2,155	1,500	1,538	4,000	4,134
		ES L	86	93	5,300	5,300	2,300	---	---	799	---	1,404	---	1,097
		SD G	86	93	8,700	8,700	258	---	4,932	148	1,500	2,738	2,000	3,232
		SD L	86	93	9,200	15,200	7,600	---	1,600	3,223	---	5,977	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					34,000	40,000	16,448	1,963	6,532	6,325	3,000	11,657	6,000	8,463
538-0140 HIGH IMPACT AGRIC. MARKETING AND PROD.														
		FN G	86	91	27,000	31,300	9,937	4,184	5,442	3,146	2,923	7,433	3,750	5,444

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	31,300	9,937	4,184	5,442	3,146	2,923	7,433	3,750	5,444
538-C141 STRUCTURAL REFORM SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	90	7,543	12,500	6,500	---	1,043	---	2,000	5,143	---	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,543	12,500	6,500	---	1,043	---	2,000	5,143	---	1,300
538-C147 INTEGRATED AG OPG													
	FN G	85	89	2,150	2,150	1,750	918	53	832	147	153	---	47
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,150	2,150	1,750	918	53	832	147	153	---	47
538-C148 REGIONAL MANAGEMENT TRG PILOT PROJECT													
	EH G	86	88	2,700	2,700	2,430	60	270	911	---	1,729	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,700	2,700	2,430	60	270	911	---	1,729	---	---
538-C149 PROJECT HOPE - OPG													
	HE G	86	88	2,750	2,750	1,600	1,022	1,150	1,303	---	425	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,750	2,750	1,600	1,022	1,150	1,303	---	425	---	---
538-C160 CARIBBEAN TRAINING - OPG													
	EH G	86	86	1,600	1,600	1,600	96	---	934	---	570	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	1,600	1,600	96	---	934	---	570	---	---
538-C161 AIDS/COMMUNICATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSIST													
	DG G	88	91	1,900	1,900	---	---	300	---	700	500	800	600
	HE G	88	91	1,380	1,380	---	---	224	---	840	700	40	404
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,280	3,280	---	---	524	---	1,540	1,200	840	1,004
538-C162 *CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING													
	EH G	90	94	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	650
538-C163 WEST INDIES TROPICAL PRODUCE													
	FN G	89	92	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,100	600	1,400	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,100	600	1,400	1,300
538-C164 AG. RESEARCH,EXTENSION,AND DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	89	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	250	500	500

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,300	250	500	500
538-0165 CARIBBEAN LAW INSTITUTE													
	EH G	88	89	3,000	3,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	1,221	---	1,779
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	1,221	---	1,779
538-0169 ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES													
	EN G	89	91	---	400	---	---	---	---	100	60	200	105
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	100	60	200	105
538-0170 *REGIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE													
	EH G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	655	655
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	655	655
538-0640 PTIIC													
	EH G	87	93	15,960	15,960	4,037	---	3,550	1,178	3,334	3,325	2,000	4,000
	ES G	90	90	2,150	2,150	---	---	---	---	650	225	1,500	1,225
	EN G	86	90	490	490	---	---	20	---	470	120	---	270
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,600	18,600	4,037	---	3,570	1,178	4,454	3,670	3,500	5,495
538-0645 CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	86	89	---	7,800	---	---	---	---	2,300	1,850	2,100	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,800	---	---	---	---	2,300	1,850	2,100	---
538-0999 LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	680	680	680	400	---	280	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				680	680	680	400	---	280	---	---	---	---
538-5999 *PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S													
	HE G	78	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	90	55	290	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	90	55	290	300
598-0652 TROPICAL BONT TICK PILOT ERADICATION													
	EN G	89	90	---	1,675	---	---	---	---	875	500	800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,675	---	---	---	---	875	500	800	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				308,863	357,934	231,835	147,257	32,734	50,685	28,700	55,815	33,250	40,441
GRANTS:				238,403	286,724	172,848	118,587	31,134	35,431	28,700	43,652	33,250	33,334
LOANS:				70,460	71,210	58,987	28,670	1,600	15,254	---	12,163	---	2,107
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				67,435	82,060	47,141	34,863	8,261	9,463	7,115	11,066	6,850	7,979
POPULATION PLANNING:				8,477	7,666	5,844	4,301	1,050	1,067	1,350	1,039	900	1,093
HEALTH:				10,215	11,715	8,553	5,187	1,400	2,705	1,000	2,344	900	1,193
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				1,900	1,900	---	---	300	---	700	500	800	600
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				38,832	53,832	22,516	11,725	6,810	5,358	5,435	9,402	4,700	7,128
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				62,281	68,281	44,908	27,933	13,870	11,393	2,900	14,682	4,100	8,991
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				119,723	132,480	102,873	63,248	1,043	20,699	10,200	16,782	15,000	13,457
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GRENADA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
543-0000 PROG DEVELOP AND SUPPORT	ES	G 84	85	1,596	1,596	1,468	1,418	---	27	---	23	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,596	1,596	1,468	1,418	---	27	---	23	---	---
543-0002 FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	ES	G 84	85	966	966	966	893	---	73	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				966	966	966	893	---	73	---	---	---	---
543-0003 IMMUNIZATION HEALTH CARE	ES	G 84	[illegible]	3,605	3,605	3,605	2,548	---	1,057	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,605	3,605	3,605	2,548	---	1,057	---	---	---	---
543-0004 AGRICULTURE SECTOR REVITALIZATION	ES	G 84	86	1,964	1,964	1,964	1,864	---	39	---	61	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,964	1,964	1,964	1,864	---	39	---	61	---	---
543-0010 RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION	ES	G 84	86	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,214	---	356	---	33	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,603	2,603	2,603	2,214	---	356	---	33	---	---
543-0013 PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	ES	G 84	84	374	374	846	763	---	83	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				374	374	846	763	---	83	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				11,608	11,608	11,452	9,700	---	1,635	---	117	---	---
GRANTS:				11,608	11,608	11,452	9,700	---	1,635	---	117	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	11,608	11,608	11,452	9,700	---	1,635	---	117	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Caribbean Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Caribbean Development Training	DA			FY 1990: 2,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
538-0162 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING		2,000		FY 1990	FY 1994	FY 1995

Purpose: Development of a public/private sector human resource base at the planning, implementation, technical and administrative levels needed for economic stability and growth.

Project Description: Currently, A.I.D's major training efforts are channeled through the Presidential Training Initiative Island Caribbean project (PTIIC). The focus of the selection criteria for PTIIC is the "leadership potential of the candidate and his/her economically disadvantaged status," rather than the traditional selection criteria based on meeting the development needs of individual countries. Many key private/public sector people identified for training and who would foster development objectives, do not meet the criterion for eligibility under PTIIC. Additionally, the PTIIC scholarships are directed to training in the U.S. and do not allow for third country training. The flexibility of having another avenue for training under this project would have two benefits: 1) stretching the training dollar through the heavy use of third country training, thereby spreading the benefits of training to larger numbers and 2) permitting key people to receive training opportunities who have been identified by individual countries to meet specific development needs . The short term nature of most of the planned scholarships, as well as the fact that they would be based on identified development needs of countries involved, would infuse the economies with needed technical skills at a more accelerated rate. The majority of the training will be short-term technical courses in third countries to provide participants with new skills in their field or enhance existing skills needed for current jobs or identified promotion opportunities.

Sustainability: While the project itself does not have sustainability as its objective, the results of the project will be trained personnel in the private and public sector who are key to the continued efforts of development projects undertaken by individual governments as well as of projects which are part of A.I.D.'s portfolio.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Project will strengthen three major objectives in A.I.D.'s Regional Strategy: (1) Strengthening the private sector (2) Institutional/infrastructure development and (3) Spreading the benefits of growth. The training will be conducted in order to strengthen these objectives and to address areas identified by technical sectors as filling priority human resource needs in the Eastern Caribbean.

Host Country and other Donors: A.I.D. has met with other donors doing assessments of their training portfolios in the Eastern Caribbean in an effort to exchange information and to ensure that there will not be a duplication of efforts.

Beneficiaries: An estimated seven hundred and ninety (790) persons from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States will receive training.

Major Outputs:	All Years
-- Four year programs (U.S.)	75
-- Three month programs (U.S.)	150
-- Two month programs (Third country)	200
-- One month programs (Third country)	365

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($000)
Undergraduate Training (U.S.)	4,500
Technical Training (U.S.)	1,500
Technical Training (T.C.)	3,082
Administrative costs	918
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,000	8,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

PROGRAM: Caribbean Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Regional Management Institute	DA			FY 1990: 655	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
538-0170	☒ NEW				FY 1990	FY 1994	FY 1995
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING		655				

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to upgrade the management capability within the English-speaking Caribbean so as to promote the development and expansion of an efficient and dynamic private sector.

Project Description: This project is a follow-on from the Regional Management Training Pilot Project (538-0148) and the design work will benefit from the results of the pilot which has a continuous evaluation component. Experience with the pilot to date suggests that there is a need to sustain certain programs aimed at improving the efficiency of private sector management. These include symposia and seminars for senior executives and managers and certain innovative approaches to management training. At least two elements superficially addressed by the pilot appear to require strengthening in the follow-on project. These relate to (a) training programs to foster private - public sector partnership in addressing issues which constrain private sector development, and (b) strengthening of management training institutions to provide better services to complement the program of advanced management training initiated under the pilot.

Sustainability: This project would lead to the establishment of a semi-autonomous management training institute linked to an existing management training institution (perhaps the University of the West Indies) and should evolve as the center for coordinating management training in the English-speaking Caribbean. Training fees and other service fees will be the main source of funding for sustainability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy emphasizes diversified economic growth through the development of tourism and the expansion of trade opportunities. Capable and efficient management expertise, which this project seeks to develop, is critical to the success of this strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host country contribution will include office space and technical assistance. Management training institutions in the region -- Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity, Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce, Caribbean Center for Development Administration and University of the West Indies -- are currently seeking assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency, the British Devcelopment Division and the European Economic Community. A.I.D. will encourage collaboration with these development agencies in funding management training in the Caribbean.

Beneficiaries: Over 3,000 owners and managers from the private sector; public sector managers; and four management training institutions will benefit.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Senior Executives trained	150
Upper/middle managers trained	150
Supervisors trained	300
Management Educators/businessmen attend conferences	50
Instructors trained in new techniques	25
Sets of instructional materials developed	20
Management institutions cumulatively improving and expanding services.	4

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	($000)
Administrative Cost	$1,000
Management Training Activities	2,500
Institutional Strengthening (staff training/ instructional materials, etc.)	1,500
TOTAL	$5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	655	4,345	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

SOUTH AMERICA

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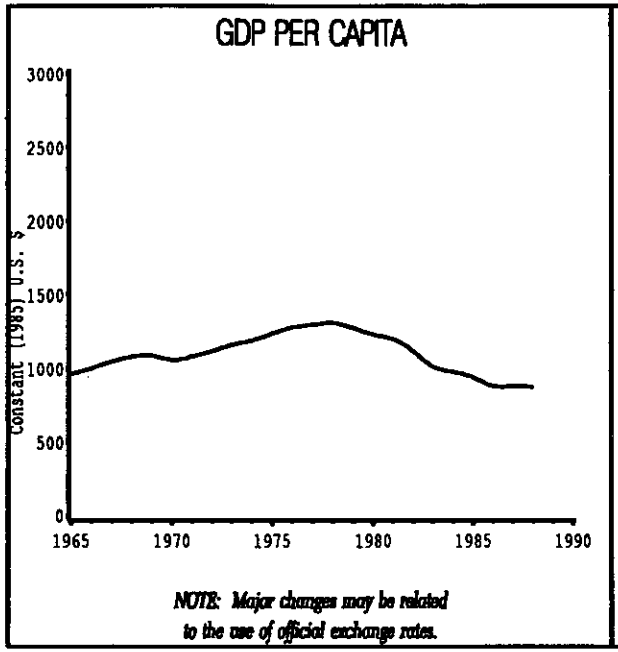
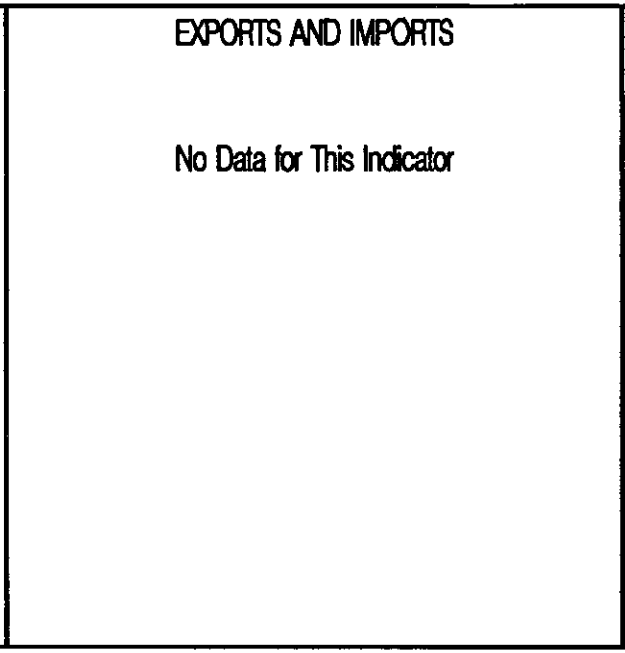
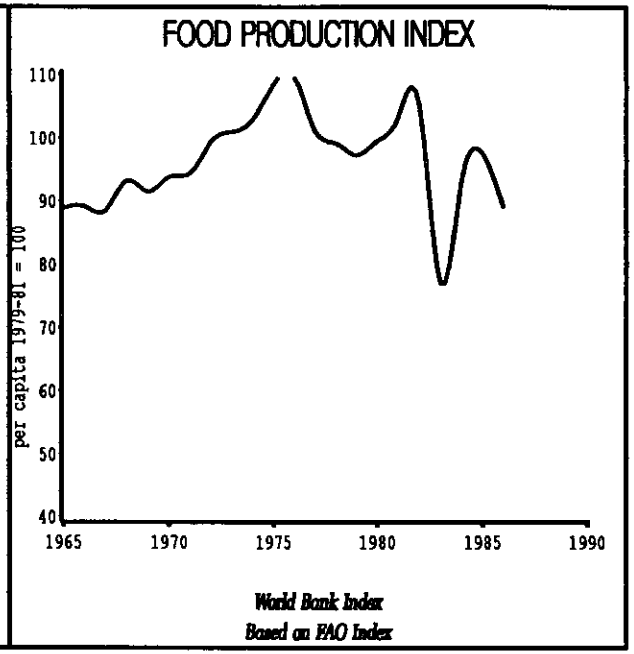
BOLIVIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,258 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 28.6% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 11.15 (1983-86)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 540

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) -0.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 40.4%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1983) 797 (1984) 2,228

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1983) -480 (1984) -1,973

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.2 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 90.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 161
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 23.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) 450(84) 342(85) 89

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 1,550(84) 1,242(85) 1,133
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1984) 22%

Major Imports(1986)FOODSTUFFS;CHEMICALS;CAPITAL GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 2,000(84) 1,584(85) 1,222
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 14%

Major Exports(1986)NATURAL GAS;TIN;SILVER

Trading Partners: ARGENTINA; UNITED STATES; BRAZIL

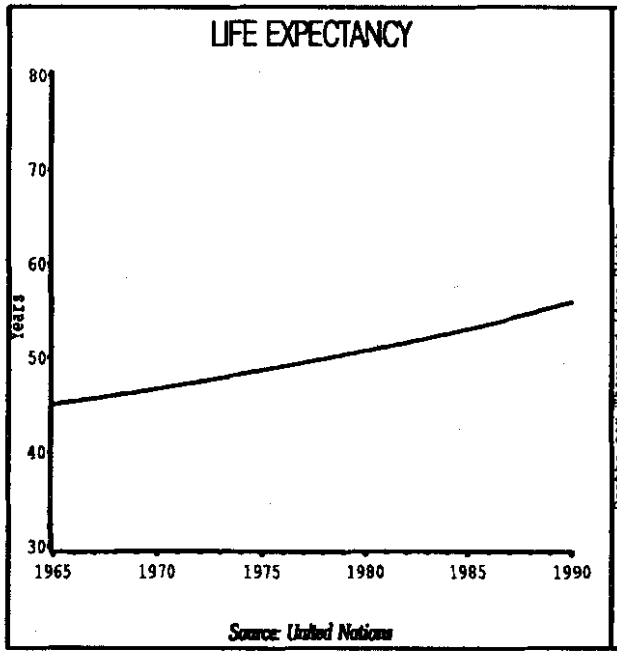
AGRICULTURE

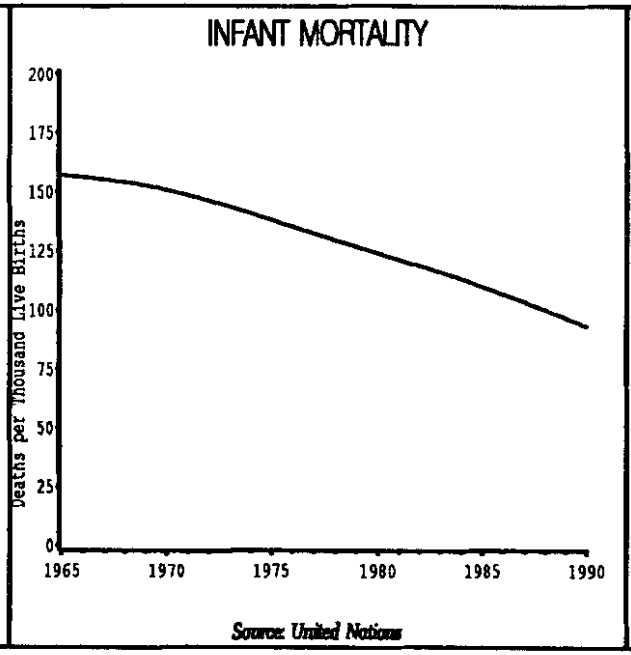
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 24%

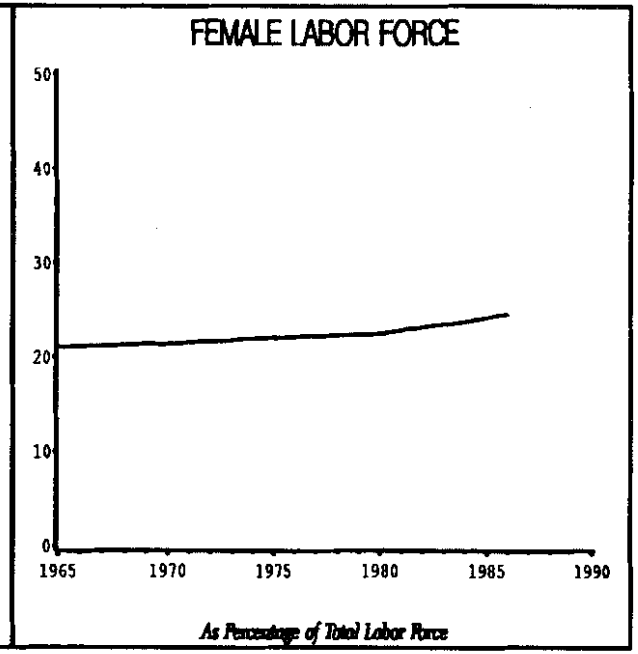
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: POTATOES; CORN; .	14%	(1987)
Cash: RICE; WHEAT; SUGARCANE	8%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; RAW SUGAR; SOYBEANS
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE; BARLEY

BOLIVIA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 6,448

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.2% (1988) 2.2%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 40.0% (15-64yrs) 56.4% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 23.6%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1988) 4.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 31%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 46%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 91%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 53.9 Male 52.0 Female 55.7
(1970) Total 46.3 Male 44.8 Female 47.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 125

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 15% (1986) Measles 17% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 29% (1986) Polio(3) 31% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 43%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total 110.6	Male 119.9	Female 101.2
Secondary	(1981)	Total 21.8	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 84% (1985) Female 65%

BOLIVIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	29,602 1/	22,000	21,725
Loan	5,700	-	-
Grant	23,902	22,000	21,725
Economic Support Fund	7,820	25,500 2/	30,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,820	25,500	30,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	37,422	47,500	51,725
P.L. 480 **	34,848	25,783	33,172
Title I	20,000	17,000	20,000
Title II	14,848	8,783	13,172
TOTALS	72,270	73,283	84,897

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.

1/ Includes 8,750 in reobligations of prior year funds.
2/ Includes 500 in FY 1988 ESF Carryover.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	16.65	20.0	20.0
Foreign National	32.00	34.0	34.0
TOTALS	48.65	54.0	54.0

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	7	142	149	12	150	162	12	150	162
Regional[e]	10	13	23	-	8	8	-	8	8
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	29	29	-	30	30	-	30	30
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	184	201	12	188	200	12	188	200

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

AID 370-2 (8-86)

BOLIVIA

Introduction

Bolivia's per capita income, which is the second-lowest in the hemisphere, has declined by 25% since 1980. High infant mortality rates, low productivity, unemployment and extensive poverty characterize the economy. In the face of these circumstances, the democratically elected Bolivian government has demonstrated extraordinary resolve in addressing the dual challenge of economic stabilization and recovery, and of narcotics control and eradication. Since 1985, the Paz Estenssoro Government has implemented free market economic policies which are fully in line with the recommendatons of the U.S. Government as well as the international financial community and other donors. The commitment to stage and to sustain the policy reform program was based on an unprecedented degree of cooperation between competing political parties. However, largely as a consequence of its political will in maintaining the stringent economic austerity measures, the ruling party sustained a severe defeat in the December 1987 municipal elections. To the Government's credit, this loss did not erode the commitment to a steady economic course, even in the face of presidential elections scheduled for May 1989. The survival of Bolivia's democratic form of government is likely to depend on the success of its current policies to reactivate economic growth.

Bolivia's economic reform program is demonstrating results. Real gross domestic product grew by a modest 2.2% in 1987, reversing a virtually free-fall decline for the first time since 1978. There are still significant obstacles to growth: Credit is tight; interest rates average about 25% in real terms; prices for key mineral exports remain low; Argentina is delinquent in payments for Bolivia's primary export, natural gas; and private sector confidence in economic policies and prospects has not been restored; and while the growth target for 1988 of 2.5% will probably be met or exceeded, this merely holds per capita income constant with current population growth

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The United States has three main goals in Bolivia: Support for a stable and democratic government; facilitating private sector-led economic recovery and promotion of broad-based, self-sustaining economic growth; and elimination of the illicit production of coca. Within this framework, the A.I.D. program contributes to economic and social development and to sound environmental practices.

These three goals are interdependent. Economic reactivation is best accomplished through private sector-led, broad-based growth, which in turn supports the democratic process by establishing a base of economic pluralism. Both economic and political stability are essential if the war on narcotics is to be fought with success. The narcotics trade is claiming a large share of national employment (about 20%) and of export earnings (estimated at 50% to 80%).

Bolivia's success in achieving economic reactivation depends on several factors. First, a coherent economic policy framework must be in place to stimulate economic growth. The A.I.D.-assisted policy analysis unit within the Ministry of Plan has played a significant role in assisting the GOB to restructure the economy and to address issues such as debt (with a successful commercial debt buy-back program which liquidated half the commerical debt), domestic price structures and employment policy. Macro-economic support through the Economic Support Fund program and by food aid has bolstered the Government's financial capacity to support the economic reform process.

Second, stimulating private sector activity in Bolivia constitutes a high priority for both the GOB and A.I.D. High interest rates constitute a critical constraint to increased private sector activity. A.I.D. also provides access to foreign exchange through the ESF programs. A.I.D. supports a variety of mechanisms for assisting agri-business, artisans and private agricultural organizations such as cooperatives and chambers of agriculture to diversity exports; for micro and small enterprises; for strengthening financial markets; for improving internal markets for agricultural products; and for working with private business persons. As the confidence of the private sector in the economic policies and potential of Bolivia increases, and as clientele for formal credit systems is broadened, these programs will increasingly demonstrate their contribution to economic reactivation.

Support for democratic institutions incorporates strengthening the private sector as well as direct assistance to the government in judicial procedures, adminstration of legislative activities and voter registration for elections.

The Government of Bolivia has achieved several significant successes in the narcotics control arena. First, the GOB eradicated 2,100 hectares of coca voluntarily from August 1987 to August 1988. This accomplishment was largely due to successful interdiction of illicit cocaine marketing which resulted in lower coca prices during most of 1988. Second, the GOB maneuvered adeptly within the domestic political arena to pass narcotics control legislation in July. The legislation established coca eradication targets of 5,000 hectares to 8,000 hectares per year. Finally, in August, the GOB arrested internationally known narcotics trafficker, Roberto Suarez.

In the narcotics field, A.I.D. has enhanced public support for narcotics control through narcotics awareness activities, and has developed an effective program to support farmers who voluntarily eradicate their coca crops to generate alternative income through other crops appropriate to the fragile lands in the Chapare.

FY 1990 Program

In FY 1990, A.I.D. is proposing $30 million in ESF, $21.7 million in Development Assistance and $33.2 million in P.L. 480.

To support the extensive economic reform program and to bolster the prospects for economic reactivation during a presidential election year, A.I.D. is proposing ESF assistance which will be conditioned on progress in

narcotics eradication and the implementation of Bolivia's new narcotics control legislation.

To broaden the base for economic growth, development assistance programs are planned to: (1) Support the maintenance of constitutional and democratic government while strengthening private sector institutions; (2) promote economic policy reform and expand the private business base so that broad-based growth is rendered sustainable; (3) increase private sector contribution to export earnings through the promotion of non-traditional exports; (4) expand the pool of trained Bolivians and expose a broad spectrum of Bolivian leaders to American values, social and economic organization and professional and technical capacities; (5) support alternative crop production and reduced migration into the coca-producing zones of Bolivia through effective agricultural outreach programs and sound, sustainable income generation through micro-enterprise, agricultural organizations and rural development; (6) reduce mortality & morbidity rates caused by diarrhea and communicable diseases among infants and children under five years of age; and (7) strengthen private voluntary activities in support of rural development, small business and other income-generation and health delivery services.

Mission Director: Reginald Van Raalte

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
511-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	74	C	---	---	---	---	440	14	150	150	100	250
	EH G	74	C	---	---	1,151	835	85	127	90	50	80	250
	FN G	74	C	---	---	2,744	2,391	900	718	300	500	300	400
	HE G	74	C	---	---	898	813	190	152	102	100	50	100
	PN G	74	C	---	---	112	62	77	61	90	80	50	50
	SD G	74	C	---	---	1,468	1,177	500	581	500	450	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,373	5,278	2,192	1,653	1,232	1,330	780	1,250
511-0412 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	64	C	---	---	1,517	1,211	300	108	300	200	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,517	1,211	300	108	300	200	300	300
511-0458 RURAL SANITATION													
	HE L	77	80	---	---	4,000	3,900	---	33	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,000	3,900	---	33	---	---	---	---
511-0466 RURAL ACCESS ROADS II													
	FN G	78	79	300	300	221	205	---	16	---	---	---	---
	FN L	78	79	18,084	15,384	6,342	3,796	---	781	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,384	15,684	6,563	4,001	---	797	---	---	---	---
511-0471 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING													
	EH G	78	84	---	---	3,734	3,574	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,734	3,574	---	---	---	---	---	---
511-0472 AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY													
	FN G	77	86	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,329	---	467	---	354	---	---
	FN L	77	86	9,200	9,200	9,200	8,072	---	1,107	---	21	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,350	11,350	11,350	9,401	---	1,574	---	375	---	---
511-0482 RURAL EDUCATION II													
	EH G	77	84	2,129	2,129	2,045	2,045	---	---	---	---	---	---
	EH L	77	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,085	---	137	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,129	12,129	12,045	11,130	---	137	---	---	---	---
511-0511 DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS													
	FN L	79	79	7,000	7,000	6,549	6,128	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD L	79	79	3,000	3,000	2,757	2,723	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU F. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,000	10,000	9,306	8,851	---	---	---	---	---	---
511-0543 CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
		FN G	83	90	14,000	14,000	4,400	2,419	5,430	1,318	2,000	1,500	2,170	5,000
		FN L	83	90	12,500	12,500	12,500	2,875	---	2,191	---	2,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					26,500	26,500	16,900	5,294	5,430	3,509	2,000	3,500	2,170	9,000
511-0567 LOW-COST SHELTER THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR														
		SD G	83	91	1,650	2,100	1,450	926	200	419	150	150	150	200
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,650	2,100	1,450	926	200	419	150	150	150	200
511-0568 CHILD SPACING														
		PN G	89	94	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	450	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	7,500	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	450	500
511-0569 SELF FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE														
		CS G	83	89	800	1,000	800	230	---	488	200	200	---	82
		HE G	83	90	1,300	1,300	1,210	796	90	214	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,100	2,300	2,010	1,026	90	702	200	200	---	82
511-0571 POLICY REFORM														
		SD G	83	89	5,000	5,000	3,812	1,258	250	556	938	500	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	3,812	1,258	250	556	938	500	---	400
511-0573 MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION														
		FN G	86	91	3,500	3,897	3,157	559	---	1,307	1,415	1,000	1,237	900
		FN L	86	91	15,000	13,418	6,303	700	5,700	2,950	---	5,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					18,500	17,315	9,460	1,259	5,700	4,257	1,415	6,000	1,237	4,900
511-0575 ECONOMIC RECOVERY														
		ES G	89	89	---	23,500	---	---	---	---	23,500	17,625	---	5,875
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	23,500	---	---	---	---	23,500	17,625	---	5,875
511-0576 * Economic Stabilization and Recovery														
		ES G	90	90	---	27,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,850	27,850
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	27,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,850	27,850
511-0577 INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION														

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	FN	G	87	91	6,000	6,000	1,000	---	1,400	117	---	500	1,500	2,000
	SD	G	87	91	4,000	4,000	869	---	1,000	182	---	500	700	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,000	10,000	1,869	---	2,400	299	---	1,000	2,200	3,000
511-0578 PLANNING ASSISTANCE														
	CS	G	88	90	700	700	---	---	200	154	500	250	---	350
	FN	G	88	90	600	735	---	---	335	---	200	150	200	350
PROJECT TOTAL:					1,300	1,435	---	---	535	154	700	400	200	700
511-0580 MANAGEMENT TRAINING														
	EH	G	85	90	3,000	3,500	3,000	1,197	---	776	---	600	500	700
	SD	G	85	90	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	150	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,000	3,750	3,000	1,197	---	776	250	750	500	800
511-0581 DISASTER RECOVERY														
	FN	L	84	85	5,700	1,579	1,579	1,138	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,700	1,579	1,579	1,138	---	---	---	---	---	---
511-0583 HANDICRAFT EXPORT DEVELOPMENT														
	SD	G	85	90	4,000	4,000	2,375	1,425	1,125	1,322	500	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,000	4,000	2,375	1,425	1,125	1,322	500	500	---	---
511-0584 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT														
	EH	G	85	94	2,500	6,500	2,500	325	---	525	---	525	500	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,500	6,500	2,500	325	---	525	---	525	500	400
511-0585 EXPORT PROMOTION														
	FN	G	89	93	5,000	6,500	---	---	---	---	1,150	500	1,700	1,500
	SD	G	89	93	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	939	500	1,100	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	11,500	---	---	---	---	2,089	1,000	2,800	1,900
511-0586 AGRICULTURE MARKETING														
	FN	G	89	93	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	800	900	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	12,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	800	900	1,000
511-0587 STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY														
	ES	G	89	94	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	1,550	2,000

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	1,550	2,000
511-0589		PRIVATE AG. ORGANIZATIONS												
	FN	G	86	90	4,200	4,200	1,815	341	1,157	673	500	1,000	728	1,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			4,200	4,200	1,815	341	1,157	673	500	1,000	728	1,000
511-0590		ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG												
	CS	G	85	88	800	800	400	2	400	98	---	200	---	300
	FN	G	85	88	300	300	300	74	---	59	---	106	---	---
	HE	G	85	88	136	136	136	83	---	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,236	1,236	836	159	400	157	---	306	---	300
511-0591		EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT												
	FN	G	86	88	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,808	---	5,121	---	71	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	10,000	4,808	---	5,121	---	71	---	---
511-0592		NARCOTICS AWARENESS												
	EH	G	86	93	1,900	3,900	1,150	299	750	661	750	750	200	500
	ES	G	86	90	---	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	600
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,900	4,500	1,150	299	750	661	750	750	800	1,100
511-0593		ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY PROG												
	ES	G	87	87	14,660	7,160	7,160	3,000	---	4,160	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			14,660	7,160	7,160	3,000	---	4,160	---	---	---	---
511-0594		COMMUNITY & CHILD HEALTH												
	CS	G	88	93	14,500	14,500	---	---	2,500	---	2,047	1,000	3,500	2,000
	HE	G	88	93	2,000	2,000	---	---	200	---	300	50	750	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:			16,500	16,500	---	---	2,700	---	2,347	1,050	4,250	2,300
511-0595		ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM												
	ES	G	88	88	7,320	7,320	---	---	7,320	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			7,320	7,320	---	---	7,320	---	---	---	---	---
511-0596		SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT												
	FN	G	88	93	3,000	3,000	---	---	1,560	---	1,000	400	440	1,000
	SD	G	88	92	7,000	7,000	---	---	980	---	688	400	600	500

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	2,540	---	1,688	800	1,040	1,500
511-0597 RADIO LEARNING													
	CS G	88	92	700	700	---	---	---	---	200	120	100	170
	EH G	88	92	1,200	1,200	---	---	283	110	200	400	340	283
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,900	1,900	---	---	283	110	400	520	440	453
511-0598 STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL MARKETS													
	SD G	88	93	5,000	6,200	---	---	1,000	21	1,270	400	900	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	6,200	---	---	1,000	21	1,270	400	900	500
511-0599 WATER & HEALTH SERVICES - OPG													
	CS G	86	89	2,300	2,314	1,850	51	---	---	464	400	---	908
	HE G	86	89	2,200	2,186	2,186	492	---	1,378	---	316	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	4,036	543	---	1,378	464	716	---	908
511-0600 ORS PACKETS													
	CS G	87	87	450	450	450	---	---	5	---	445	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				450	450	450	---	---	5	---	445	---	---
511-0601 CHILD SURVIVAL - OPG													
	CS G	88	89	1,000	1,677	---	---	1,000	216	677	500	---	961
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,677	---	---	1,000	216	677	500	---	961
511-0603 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	88	91	3,350	6,800	---	---	800	---	1,130	500	780	800
	FN G	88	94	400	400	---	---	200	---	200	100	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,750	7,200	---	---	1,000	---	1,330	600	780	1,000
511-0607 *SELF-FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II													
	CS G	90	94	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
511-0608 AIDS PREVENTION													
	DG G	88	90	500	500	---	---	100	---	100	50	---	150
	HE G	88	90	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	700	---	---	100	---	100	50	200	250

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: BOLIVIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
511-C609 JUSTICE SECTOR													
	ES G	88	88	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---
511-C610 DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS GRANT													
	SD G	88	88	450	450	---	---	450	---	---	250	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				450	450	---	---	450	---	---	250	---	200
511-S999 *PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S													
	CS G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				220,979	307,485	125,290	70,344	37,422	29,323	47,500	43,613	51,725	71,129
GRANTS:				140,495	235,404	66,060	31,927	31,722	22,124	47,500	36,592	51,725	63,129
LOANS:				80,484	72,081	59,230	38,417	5,700	7,199	---	7,021	---	8,000

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	116,934	122,563	68,260	34,835	16,682	16,825	8,265	14,002	9,175	21,350
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	7,500	112	62	77	61	1,290	380	500	550
HEALTH:	5,636	5,822	8,430	6,084	480	1,777	402	466	1,000	500
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	21,250	26,141	3,500	283	4,540	975	4,238	3,265	4,700	5,521
AIDS:	500	500	---	---	100	---	100	50	---	150
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	24,079	34,029	23,580	17,360	1,918	2,336	2,170	2,825	2,400	2,933
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	30,100	37,000	14,248	8,720	5,805	3,189	5,535	4,000	3,950	3,800
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	22,480	73,930	7,160	3,000	7,820	4,160	25,500	18,625	30,000	36,325
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Bolivia

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Stabilization and Recovery	ESF 27,850			FY 90 27,850	Life of Project Funding 27,850

Number 511-0576	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 90	FY 91

Project Purpose: To provide balance-of-payments assistance in support of the Government of Bolivia's economic stabilization and reactivation program.

Program Description: From 1982 to 1985, economic conditions in Bolivia worsened considerably. By 1985, when the government of Paz Estenssoro took office, inflation exceeded 11,000% per annum, prices for the country's major exports of tin and petroleum products collapsed, debt servicing was a growing problem, the budget deficit was increasing, and real GDP had declined every year since 1981. Soon after he assumed power, Paz issued a New Economic Policy decree announcing drastic stabilization measures which were effective in arresting hyperinflation and ending economic chaos. In 1987, the GOB issued the Economic Reactivation decree aimed at ending the country's prolonged recession. The major components of the decree were: increased resource availability; sectoral restructuring in the area of housing and exports; banking system reforms; and, fiscal and monetary reforms.

A.I.D.'s economic analysis indicates that these measures have succeeded in substantially improving Bolivia's economy. Real GDP grew by 2.2 percent in 1987, still below the rate of population growth. Per capita GDP is still about 25 percent below the 1981 level. Much remains to be done to reactivate the economy and achieve the GOB's 4-5 percent annual GDP growth target. The annual balance of payments deficit is still in the $150 to $200 million range.

This program will provide urgently needed support in the form of a cash transfer. The dollar funds will supply scarce foreign exchange resources to service eligible U.S. and multilateral debt thus contributing to the GOB's economic reactivation efforts. In addition, the GOB will deposit an equivalent amount in local currency (bolivianos) into a special account in the Central Bank. These funds will be jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the GOB for the development activities of A.I.D. and other multilateral donors and to further support implementation of the GOB's stabilization and recovery program. Release of funds under the program will be tied in part to meeting coca eradication targets established in the 1988 Bolivian anti-narcotics law. The 1989 target is 5,000 Hectares and the 1990 target will exceed the 5,000 Hectare level.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program supports the overall U.S. objectives of: (1) support for a stable and democratic government and institutionalization of the democratic process; (2) promotion of self-sustaining economic growth; and (3) narcotics control.

Beneficiaries: The population as a whole benefits from an improved economy. Local currencies programmed under this project directly benefit the target populations of A.I.D.'s and other donors' development projects in high priority sectors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOB negotiated a three-year enhanced structural adjustment facility with the IMF which was approved in mid 1988 and is currently under implementation. Debt rescheduling took place under Paris I, in 1986, and Paris II during November 1988.

Major Outputs	All Years
Economic Recovery	X
Economic Policy Reforms	X
Eradication of Coca Acreage	X

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Balance of Payments Support	28,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	27,850		27,850	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Bolivia

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health/CS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Self-Fin. Prim. Health Care II, Child Survival	DA		1,000	FY 90 1,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number 511-0607	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 94	FY 95

Purpose: To develop regional health care systems in La Paz and Beni Departments that will be financially self-sufficient.

Project Description: The Self-Financing Primary Health Care Project (SFPHC), which is providing primary health care services to 80,000 people in rural and peri-urban areas of Santa Cruz, has created a system which is nearly financially self-sufficient.

The SFPHC project developed a model for the provision of health services which will be replicated in this project. The Santa Cruz experience will be used as a model for the establishment of primary health care systems in two regions that currently endure some of the highest infant, child and maternal mortality rates in the country and Latin America, and lack adequate health services: namely the City of El Alto and its surrounding areas, and the city of Trinidad in Beni Department and nearby rural areas.

Sustainability: By the end of the project, the health centers will cover all recurrent costs and be self-sufficent, using a combination of fee-for services, pre-payment and deferred payments for the health services provided. The project will contribute to the institutionalization of PROSALUD as a nation-wide primary health care organization with autonomous regional branches.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The implementation of different private sector alternatives in the provision of health services relates closely to A.I.D. priorities of: a) reducing infant, child and maternal mortality rates; b) increasing access to peri-natal education and family planning services; and, c) reinforcing the role of women in community health.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank is concentrating on providing support to the Bolivian Ministry of Health and on the construction of health facilities in the four major cities of the country. PAHO/WHO and UNICEF continue their support to the GOB Maternal and Child Health programs, and to the Communicable Diseases Program, which also has PL-480 Title III support. The GOB is beginning a major child survival project with A.I.D. in 11 rural districts of three major Departments.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be 65,000 people in the city of El Alto and 30,000 people in surrounding rural centers. In the Beni the beneficiaries will be 40,000 people in urban centers and 15,000 people in rural areas.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Strengthening of a national primary health care system	X
Regional Health Care systems operating	2
Regional Health Management support units operating	2
Health services packages and support adopted and replicated in two regions.	X

A.I.D. Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	1,500
Training	500
Operating and Dev. Costs	500
Commodities	1,000
Health Post Renovation	500
Total	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1,000	3,000	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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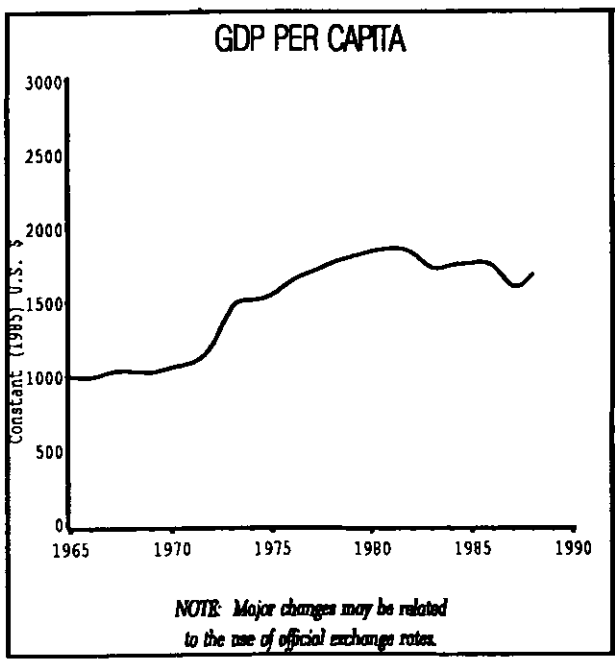
ECUADOR -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 601 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 27.8% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.52 (1983-86)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 1,160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 3.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 1,683 (1984) 1,706 (1985) 2,408

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -318 (1984) -108 (1985) 316

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.7 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 73.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 846
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 32.3%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 938(86) 35(87) -694

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 3,331(86) 2,540(87) 3,165
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 34%

Major Imports(1986)AG.&INDUST. MAC;INDUST. RAW MAT;BLDG SUPPLIES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 4,269(86) 2,575(87) 2,471
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 71%

Major Exports(1986)PETROLEUM PRODS;SHRIMP;FISH PRODUCTS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

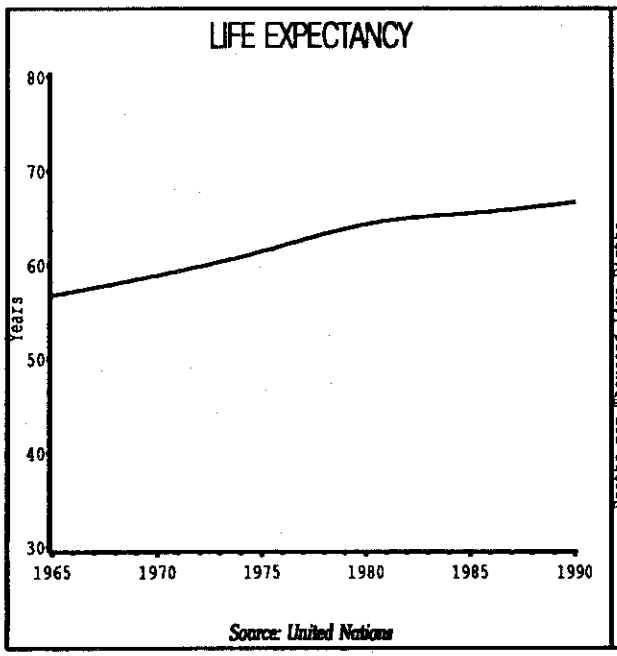
AGRICULTURE

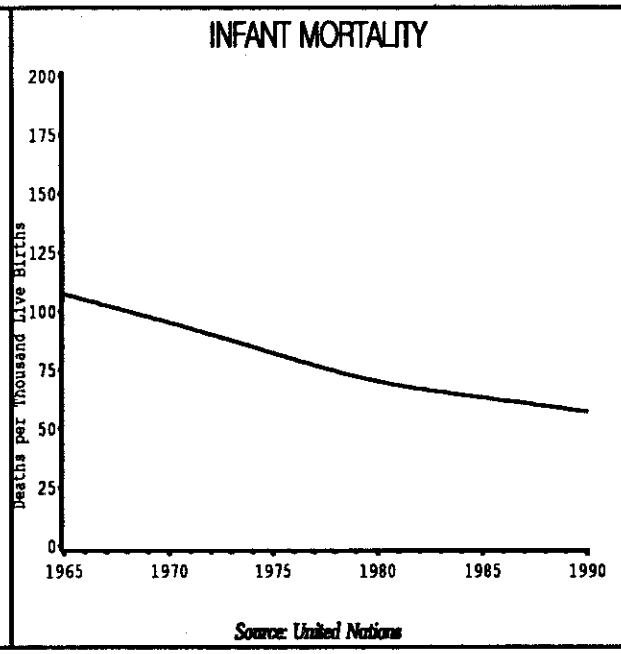
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 14%

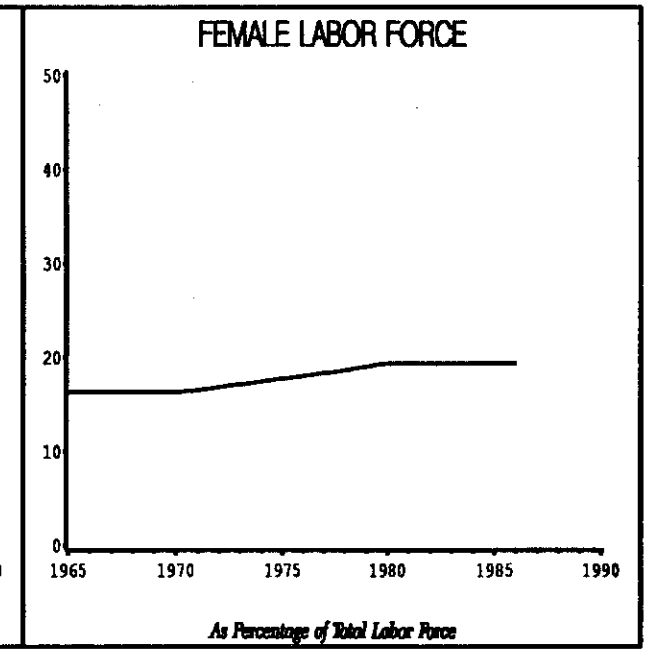
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: POTATOES; PLANTAINS; CORN	10%	(1987)
Cash: COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; RICE	31%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; BANANAS; COCOA BEANS
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; SOYBEAN OIL; CATTLE

ECUADOR -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 10,232

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.1% (1978) 2.9% (1988) 2.7%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 41.3% (15-64yrs) 55.1% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 44.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1988) 4.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 65.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 39%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 88%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 65.2 Male 63.2 Female 67.2
(1970) Total 58.1 Male 56.5 Female 59.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 64

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 93% (1986) Measles 49% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 43% (1986) Polio(3) 43% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 59%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 120.6	Male 122.4	Female 118.7
Secondary	(1982)	Total 59.5	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 30.4	Male 38.3	Female 22.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 85% (1985) Female 80%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	14,142 1/	15,800	15,528
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	14,142	15,800	15,528
Economic Support Fund	-	9,000	9,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	9,000	9,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	14,142	24,800	24,528
P.L. 480**	1,637	695	622
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	1,637	695	622
TOTALS	15,779	25,495	25,150

**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/ Includes 989 in reobligations of prior year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	17.96 1/	25.0	26.0 2/
Foreign National	16.00	16.8	17.0
TOTALS	33.96	41.8	43.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

1/ Includes .75 RHUDO for FY 1988 and 2.0 FY 1989.
2/ Includes 3.0 RHUDO for FY 1990.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	12	63	75	25	143	168	46	165	211
Regional[e]	13	37	50	-	18	18	-	9	9
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	126	18	144	-	23	23	-	23	23
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	151	118	269	25	184	209	46	297	243

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*
[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ECUADOR

Introduction

In August 1988, a newly elected administration inherited a severely deteriorating economic situation characterized by a heavy external debt burden, mounting inflation, a burgeoning fiscal deficit, a multi-tier foreign exchange system and negative foreign exchange reserves partly the result of low world oil prices and the economic effects of March 1987 earthquakes.

The new government adopted an emergency package of economic stabilization measures designed to narrow the fiscal deficit (16% of gross domestic product), to reduce the inflation rate (70% on an annual basis as of August 1988) and to restore the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Concurrently, Ecuador confronts serious social and economic development problems that jeopardize the effectiveness of the government's growth plans. Although per capita income reached $960 in 1987, a highly inequitable distribution of income places the vast majority of the population in a state of poverty. For them, low levels of productivity, health and education continue to be the norm. In rural areas, only 30% of families have access to potable water and 40% to health services. Ecuador's infant mortality rate declined rapidly in the 1970's but is still eight times higher than that of the United States. Malnourishment is common among infants, while more than two-thirds of rural children have to leave school by the end of the fourth grade.

The primary U.S. interests in Ecuador are to help strengthen the country's democratic form of government and Ecuador's commitment to combat the production, consumption and trafficking of illicit drugs. Both of these interests are furthered by encouraging the adoption of sound programs that will lead to economic growth and address the disparities in income levels.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development assistance strategy in Ecuador reflects the Agency's emphasis on broad-based economic growth and sustainable development programs. There are three major goals.

First, A.I.D. assists Ecuador to achieve economic stabilization. A.I.D's policy dialogue focuses on reduction of the fiscal deficit, maintenance of rational interest-rate and exchange-rate policies, reduction of subsidies (principally fuel and wheat), and resolution of its debt service situation. To do so in an effective manner, the provision of Economic Support Funds (ESF) with positive balance of payments impact is essential. In addition, local currency generations finance priority development programs necessary to alleviate social pressures. The Government's emergency package of August 1988 met these goals by narrowing the difference between multiple-exchange rates, establishing a policy to merge these rates, and raising prices to reduce subsidies by raising the prices of principal commodities.

Second, A.I.D. assists Ecuador to address critical problems in policy development and formulation, technology transfer and institutional restructuring. This will stimulate self-sustaining growth and increase productive employment. A.I.D. development assistance programs in agricultural sector policy, urban investment policy, natural resources conservation, diversification of agricultural exports, small enterprise development and promotion of innovative programs in shelter finance are illustrative of the means designed to achieve this objective. Over the past three years, a Policy Analysis Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and a private sector policy analysis foundation have been established to this effect. Several private sector production associations have been strengthened and have begun to carry out extension activities previously done by Government.

Third, A.I.D. provides assistance to Ecuador in promoting a wider sharing of the benefits of growth. A.I.D.'s principal focus is investment in the well-being and development of the nation's human capital to improve the living, educational and health conditions (including child survival activities) of the poor, and to improve family planning services. A.I.D. is helping the Ecuadorian private sector to become more active in the area of drug awareness and prevention. In addition, the Andean Peace Scholarship Program plays an important role in improving and expanding educational opportunities in the United States for many Ecuadorians.

Progress under these programs include home improvement loans which have been made more affordable to lower income families, oral rehydration solution treatment now reaching 22% of all children, and institutional improvements in the Sanitary Works Institute which has led to new water systems serving 250,000 people.

FY 1990 Program

In FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $9.0 million in ESF, $15.5 million in Development Assistance and $.6 million in P.L. 480, Title II.

To assist the Government to stabilize the economy, A.I.D. is proposing ESF assistance which will be conditioned on macroeconomic progress as well as key sectoral reforms.

To broaden the base for growth at a steady pace, A.I.D. will provide assistance aimed at increasing production and productivity. Principal elements are: (1) Agricultural policy analysis and formulation; (2) modern agricultural technology transfer in the rural sector; (3) protection and management of the natural resource base for sustainable economic development and growth; (4) diversification of agricultural exports; (5) small enterprise development in secondary coastal cities; (6) urban investment policy analysis and formulation; and (7) diversification and innovations in shelter finance.

To provide for a wider sharing of the benefits of growth and improving the quality of life for Ecuador's poor majority, A.I.D.'s assistance programs

focus on the following elements: (1) Improve access to shelter and related urban infrastructure to lower-income groups; (2) reduce infant and child mortality and morbidity through the provision of basic child survival services; (3) improve access to potable water and sanitation in the rural sector; (4) provide family planning services; (5) develop and implement a radio learning program; (6) provide drug awareness and education services; and (7) provide increased training opportunities through the Andean Peace Scholarship Program.

A.I.D. is concerned with the question of sustainability of social-services delivery and is taking steps to assure that major institutional weaknesses are remedied and that recurrent costs are covered in the long-term. Examples of such steps are: (1) Assistance to selected Ecuadorian public and private sector agencies to make social-service delivery models financially viable in the medium to longterm; (2) implementation of housing and urban development programs through private sector mechanisms to meet the housing needs of the poor; (3) strengthen private institutions' capability to deliver family planning services; (4) implementation of a private sector health delivery program through a private voluntary organization, (PVOs) and (6) establishment of a binational foundation to assist the local PVO movement to improve its capabilities to provide technical assistance and services for the economic development of low-income groups.

A.I.D. will continue to seek adequate levels of food aid to meet the country's needs and use the resulting local currencies to address constraints to agricultural production such as the strengthening of private producer organizations. A phase-out, $500,000, P.L. 480 Title II program through Catholic Relief Services will provide nutritional assistance to Ecuador with an emphasis on maternal and child health.

Mission Director: Frank Almaguer

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
518-0800 REFUGEE RELIEF													
	EH G	83	83	80	80	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				80	80	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
518-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	CS G	78	C	---	---	37	4	46	72	30	40	100	50
	EH G	78	C	---	---	1,831	1,461	174	203	179	130	200	120
	FN G	78	C	---	---	13,857	13,300	464	517	1,460	1,450	250	250
	HE G	78	C	---	---	1,147	865	---	208	120	200	100	150
	PN G	78	C	---	---	248	156	50	92	60	54	40	50
	SD G	78	C	---	---	3,583	3,213	400	473	200	350	250	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	20,703	18,999	1,134	1,565	2,049	2,224	940	720
518-0004 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	79	C	---	---	938	830	242	162	200	230	250	220
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	938	830	242	162	200	230	250	220
518-0012 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE													
	FN G	80	84	2,000	2,000	1,915	1,915	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN L	80	84	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,630	---	104	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,800	11,800	11,715	11,545	---	104	---	---	---	---
518-0015 INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM													
	CS G	81	88	960	960	960	---	---	64	---	750	---	146
	HE G	81	88	5,991	5,991	5,991	2,927	---	716	---	1,200	---	400
	HE L	81	88	7,235	7,235	7,235	6,671	---	---	---	450	---	114
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,186	14,186	14,186	9,598	---	780	---	2,400	---	660
518-0017 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	80	86	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,148	---	147	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,300	1,300	1,300	1,148	---	147	---	---	---	---
518-0019 NON-TRADITIONAL AG EXPORTS													
	FN G	84	92	2,398	2,758	2,398	1,921	360	333	---	300	---	204
	FN L	84	92	8,000	8,000	7,500	4,573	---	45	---	1,400	---	1,527
	SD G	84	92	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	762	100	800	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,398	14,758	9,898	6,494	360	378	762	1,800	800	1,981
518-0023 FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	82	85	1,600	1,600	1,487	926	---	228	---	138	---	200

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
FN	L	82	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,335	---	1,029	---	1,500	---	1,750
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,100	8,100	7,987	3,261	---	1,257	---	1,638	---	1,950
518-0026 POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING													
PN	G	81	91	14,000	14,000	7,579	4,276	1,250	2,118	980	1,900	1,060	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,000	14,000	7,579	4,276	1,250	2,118	980	1,900	1,060	2,000
518-0029 ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES													
SD	G	81	84	800	586	586	524	---	62	---	---	---	---
SD	L	81	84	1,650	1,400	1,650	1,013	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,450	1,986	2,236	1,537	---	62	---	---	---	---
518-0032 RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM													
FN	G	80	89	6,450	7,200	5,300	3,923	1,150	1,147	750	650	---	730
FN	L	80	89	5,950	5,950	2,600	2,104	---	477	---	19	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,400	13,150	7,900	6,027	1,150	1,624	750	669	---	730
518-0033 STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ORG. (OPG)													
FN	G	83	86	296	296	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				296	296	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
518-0035 GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
EH	G	86	93	4,700	10,000	4,700	688	---	1,065	---	1,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,700	10,000	4,700	688	---	1,065	---	1,500	---	---
518-0041 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - OPG													
EH	G	84	85	388	388	388	71	---	179	---	138	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				388	388	388	71	---	179	---	138	---	---
518-0042 FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT													
EH	G	85	87	2,200	2,200	2,200	678	---	970	---	552	---	---
SD	G	85	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,224	---	45	---	650	---	650
SD	L	85	87	2,250	2,250	2,250	319	---	106	---	600	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,050	7,050	7,050	2,221	---	1,121	---	1,802	---	1,450
518-0044 TECHNICAL TRAINING - OPG													
EH	G	84	87	1,100	821	821	301	---	169	---	230	---	320

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,100	821	821	301	---	169	---	230	---	320
518-C047		PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)												
	FN	G	84	87	350	350	350	110	---	76	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			350	350	350	110	---	76	---	---	---	---
518-C048		TECH TRAINING FOR THE FINANCE SECTOR-OPG												
	SD	G	84	87	437	437	437	193	---	58	---	100	---	86
		PROJECT TOTAL:			437	437	437	193	---	58	---	100	---	86
518-C049		MALARIA CONTROL												
	HE	G	85	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	677	---	707	---	800	---	816
	HE	L	85	86	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,542	---	1,324	---	1,800	---	1,834
		PROJECT TOTAL:			9,500	9,500	9,500	2,219	---	2,031	---	2,600	---	2,650
518-C050		MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS												
	SD	G	84	86	1,300	1,300	1,196	1,192	---	4	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,300	1,300	1,196	1,192	---	4	---	---	---	---
518-C051		AG SECTOR REORIENTATION PROGRAM												
	FN	G	85	92	7,100	7,100	7,100	2,212	---	2,995	500	1,600	1,000	1,800
	FN	L	85	92	1,400	1,400	1,400	382	---	860	---	158	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			8,500	8,500	8,500	2,594	---	3,855	500	1,758	1,000	1,800
518-C055		TECHNICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT - OPG												
	EH	G	86	88	597	597	140	20	456	43	---	200	---	200
		PROJECT TOTAL:			597	597	140	20	456	43	---	200	---	200
518-C056		SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT												
	SD	G	86	90	5,000	5,000	2,160	240	2,039	500	301	650	---	650
		PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	2,160	240	2,039	500	301	650	---	650
518-C057		SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG												
	ES	G	85	87	414	414	414	170	---	235	---	---	---	---
	FN	G	85	87	397	397	397	100	---	5	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			811	811	811	270	---	240	---	---	---	---
518-C058		ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM												

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
	ES G	85	85	43,031	43,031	43,031	36,531	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				43,031	43,031	43,031	36,531	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
518-0059 LAND TITLING													
	FN G	85	90	3,300	3,300	2,000	425	---	346	---	500	---	650
	FN L	85	90	7,000	7,000	3,500	783	---	---	---	800	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,300	10,300	5,500	1,208	---	346	---	1,300	---	1,450
518-0060 PRIV SECTOR HEALTH DEL MODEL-OPG													
	HE G	85	86	645	645	645	264	---	90	---	140	---	151
PROJECT TOTAL:				645	645	645	264	---	90	---	140	---	151
518-0061 CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG													
	EH G	85	87	640	640	640	320	---	180	---	140	---	---
	SD G	85	87	774	774	774	174	---	119	---	281	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,414	1,414	1,414	494	---	299	---	421	---	200
518-0062 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION-OPG													
	FN G	85	87	680	680	680	202	115	251	---	225	---	117
PROJECT TOTAL:				680	680	680	202	115	251	---	225	---	117
518-0064 NARCOTICS EDUCATION - OPG													
	EH G	87	91	1,600	3,200	300	80	660	432	640	500	862	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	3,200	300	80	660	432	640	500	862	600
518-0066 *BINATIONAL FOUNDATION													
	SD G	90	92	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	150
518-0067 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	90	3,021	3,021	750	---	683	408	1,150	400	438	400
	ES G	87	90	334	334	334	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN G	87	91	1,962	1,962	200	---	787	38	975	110	---	300
	HE G	87	90	1,083	1,083	100	---	623	34	360	240	---	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,400	6,400	1,384	---	2,093	480	2,485	750	438	940
518-0068 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDU													
	FN G	88	91	7,000	7,000	---	---	2,906	---	1,205	350	789	750

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	---	---	2,906	---	1,205	350	789	750
518-0069 *NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	90	94	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,150	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,150	250
518-0071 CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	89	91	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	2,182	200	3,200	1,200
	HE G	89	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	13,000	---	---	---	---	2,182	200	4,100	1,700
518-0074 SMALL FARM IRRIGATION													
	FN G	87	88	600	600	300	---	300	25	---	150	---	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				600	600	300	---	300	25	---	150	---	350
518-0076 SHELTER SECTOR TA ASSISTANCE													
	SD G	87	89	1,000	1,500	226	---	337	173	937	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,500	226	---	337	173	937	300	---	300
518-0078 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM II													
	ES G	89	92	---	68,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	68,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
518-0079 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OPG													
	EH G	88	88	1,100	1,100	---	---	1,100	---	---	200	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,100	1,100	---	---	1,100	---	---	200	---	200
518-0080 RADIO EDUCATION													
	EH G	89	90	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	1,400	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,100	200	1,400	450
518-0081 WATER AND SANITATION TA													
	HE G	89	92	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	820	80	800	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	820	80	800	300
518-9999 PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S													
	EH G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	279	---	---	---
	FN G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	310	100	339	150

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
SD	G	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	50	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	889	150	339	300
COUNTRY TOTALS:				188,513	298,780	174,055	112,613	14,142	19,634	24,800	40,305	24,528	32,625
GRANTS:				132,228	242,745	125,120	83,261	14,142	15,689	24,800	33,578	24,528	25,800
LOANS:				56,285	56,035	48,935	29,352	---	3,945	---	6,727	---	6,825
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				72,783	80,893	67,284	44,841	6,082	8,476	5,200	9,450	4,528	9,828
POPULATION PLANNING:				14,000	14,000	7,827	4,432	1,300	2,210	1,040	1,954	1,100	2,050
HEALTH:				24,454	30,454	24,618	12,946	623	3,079	1,300	4,910	1,800	4,505
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				960	11,960	997	4	46	136	2,212	990	3,300	1,396
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				16,726	25,847	13,150	4,767	3,073	3,796	3,348	4,190	2,900	2,290
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				15,811	23,847	16,400	8,922	3,018	1,702	2,700	3,311	1,900	3,556
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				43,779	111,779	43,779	36,701	---	235	9,000	15,500	9,000	9,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Ecuador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Binational Foundation for Cooperation and Development	DA			FY 90 600	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number 518-0066	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING			600	FY 90	FY 92	FY 94

Purpose: To establish a Binational Foundation for Cooperation and Development that will foster technical, educational, economic and social development cooperation through activities with U.S. and Ecuadorian PVOs.

Project Description: Ecuador has a large number of private voluntary organizations with a tremendous potential for implementing development activities. However, this system lacks a sense of common purpose, or a legal structure of its own, does not have specialized financing mechanisms, and needs support in institutional strengthening. The foundation will attempt to cover these gaps and will work towards the establishment of a more cohesive PVO movement that is better equipped to serve the social and economic development needs of the country. The Foundation will serve as a channel for assistance by A.I.D. and other donors to the PVO community in a variety of areas. Through the financing of individual PVO projects, the Foundation will foster the strengthening of local voluntary organizations, promote greater interaction with the U.S. PVO community, and assist in the creation of a National PVO Association. The following is an illustrative list of activities that will be undertaken by the Binational Foundation to meet is objectives:

- Assist local PVOs and low-income communities throughout the country in financing discrete social and economic development projects;
- provide technical assistance to local PVOs in areas such as organizational development, project design and evaluation, and fund-raising techniques;
- promote the development of "joint ventures" between U.S. and local PVOs to consolidate the process of technology transfer.

Sustainability: The funding provided under this project will develop an institution which will establish a cohesive PVO movement and be capable of channeling resources provided by the U.S. and other donors to the PVO community. This new foundation will strengthen existing PVOs and improve their capability to implement critical development activities beyond the life of this A.I.D. funded project.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Binational Foundation will be a private Ecuadorian entity. As an umbrella PVO, the Foundation will assist A.I.D. and Ecuadorian PVOs to design, fund, implement, and/or monitor the implementation of selected social and economic development activities in small and micro-enterprise development, agroindustrial development, health, rural potable water and technical skills training, that are consistent with A.I.D.'s development strategy for Ecuador.

Host Country and Other Donors: It is expected that A.I.D. will provide no more than 75% of the Foundation's initial costs. The Government of Ecuador will make in-kind and cash contributions to this effort, including ESF local currency. Local and U.S. PVOs and Ecuador's private sector will also contribute to the Foundation's activities.

Beneficiaries: Local PVOs and low-income groups will be the primary focus of the Foundation.

Major Outputs	All Years
Development projects funded and implemented	12
Ecuadorian PVOs strengthened	10

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Institutional Support	600
Technical Assistance	800
Development Projects	2,600
TOTAL	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	600	3,400	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Ecuador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sustainable Uses for Fragile Lands	DA	2,150		FY 90 2,150	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number 518-0069 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 90	Estimated Final Obligation FY 94	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 98

Purpose: To develop and test technologies, institutional systems, and policies that will strengthen the institutional and technological basis for the conservation of Ecuador's natural resources.

Project Description: The project consists of five components: 1. Field Demonstrations in selected ecological zones and social settings of appropriate technologies for the sustained productive use of natural resources. These field demonstrations will be designed to have a major impact on the principal causes of natural resource degradation in Ecuador which include inequitable access to economic opportunity, use of inappropriate technologies, institutional disarray and misguided policies that do not include natural resources considerations; 2. Institutional Arrangements which involve collaboration and cooperation between a variety of public and private sector institutions, will be developed to carry out field demonstrations, policy studies, research, and higher education activities; 3. Research Activities will focus on problems identified in the field demonstations but will also include other priority research activities. The component will also evaluate in detail the results of demonstrations and the impacts of policies which affect the use of natural resources; 4. Educational Activities will be designed to assist appropriate Ecuadorian universities to improve the quality of natural resource professionals working in Ecuador; 5. Policy Studies and discussions will examine the impacts of policies and traditions on the use of natural resources. Of particular interest will be policies which result in the intensive use of fragile lands and the more extensive use of less fragile, potentially more productive, areas.

Sustainability: This project will develop the capability of private and public sector organizations to implement activities directed toward conservation of Ecuador's natural resources.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will support the Country Strategy by strengthening the institutional basis for the conservation of Ecuador's natural resources, directly involving in the development process the protection of the natural resource base, and emphasizing demonstration activities which conserve tropical forests and biodiversity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Project will be implemented by Ecuadorian public and private sector institutions and organizations as well as international PVOs with legal responsibility and/or recognized capacity for carrying out natural resource management activities. Participating farmers will make in-kind contributions to project costs.

Beneficiaries: Ecuador's rural poor, especially small farmers and indigenous peoples on fragile lands, will be the direct beneficiaries of the project. All of Ecuador, including future generations, will benefit from the successful development of an institutional structure capable of managing the natural resource base to protect its long term productive potential. Likewise all of Ecuador will benefit from the incorporation of the poor majority as more equal participants in the development process.

Major Outputs	All Years Inputs
Field Demonst. Impl.	5
Policy Studies	6
Education	3 Univ. Natural Resource Programs Improved
Research	30 Research Projects
Institutions	3 Public Sector Inst., 3 Univ., and 4 Private Sector organizations

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Inst./Development	200
Field Demonstration	4,900
Research	1,000
Education	500
Policy Studies	400
TOTAL	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	2,150	4,850	7,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Ecuador

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Voluntary Organizations Operational Program Grant	DA	339		FY 90 339	Life of Project Funding Continuing

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
518-9999 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ NEW ☒ CONTINUING				FY 78	FY Continuing	FY Continuing

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of indigenous and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to undertake innovative and high-impact social and economic development activities in Ecuador.

Project Description: The operational program grant (OPG) mechanism is an effective tool to promote and encourage development-oriented actions by local and U.S. organizations. In Ecuador, OPGs have addressed development problems in rural health and potable water, integrated community development, and vocational and technical skills training for poor urban and rural youths.

During FY-1990, A.I.D. will finance OPGs that can have a significant impact on the poorest segments of Ecuador's society, both in urban and rural areas. OPGs will be directed at the service delivery, training, employment and income-generation needs of rural low-income groups.

Also, A.I.D. has established a systematic dialogue with U.S. and local PVOs to discuss country development strategies and generate ideas for high-impact projects, thereby assuring the proper mix of activities to help the target population.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. assigns high priority to OPGs that are consistent with its overall country strategy. A.I.D. uses OPGs to assist with institutional strengthening; community development; transfer low-cost, appropriate technologies; transfer new technical skills training methodologies; test methods of assisting micro-enterprises; increase participation of women in the development process; and strengthen progressive elements of the private sector, e.g. producer associations, banker associations, and chambers of commerce.

Host Country and Other Donors: PVOs are selected on the basis of their potential as well as actual strength of non-A.I.D. support. An important objective of many OPGs is to increase the capacity of PVOs to mobilize continuing budget support from the Government of Ecuador, private sources, and other external donors. Participating PVOs make cash and in-kind contributions equal to at least 25% of the total OPG project cost.

Beneficiaries: The PVOs themselves will benefit substantially from OPG-financed training, technical assistance, and commodities which increase their capacity to plan, design, execute and evaluate development projects. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural poor who receive services which improve their socio-economic status.

Major Outputs	All Years
PVOs strengthened	2
PVOs providing community development services to the rural poor	2

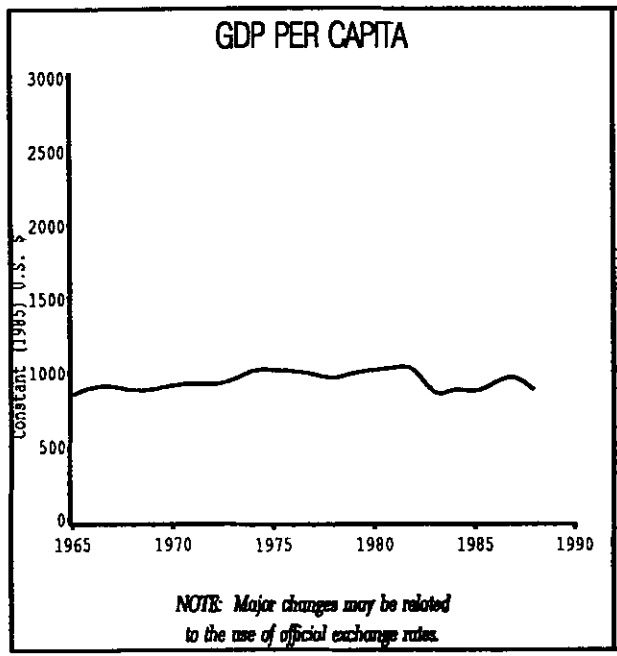
A.I.D. Financed Inputs	FY 1990 ($000)
Grants to PVOs	339
TOTAL	339

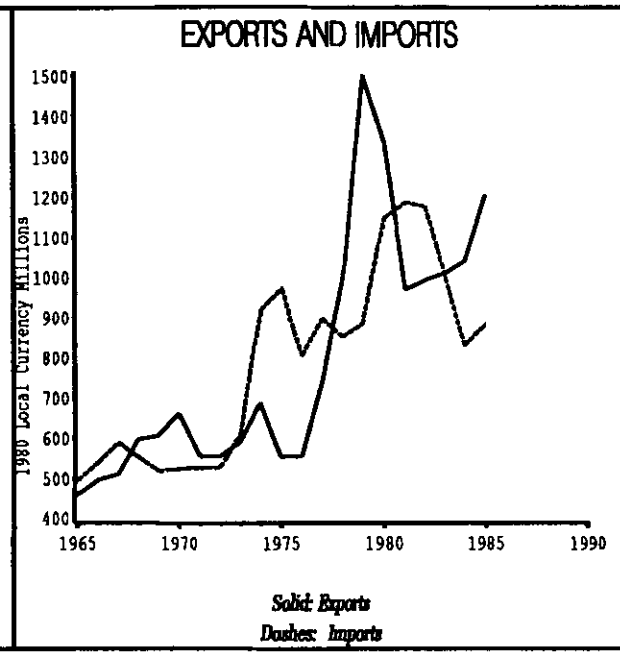
U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)				Principal Contractors or Agencies
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30,				
Estimated Fiscal Year				
Estimated Through September 30,				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1990	339	Continuing	Continuing	

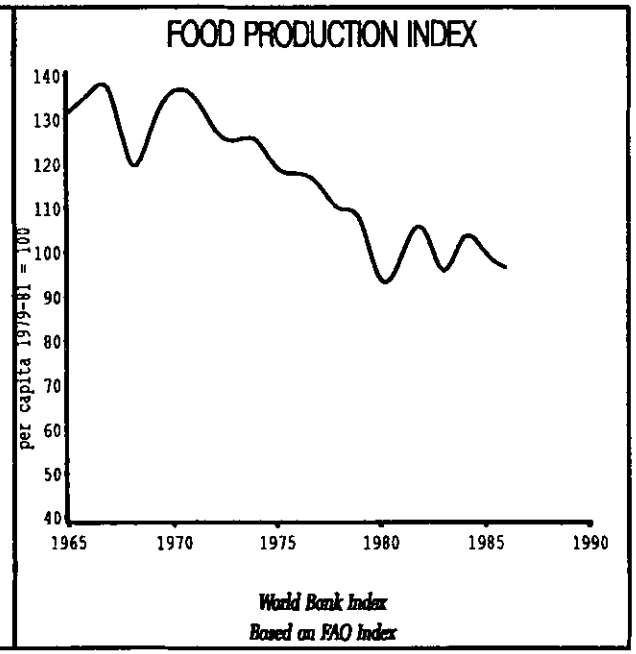
AID 370-7 (11-85)

PERU -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,295 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 36.6% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.08 (1983-86)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 1,130

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 0.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 21.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 4,359 (1982) 3,788 (1983) 3,067

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -764 (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.3 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 45.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 490
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 14.4%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) 39(84) 782(85) 986

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 3,731(84) 3,058(85) 2,708
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1987) 26%

Major Imports(1986)FOODSTUFFS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 3,770(84) 3,840(85) 3,694
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1987) 36%

Major Exports(1986)COPPER;COFFEE;ZINC

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; GERMANY, FEDER

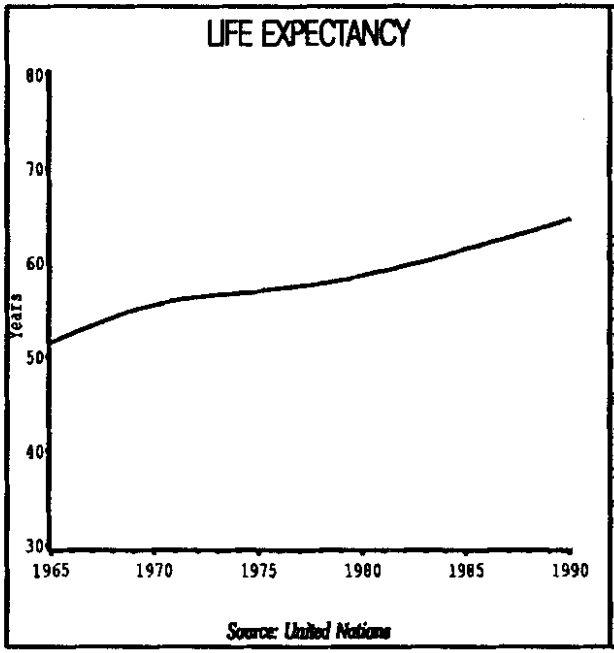
AGRICULTURE

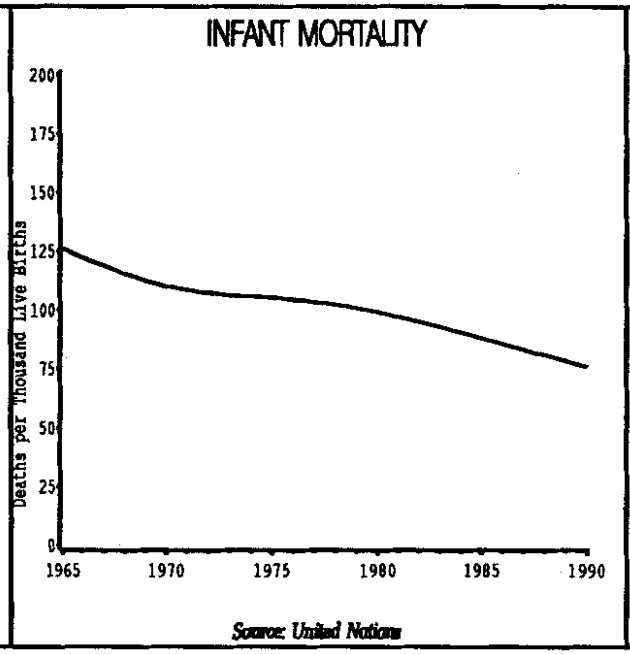
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 11%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: POTATOES; CORN; PLANTAINS	33%	(1987)
Cash: COTTON; RICE; SUGARCANE	19%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; COTTON; SUGARCANE
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; MEATS; DAIRY PRODUCTS

PERU -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 21,269

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 2.6% (1988) 2.5%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.8% (15-64yrs) 56.5% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 48.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1988) 4.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1981) Total 35.0% Urban 25.0% Rural 75.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 32%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1985) 36%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1987) 83%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 61.5 Male 59.5 Female 63.6
(1970) Total 54.7 Male 53.0 Female 56.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 88

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 54% (1986) Measles 41% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 50% (1986) Polio(3) 50% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1984) 63%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 116.7	Male 121.6	Female 111.8
Secondary	(1980)	Total 51.4	Male 56.0	Female 46.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 15.8	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 91% (1985) Female 78%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	27,249 1/	14,500	14,155
Loan	1,680	-	-
Grant	25,569	14,500	14,155
Economic Support Fund	500	2,000	5,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	500	2,000	5,000
Other*	167	-	-
TOTALS	27,916	16,500	19,155
P.L. 480**	30,021	22,745	28,190
Title I	15,000	15,000	10,000
Title II	15,021	7,745	18,190
TOTALS	57,937	39,245	47,345

* International Disaster Assistance (reobligation of prior year funds).
**See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for program breakout and emergency assistance.
1/ Includes 12,084 in reobligation of prior year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
U.S. National	16.25	22.0	22.0
Foreign National	45.00	45.0	45.0
TOTALS	61.25	67.0	67.0

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)			FY 1989 (Estimated)			FY 1990 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	48	92	140	64	180	244	62	200	262
Regional[e]	16	60	76	7	91	98	11	8	19
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	14	20	34	15	19	34	22	17	39
Regional[e]	-	19	19	-	8	8	-	-	-
TOTALS	78	191	269	86	298	384	95	225	320

[a]In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.
[b]Academic: degree seeking.
[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.
[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.
[e]Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

PERU

Introduction

Peru is the largest country in the Latin American and Caribbean region in which A.I.D. maintains a bilateral mission. The United States has important interests in Peru, including the maintenance of a democratic government, supporting economic stability, containing current insurgencies, controlling narcotics, and improving access to Peru's natural resources and markets. However, Peru's increasing vulnerability to radical political change places these interests at risk.

Today Peru faces an acute political and economic crisis. In 1985, the Government of Peru (GOP) under President Alan Garcia initiated a program of economic expansion which it has not been able to sustain. By the end of 1988, inflation was running at a rate of over 1,000 % per year, and the country was entering a severe recession which is resulting in hardships for the Peruvian people. Increased malnutrition was evident in late 1988, and higher morbidity and mortality rates are likely to follow. The downturn in economic activity took place at the same time that terrorist groups and narcotics traffickers became more active and posed a greater threat to democratic government in Peru.

As the economy deteriorated, the need for outside financial assistance became evident. However, the GOP had cut itself off from immediate financial assistance by previously breaking with the International Monetary Fund, stopping loan payments to the World Bank, and having large payment arrears with most bilateral donors and commercial banks. Without external financial assistance, implementation of the needed economic corrections will be extremely difficult for the fragile Peruvian democracy. U.S. assistance supports a policy dialogue with the GOP to analyze economic problems and to put in place policies that allow sustained economic growth in Peru, reestablishment of good relations with Peru's creditors and compliance with debt service obligations. Paradoxically, if Peru does not come to terms with its debt problems, it places the DA and P.L. 480 programs in jeopardy due to current policies and legislation regarding debt arrearages.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Operating within the framework of U.S. foreign policy in Peru, A.I.D.'s primary role is to contribute to Peru's economic and social development. Proposed programs aim to achieve three goals: Economic growth, sharing the benefits of growth, and strengthening democratic institutions.

Until such time as relationships are normalized with international financial institutions, no A.I.D. activities are planned to support the goal of economic stabilization.

The A.I.D. program has been associated with important sectoral policy developments in health, agriculture and family planning, and with helping to prepare the policy framework and technology required for sustainable economic growth. The objectives of our economic assistance program in Peru are to:

-- Support the maintenance of constitutional and democratic government, while strengthening and expanding private sector institutions;

-- bolster Peru's efforts to interdict and eradicate the illegal coca and cocaine trade in Peru;

-- assist in improving administration of justice and respect for human rights;

-- promote rural development, reduce malnutrition and improve health conditions;

-- support a policy dialogue with the GOP to analyze economic problems and put in place policies that will allow sustained economic growth in Peru, reestablishment of good relations with international financial institutions and Peru's creditors, as well as compliance with debt service obligations, and

-- preserve biological diversity and tropical forests, particularly in the Amazonian region.

Although A.I.D. has no direct responsibilities for aiding the GOP in coca and cocaine eradication and interdiction, a major accomplishment has been the supporting role A.I.D. provides through technical and financial assistance for profitable cultivation of alternative crops to former coca farmers, and for private and public sector organizations to enhance public awareness of the danger of narcotics use in Peru.

Other accomplishments include working with the courts and key Ministries to strengthen democratic institutions that are under pressure from terrorist and narcotics activities; supporting the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), a private sector think tank which conducts innovative research on the informal sector resulting in new hope for market-based economic growth in developing countries; improving the standard of living of the poor through child survival and family planning services as well as P.L. 480 Title II feeding programs; developing non-traditional agricultural exports; increasing private sector agricultural productivity and providing non-elite Peruvians with development training and exposure to American democratic institutions.

FY 1990 Program

In FY 1990, A.I.D. is requesting $5.0 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), $14.2 million in Development Assistance (DA), and $19.2 million in P.L. 480 commodities.

The ESF program will continue to support and assist the cultivation of legitimate crops in areas where GOP agencies, supported by the United States, are active in drug interdiction and eradication efforts. In addition, it will continue to support a parallel program of drug education and information aiming to increase the Peruvian public awareness that drug abuse and trafficking is a serious and growing national problem. ESF funds will also be used for strengthening the judicial system, and in supplementing long-term development projects.

The P.L. 480 program is a key component of our overall aid program to Peru. Given the recent economic deterioration in the country, our food aid is a visible sign of support for the type of reform policies we wish to encourage, as well as of U.S. concern for the hungry and poor in Peru. Title I program will support GOP efforts to implement self-help measures in improved agricultural policies and programs. Local currency will support agriculture, health and nutrition projects. In addition, Title II commodities will help meet existing spot food shortages and alleviate malnutrition through private voluntary agencies which are providing services to Peru's most nutritionally and economically vulnerable population.

A.I.D's main DA program will maintain sectoral programs intending to improve the standard of living of poor Peruvians and to promote the long-term economic development of the country. In keeping with these objectives, $3,375,000 is requested for programs in agriculture, rural development and nutrition to improve agricultural productivity and alleviate hunger through the support of private voluntary agencies in the distribution of P.L. 480 food. In the area of health, child survival, population and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention, $7,200,000 is requested to work with the private and public sectors in preventing disease and early death, with an emphasis on child survival, and to expand family planning services. For education and human resources, $2,713,000 is requested to expand the Andean Peace Scholarship Program and for private sector management training. In addition, $867,000 is requested for private sector, energy and environment activities which include objectives of expanding non-traditional agribusiness exports and developing a more dynamic private sector.

Mission Director: Donor M. Lion

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
527-0000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT														
	EH	G	74	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	49	68	50	45
	FN	G	74	C	---	---	7,360	6,885	372	405	232	539	250	330
	HE	G	74	C	---	---	3,998	3,860	120	100	150	234	100	125
	PN	G	74	C	---	---	694	620	63	106	100	103	100	120
	SD	G	74	C	---	---	3,519	3,129	101	211	100	194	165	205
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	15,571	14,494	656	822	631	1,138	665	825
527-0061 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES														
	SD	G	63	C	---	---	1,789	1,751	100	23	100	130	100	130
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	1,789	1,751	100	23	100	130	100	130
527-0178 INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT														
	FN	L	79	83	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,244	---	171	---	60	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					14,000	14,000	14,000	13,244	---	171	---	60	---	---
527-0192 AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION														
	FN	G	80	87	10,650	10,650	10,650	6,658	---	3,358	---	634	---	---
	FN	L	80	87	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,802	---	98	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,650	19,650	19,650	15,460	---	3,456	---	734	---	---
527-0221 RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION														
	HE	G	80	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	611	---	67	---	100	---	---
	HE	L	80	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,129	---	415	---	800	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,000	11,000	11,000	6,740	---	482	---	900	---	---
527-0226 SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT														
	FN	G	81	84	587	587	587	474	---	53	---	50	---	---
	FN	L	81	84	8,663	8,663	8,663	7,903	---	426	---	184	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,250	9,250	9,250	8,377	---	479	---	234	---	---
527-0230 INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH														
	HE	L	81	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,868	---	115	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	81	85	9,925	10,900	9,925	7,730	---	489	---	1,561	---	160
PROJECT TOTAL:					13,925	14,900	13,925	11,598	---	604	---	1,561	---	160
527-0231 EXPANDED REFORESTATION PROGRAM - CPG														
	FN	G	82	86	1,225	1,225	1,089	1,089	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	82	86	75	75	7	7	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,300	1,300	1,096	1,096	---	---	---	---	---	---
527-0238 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.													
	FN G	83	90	6,827	6,827	5,350	4,577	707	513	770	900	---	700
	FN L	83	90	11,000	11,000	11,000	5,747	---	1,624	---	2,000	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,827	17,827	16,350	10,324	707	2,137	770	2,900	---	2,200
527-0240 CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	82	87	4,800	4,800	4,800	3,800	---	924	---	---	---	---
	FN L	82	87	8,090	18,000	8,090	6,375	---	1,448	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,890	22,800	12,890	10,175	---	2,372	---	---	---	---
527-0244 UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	81	90	9,200	9,200	5,400	1,941	---	1,558	1,300	1,536	2,500	1,986
	FN G	81	90	3,700	3,700	3,000	2,874	500	---	200	350	---	300
	FN L	81	90	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,032	---	---	---	420	---	120
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,900	27,900	23,400	18,847	500	1,558	1,500	2,306	2,500	2,406
527-0247 EXPANDED FEEDING PROGRAM (OFASA) - OPG													
	FN G	83	87	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,022	---	248	---	---	---	---
	HE G	83	87	175	175	175	65	---	102	---	8	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,445	1,445	1,445	1,087	---	350	---	8	---	---
527-0248 CARITAS FEEDING PROGRAM - OPG													
	FN G	84	87	525	525	525	224	---	---	---	301	---	---
	HE G	84	87	125	125	125	---	---	30	---	95	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				650	650	650	224	---	30	---	396	---	---
527-0261 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PUEBLOS JOVENES													
	FN G	84	87	850	850	850	768	---	71	---	11	---	---
	HE G	84	87	125	125	125	54	---	42	---	29	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				975	975	975	822	---	113	---	40	---	---
527-0265 PRIVATE SECTOR AG INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
	FN L	83	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,901	---	1,690	---	2,000	---	409
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	5,901	---	1,690	---	2,000	---	409
527-0269 PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	86	91	13,000	13,000	3,600	1,184	1,337	1,364	1,471	1,500	1,700	1,200

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					13,000	13,000	3,600	1,184	1,337	1,364	1,471	1,500	1,700	1,200
527-0272 PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT														
	EH	G	85	91	7,000	7,000	3,959	1,027	151	851	740	1,350	1,413	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,000	7,000	3,959	1,027	151	851	740	1,350	1,413	1,200
527-0282 AGRICULTURAL TECH TRANS														
	ES	G	87	91	3,300	3,300	2,700	---	---	322	---	450	300	1,200
	FN	G	87	91	21,700	21,700	1,300	---	9,521	591	2,300	5,000	2,725	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,000	25,000	4,000	---	9,521	913	2,300	5,450	3,025	6,200
527-0285 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION														
	CS	G	87	91	17,753	17,753	2,500	---	5,114	175	2,990	5,200	4,000	5,743
	HE	G	87	91	1,247	1,247	100	---	---	---	357	300	200	257
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,000	19,000	2,600	---	5,114	175	3,347	5,500	4,200	6,000
527-0288 NARCOTICS EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS														
	EH	G	85	90	2,400	2,400	750	667	849	83	801	475	---	510
	ES	G	85	90	1,600	2,200	1,600	---	---	813	---	400	600	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,000	4,600	2,350	667	849	896	801	875	600	810
527-0294 PVO NETWORK - OPG														
	HE	G	85	86	700	700	700	499	---	170	---	31	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					700	700	700	499	---	170	---	31	---	---
527-0298 PRIV SECTOR POLICY PLAN AND INST DEV														
	ES	G	85	90	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	375
	SD	G	85	90	6,000	8,000	3,891	1,908	1,306	931	700	1,759	302	1,401
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,000	8,500	3,891	1,908	1,306	931	700	1,759	602	1,776
527-0303 ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE														
	ES	G	86	91	2,850	3,850	1,850	358	500	215	500	500	500	700
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,850	3,850	1,850	358	500	215	500	500	500	700
527-0308 PRIVATE SECTOR NUTRITION/CHILD SURVIVAL														
	HE	G	86	86	914	914	914	301	---	321	---	262	---	30
PROJECT TOTAL:					914	914	914	301	---	321	---	262	---	30

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
527-0310 NONTRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS													
	ES G	89	92	---	225	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	75
	FN G	89	92	---	1,275	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	89	92	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	250	300	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	500	250	425	575
527-0311 CHILD SURVIVAL													
	HE G	86	87	980	980	980	446	---	402	---	132	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				980	980	980	446	---	402	---	132	---	---
527-0313 ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM													
	EH G	87	90	4,750	4,750	400	---	1,600	343	1,500	2,500	1,250	1,100
	ES G	87	90	1,408	1,408	407	---	---	13	200	400	675	650
	HE G	87	90	200	200	1	---	100	1	---	99	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,358	6,358	808	---	1,700	357	1,700	2,999	1,925	1,750
527-0316 NINOS CHILD SURVIVAL JOURNAL OPG													
	HE G	87	87	213	213	213	---	---	86	---	127	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				213	213	213	---	---	86	---	127	---	---
527-0317 MICRO ENTERPRISE PROMOTION OPG													
	SD G	87	87	179	179	179	---	---	---	---	87	---	92
PROJECT TOTAL:				179	179	179	---	---	---	---	87	---	92
527-0320 REFORESTRATION CARE - OPG													
	FN G	88	90	230	230	---	---	100	---	70	100	60	70
PROJECT TOTAL:				230	230	---	---	100	---	70	100	60	70
527-0321 CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MGT PHASE II													
	FN G	88	88	2,230	2,230	---	---	2,230	---	---	1,000	---	1,230
	FN L	88	88	1,680	1,680	---	---	1,680	---	---	700	---	980
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,910	3,910	---	---	3,910	---	---	1,700	---	2,210
527-0323 PRISMA SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING OPG													
	CS G	88	91	362	362	---	---	---	---	150	140	150	60
	FN G	88	91	38	38	---	---	38	---	---	10	---	10
	HE G	88	91	350	350	---	---	350	---	---	200	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				750	750	---	---	388	---	150	350	150	190

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
527-C326	CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING												
	PN G	89	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	490	---	500	450
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	2,000	---	---	---	---	490	---	500	450
527-C327	AIDS PREVENTION												
	DG G	88	91	100	500	---	---	100	---	100	100	100	150
	PROJECT TOTAL:			100	500	---	---	100	---	100	100	100	150
527-C328	OPG ADRA/OFASA NUTRITION AND FFW												
	CS G	83	92	550	550	---	---	102	---	140	150	140	150
	FN G	[illegible]	92	632	632	---	---	178	---	100	150	125	139
	HE G	88	92	68	68	---	---	68	---	---	30	---	14
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,250	1,250	---	---	348	---	240	330	265	303
527-C329	OPG CARITAS FOOD RELIEF NUTRITION AND DE												
	CS G	89	92	---	550	---	---	---	---	150	130	150	130
	FN G	89	92	---	663	---	---	---	---	110	90	145	120
	HE G	89	92	---	140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	1,353	---	---	---	---	260	220	295	250
527-C330	FOOD ASSISTED INTEGRATED DEV.-OPG												
	CS G	88	92	297	297	---	---	115	---	60	109	60	93
	FN G	88	92	368	368	---	---	84	---	70	70	70	60
	HE G	88	92	63	63	---	---	63	---	---	50	---	13
	PROJECT TOTAL:			728	728	---	---	262	---	130	229	130	166
527-C331	DECENTRALIZED POPULATION AND DEV POLICIE												
	PN G	88	88	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	160	---	140
	PROJECT TOTAL:			200	200	---	---	200	---	---	160	---	140
	COUNTRY TOTALS:			234,174	255,412	178,035	126,530	27,749	20,968	16,500	36,418	19,155	30,392
	GRANTS:			142,741	154,069	88,282	54,529	26,069	14,981	16,500	30,154	19,155	27,383
	LOANS:			91,433	101,343	89,753	72,001	1,680	5,987	---	6,264	---	3,009

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	133,065	144,913	112,534	90,375	15,410	11,620	3,852	14,669	3,375	10,968
POPULATION PLANNING:	23,125	26,100	14,219	9,534	1,600	1,959	2,061	3,324	2,300	2,070
HEALTH:	20,235	20,375	22,338	15,840	701	1,851	507	2,497	300	539
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	18,962	19,512	2,500	---	5,331	175	3,490	5,729	4,500	6,196

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PERU

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AIDS:				100	500	---	---	100	---	100	100	100	150
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				14,150	14,150	5,109	1,694	2,600	1,277	3,090	4,393	2,713	2,855
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				6,179	9,179	9,378	6,788	1,507	1,165	1,400	2,420	867	2,328
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				18,358	20,683	11,957	2,299	500	2,921	2,000	3,286	5,000	5,286
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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LAC REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1988 (Actual)	FY 1989 (Estimated)	FY 1990 (Request)
Development Assistance	29,700	29,372	28,700
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	29,700	29,372	28,700
Economic Support Fund	6,498	10,192 1/	15,600
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,498	10,192	15,600
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	36,198	39,564	
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	36,198	39,564	44,300

1/ Includes 1,592 in FY 1988 ESF Carryover.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Request)
U.S. National			
Foreign National			
TOTALS			

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]									
Regional[e]									
TOTALS									

[a]*In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

[c]*Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e]*Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

LAC REGIONAL

Introduction

The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional program differs from the A.I.D. bilateral programs in the LAC region in that management and funding are at the Washington level. The overriding focus of the regional program is support for A.I.D. field mission strategies and programs, with all projects designed to strengthen A.I.D.'s development efforts throughout the region. Projects included in the LAC Regional program are characterized by one or more of the following: (1) Implemented in more than one country; (2) strengthen regional institutions; (3) innovative technologies tested and transferred on a pilot basis, which, if proven successful, can be introduced to bilateral programs; (4) managed more effectively and efficiently from Washington than the field; (5) enables A.I.D. to support programs in the advanced developing countries in which A.I.D. does not maintain a regular bilateral program; and (6) provides A.I.D. the mechanisms to implement, on a regionwide basis, activities of special concern or high priority.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

This program follows closely the LAC region's development strategy and objectives, while each project supports or supplements the bilateral programs in A.I.D.-assisted countries. The regional program supports three of A.I.D.'s four development goals in the LAC region: (1) basic reforms leading to rapid and sustained economic growth, (2) a wider sharing of the benefits of growth, and (3) strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. All regional programs have as an underlying objective the sustainability of development, through institutional strengthening, increased human resource capacity, and the provision of technical and evaluation support.

Several programs in agriculture, the private sector and environmental management are designed to ensure sustained economic growth. Problem identification and analysis work has been carried out in several field missions, with work completed on developing a data base system for the Central American countries, an assessment of agricultrual education in the LAC Region, and the establishment of a Florida-based fruit and vegetable market news service. An assessment of non-traditional agricultural exports is looking at the impact of several sustainable crop diversification and export development programs throughout the LAC region. In the private sector, activities include supporting field efforts on developing private sector reform strategies, project formulation and project evaluation. A current evaluation funded under the regional program of micro-enterprise activities in four separate countries (Guatemala, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, and Paraguay) is examining the effectiveness of alternative assistance approaches in micro-enterprise development.

Environmental deterioration and loss of biodiversity are important areas of concern to the regional program. Extensive support under the Development of Environmental Management Systems project and other regional activities has been provided to field missions, including vital technical support through regional advisors on fragile lands and environmental management, conducting workshops on sustainable agriculture, and designing and managing biodiversity projects throughout the region. Eight new programs covering biodiversity and tropical forests were begun in seven countries in FY 1988.

A new program in FY 1989 with the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Lima, Peru, will extend this organization's research efforts in institutional reform and work in the informal sector throughout the region. This project will develop and test ideas and programs for reforming the institutional framework in the developing countries in Latin America in order to promote the evolution of modern market economies and participatory democracy. This objective will be accomplished through extensive training, newsletters, seminars, development of an information center, and speaking engagements.

A key focus of the regional program is to ensure that the benefits of A.I.D.'s assistance are shared more widely throughout the LAC region. The regional program supports field missions' efforts to improve the conditions of the poor in the region.

Family planning assistance is one such area of support. The LAC Regional population program has been a successful training ground which has led to the application of high payoff technology transfer and training activities throughout LAC family planning programs. For example, microcomputer training courses carried out in El Salvador, Mexico and Brazil have directly improved delivery of family planning services. Provision of information on regional population trends and the use of new technology has enhanced missions' work with host country institutions.

In the health sector the prime objective is to support mission bilateral programs through projects and activities which contribute to achievement of better primary health care service delivery and improved child survival. A key focus of the program is working with the private sector to determine how to more effectively and efficiently deliver health services. Accomplishments include developing 21 national plans of action for immunization against six major childhood diseases, preparing health care financing studies in key countries, implementing U.S.-based clinical training for primary health care, and developing training strategies and country plans for health management/administration programs. Currently, a cross-cutting evaluation is exploring A.I.D.'s experience in developing and implementing alternative health financing methods and technologies in the region.

A major thrust of the regional program is training, which supports directly each development goal. A.I.D.'s training efforts impact on the sustainability of programs and on the strengthening of the institutions in

the region. Two projects within the program include training as a prime element, LAC Training Initiatives II and the Andean Peace Scholarships program. Over the last twelve months under these regional training projects approximately 340 participants have been trained in both long-term and short-term programs.

Other training programs beginning in FY 1989 include the Advanced Developing Country Training program, Financial Management Improvement, and Advanced Training in Economics. The uneven quality of public sector financial management capability is being addressed by the financial management project. The project to train economists will increase the number of highly-trained economists enhancing their capacity to design and implement coherent economic policies. The advanced developing country (ADC) training project will assist ADCs to implement their strategies through training in the U.S. focused on providing technology transfer and strengthening institutional linkages.

An increasingly important dimension of A.I.D.'s regional program is support for administration of justice and strengthening democracy programs. Assistance is provided to several regional organizations which work with various national groups to strengthen the administration of justice and the democratization process. Over the past year, support was provided to the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD) and to Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIHR), both headquartered in Costa Rica. Under ILANUD, the program supports training for judges, prosecutors, public defenders and court administrators; graduate legal study; projects in criminal statistics and legal research; and the purchase of equipment and law books to benefit countries in the LAC region. The IIHR continued its human rights education and research programs and, through its electoral arm, the Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL), provided substantial assistance to a Chilean organization for voter education prior to the recent election in that country.

Other activities being supported include strengthening legislative capacity in Bolivia, Peru and Chile, research and dialogue aimed at improving civilian-military relations throughout the region, and voter education and pollworker training programs conducted by CAPEL.

A major regional program, which supports directly the LAC Bureau's goal of strengthening democratic institutions, is the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) (598-0101). AIFLD's objective is to strengthen LAC trade union organizations through enlightened and responsible free trade union leadership. Between 200 and 300 labor leaders are trained every year, both in the U.S. and in the field. Another program is enhancing the ties between U.S. unions and their counterparts in LAC. An important aspect of the regional program is making resources available for A.I.D.'s development programs in the advanced developing countries (ADC) in the region, currently Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. A.I.D.'s role with the ADCs is one of facilitating or acting

as a catalyst to promote long-term development linkages between host country and U.S. institutions.

Specific programs include extensive short- and long-term training, micro-enterprise development, strengthening of science and technology linkages between host country and U.S. institutions, promotion of environmental awareness and conservation and management of natural resources, extending acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) education and services, upgrading health technicians, supporting family planning organizations particularly in the private sector, promoting narcotics awareness/education, and improving the administration of justice.

A significant percentage of A.I.D.'s programs is carried out through Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO). A small regional program provides funding to support Mission activities with PVOs through evaluations and technical assistance. A current evaluation is examining the different approaches being used to strengthen PVO "umbrella" groups throughout the region.

FY 1990 Program

The FY 1990 program under LAC Regional will continue to support country programs and to emphasize institution strengthening, human resource development and sustainability. Both Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF), totalling $25.5 million and $15.6 million, respectively, will be used to finance the program.

DA funds will continue to support various categories of training - peace scholarship recipients, labor leaders, financial management staff, economists, workers in the narcotics awareness field, and leaders in the advanced developing countries. A new training program, Caribbean and Latin American Scholarships II (CLASP II) program, will provide regional funding in support of Mission-based CLASP II programs, also to begin in FY 1990. This program will emphasize U.S. training for leaders and potential leaders from a wide spectrum of Latin American society. Support will continue for biodiversity activities, environmental management, program evaluations, family planning assistance, AIDS programs, immunization of children, strengthening Private Voluntary Organizations, human rights initiatives, labor activities, and ADC programs.

Under the ESF program, the primary focus of the democratic initiatives programs will be training, administration of justice, and strengthening democratic institutions. Training and other activities will focus on strengthening judiciaries, legislatures, electoral processes, and improving the human rights climate in the region. The advanced developing country training program will emphasize technology transfer and institutional networks.

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
598-0000		PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
	EH	G	69	C	---	---	1,222	1,151	47	81	550	500	50	100
	FN	G	69	C	---	---	8,596	7,042	151	1,216	---	500	50	75
	HE	G	69	C	---	---	1,224	1,092	167	123	100	200	100	100
	PN	G	69	C	---	---	2,383	2,077	171	284	103	500	100	125
	SD	G	69	C	---	---	3,087	2,277	416	829	300	600	450	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	16,512	13,639	952	2,533	1,053	2,300	750	900
598-0101		FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)												
	EH	G	62	C	---	---	96,868	90,538	6,840	6,120	5,840	10,000	6,640	9,000
	ES	G	62	C	---	---	8,554	7,554	---	950	800	750	---	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	105,422	98,092	6,840	7,070	6,640	10,750	6,640	9,100
598-0436		PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)												
	SD	G	65	C	---	---	10,092	9,319	710	909	720	850	700	900
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	10,092	9,319	710	909	720	850	700	900
598-0591		HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES												
	ES	G	78	C	---	---	1,286	100	---	427	800	2,000	600	1,200
	SD	G	78	C	---	---	7,401	6,666	2,247	848	1,190	2,500	1,000	1,100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	8,687	6,766	2,247	1,275	1,990	4,500	1,600	2,300
598-0605		DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS												
	FN	G	79	C	---	---	3,395	2,738	649	374	550	1,000	600	800
	SD	G	79	C	---	---	4,062	3,511	321	449	395	500	400	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	7,457	6,249	970	823	945	1,500	1,000	1,300
598-0616		INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER												
	CS	G	84	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	83	500	900	1,200	1,000
	DG	G	84	C	---	---	---	---	650	3	600	800	400	800
	EH	G	84	C	---	---	1,598	1,038	500	487	350	1,000	848	1,000
	FN	G	84	C	---	---	1,582	577	275	467	200	600	400	500
	HE	G	84	C	---	---	3,405	1,289	510	1,571	800	1,200	900	1,100
	PN	G	84	C	---	---	5,067	1,486	1,203	2,139	1,115	2,000	1,000	1,500
	SD	G	84	C	---	---	2,676	1,492	1,111	1,142	1,000	950	950	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	14,328	5,882	5,249	5,892	5,065	7,450	5,698	6,900
598-0619		PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES												
	SD	G	82	C	---	---	6,216	5,031	549	1,014	750	1,200	800	800

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,216	5,031	549	1,014	750	1,200	800	800
598-0622 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I													
	EH G	82	85	10,511	10,400	10,288	9,724	---	40	---	461	---	---
	FN G	82	85	4,719	4,719	4,611	4,373	---	---	---	307	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,230	15,119	14,899	14,097	---	40	---	768	---	---
598-0625 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM													
	FN G	83	C	---	---	1,630	1,351	---	134	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,630	1,351	---	134	---	---	---	---
598-0626 CARIBBEAN BASIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND													
	ES G	83	83	7,500	7,476	7,476	7,231	---	107	---	138	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,500	7,476	7,476	7,231	---	107	---	138	---	---
598-0632 TECHNOLOGY DEV AND TRANSFER IN HEALTH													
	HE G	85	88	3,240	3,240	2,168	1,118	1,044	817	---	1,000	---	277
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,240	3,240	2,168	1,118	1,044	817	---	1,000	---	277
598-0634 PVO SECTOR POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN													
	SD G	85	90	450	450	---	---	---	---	50	30	50	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				450	450	---	---	---	---	50	30	50	---
598-0635 LAC EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK													
	EH G	85	90	1,966	1,854	600	400	267	44	---	300	---	123
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,966	1,854	600	400	267	44	---	300	---	123
598-0636 LAC STATISTICS TRAINING CTR.													
	SD G	85	88	1,000	701	447	412	254	96	---	39	---	154
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	701	447	412	254	96	---	39	---	154
598-0638 TENURE SECURITY AND LAND MARKET RESEARCH													
	FN G	86	89	850	900	400	133	465	179	200	400	---	353
PROJECT TOTAL:				850	900	400	133	465	179	200	400	---	353
598-0640 LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II													
	EH G	85	89	41,511	41,511	22,301	8,673	3,221	7,871	3,880	10,000	---	2,000
	ES G	85	89	804	4,000	804	742	---	1	1,650	1,000	---	711

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	85	89	2,446	2,136	1,236	538	250	496	200	300	---	400
	PROJECT TOTAL:			44,761	47,647	24,341	9,953	3,471	8,368	5,730	11,300	---	3,111
598-0642	REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE												
	ES G	86	92	12,200	25,800	1,122	267	908	648	2,742	2,000	3,500	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			12,200	25,800	1,122	267	908	648	2,742	2,000	3,500	3,000
598-0643	LAC ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION												
	CS G	86	91	18,540	18,540	4,000	75	3,000	675	1,880	3,000	1,500	6,630
	HE G	86	91	20,600	20,600	127	3	100	14	536	900	---	46
	PROJECT TOTAL:			39,140	39,140	4,127	78	3,100	689	2,416	3,900	1,500	6,676
598-0644	INTL INVESTIGATIVE TRG ASSISTANCE PROG												
	ES G	86	90	13,350	13,350	3,538	1,795	2,090	80	2,350	5,000	3,500	4,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			13,350	13,350	3,538	1,795	2,090	80	2,350	5,000	3,500	4,000
598-0645	CARIBBEAN JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT												
	ES G	86	90	10,000	10,000	5,500	755	2,500	2,023	---	1,500	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	5,500	755	2,500	2,023	---	1,500	---	2,000
598-0647	ANDEAN PEACE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM												
	EH G	87	90	2,200	2,200	400	---	1,798	375	---	1,000	---	800
	ES G	87	90	3,333	3,333	333	---	---	333	1,100	1,000	1,500	1,200
	FN G	87	90	360	860	60	---	400	60	400	300	400	500
	HE G	87	90	400	400	100	---	100	99	100	200	100	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,793	6,793	893	---	2,298	867	1,600	2,500	2,000	2,600
598-0649	REG NARCOTICS DEMAND REDUCTION												
	EH G	87	91	300	1,000	200	---	100	200	200	50	200	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			300	1,000	200	---	100	200	200	50	200	300
598-0650	COLOMBIA NARCOTICS DEMAND REDUCTION												
	EH G	87	91	700	1,200	200	---	300	200	200	300	200	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			700	1,200	200	---	300	200	200	300	200	300
598-0651	MEXICO NARCOTICS DEMAND REDUCTION												
	EH G	87	91	800	2,000	400	---	400	53	400	400	400	400

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					800	2,000	400	---	400	53	400	400	400	400
598-0652 TROPICAL BONT TICK PILOT ERADICATION														
		FN	G	87	87	1,924	1,924	1,924	---	---	200	---	1,200	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:						1,924	1,924	1,924	---	---	200	---	1,200	---	500
598-0654 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES														
		FN	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	355	---	475	600	700	700
PROJECT TOTAL:						---	---	---	---	355	---	475	600	700	700
598-0657 HEALTH TECHNICAL SERVICES SUPPORT														
		CS	G	89	92	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	300	500	500
		DG	G	89	92	---	300	---	---	---	---	100	25	100	150
		HE	G	89	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	913	600	1,050	900
PROJECT TOTAL:						---	4,800	---	---	---	---	1,513	925	1,650	1,550
598-0658 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT														
		EH	G	89	90	---	1,850	---	---	---	---	1,075	700	402	500
PROJECT TOTAL:						---	1,850	---	---	---	---	1,075	700	402	500
598-0659 EHR TECH SERVICES														
		EH	G	88	92	---	1,200	---	---	129	---	400	250	410	400
PROJECT TOTAL:						---	1,200	---	---	129	---	400	250	410	400
598-0660 *ADC TRAINING														
		ES	G	90	95	---	9,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
		FN	G	90	95	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	50
PROJECT TOTAL:						---	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,300	250
598-0661 *CARIBBEAN AND LA SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM II 1/														
		EH	G	90	94	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:						---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
598-0662 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY (NED/CH														
		ES	G	88	88	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	100	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:						1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	100	---	100	---	800
598-0663 DEMOCRACTIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES														

1/ Attached proposed project summary sheet also includes funding for various LAC countries as shown on individual country tables.

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: LAC REGIONAL

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
	ES G	89	93	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	450	---	2,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	450	---	2,500	500
598-0770 REGIONAL LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT TRAINING													
	ES G	89	93	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	300	---	2,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	300	---	2,000	500
598-0772 PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL REFORM													
	SD G	89	93	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,800	500	1,800	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	1,800	500	1,800	1,500
598-0774 ADVANCED TRAINING IN ECONOMICS													
	EH G	89	92	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	500	100	1,000	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	500	100	1,000	800
COUNTRY TOTALS:				161,204	244,444	238,579	182,568	36,198	34,361	39,564	62,550	44,300	54,494
GRANTS:				161,204	244,444	238,579	182,568	36,198	34,361	39,564	62,550	44,300	54,494
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	10,799	12,539	23,434	16,752	2,545	3,126	2,025	5,207	2,450	3,878
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	7,450	3,563	1,374	2,423	1,218	2,500	1,100	1,625
HEALTH:	24,240	27,240	7,024	3,502	1,921	2,624	2,449	4,100	2,150	2,523
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	18,540	20,040	4,000	75	4,000	758	2,880	4,200	3,200	8,130
AIDS:	---	300	---	---	650	3	700	825	500	950
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	57,988	81,715	134,077	111,524	13,602	15,471	13,895	25,061	13,150	16,723
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	1,450	11,151	33,981	28,708	5,608	5,287	6,205	7,169	6,150	6,454
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	48,187	91,459	28,613	18,444	6,498	4,669	10,192	13,488	15,600	14,211
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: LAC Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Advanced Developing Country Training Program	DA ESF 2,000	300		FY 90 2,300	Life of Project Funding 11,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
598-0660 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 95	FY 99

Purpose: To support the implementation of Advanced Developing Country (ADC) strategies by providing specialized technical training in priority areas.

Background: Participant training in the ADCs was included in the Latin America and Caribbean Training Initiatives II (LAC II) Project, FY 1985 - 1989. By the end of the project, approximately 1,200 people from Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay will have been trained under LAC II. The proposed project, to begin in FY 1990, continues participant training for the ADCs while focussing training more directly on assisting ADCs to implement their development strategies.

Project Description: The ADC project will finance participant training in the U.S. in support of individual ADC strategies and programs. Training activities will directly support the LAC Bureau ADC policy of promoting the application of U.S. technology to critical development problems and encouraging commercial and institutional linkages with U.S. institutions. The project will support technical training, seminars, and conference programs for approximately 1,570 participants from Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Colombia and Uruguay. Each ADC will develop its own country-specific training plan with an emphasis on providing specialized technical skills. All ADCs will develop appropriate follow-on programs.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The Project is consistent with LAC Bureau guidelines for ADC programs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since this is a regional project, a 25 per cent counterpart is not required. Activities will support host country priorities. Significant counterpart contributions are expected from the private sector organizations in each ADC.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will vary from country to country depending on the ADC program focus. It is anticipated that direct project beneficiaries will be individuals working in or related to private and public host-country institutions that are targetted for support under country-specific ADC strategies.

Major Program Outputs from All Countries	All Years
Long-term scholarships	100
Short-term scholarships	1,430
Total scholarships	1,530

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Long-term scholarships	3,168
Short-term scholarships	5,872
Follow-on	460
Evaluation, Administration	500
TOTAL	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 90	2,300	9,200	11,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Various

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP II)	DA ESF			FY 90 39,103	Life of Project Funding 275,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
Various ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 90	FY 94	FY 99

Purpose: To create, through a focused program of training in the U.S., a broad base of leaders from all segments of society with an appreciation and understanding of the workings of democratic processes within a free enterprise economy.

Background: The CLASP I program was a response to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America to provide U.S. scholarships to 10,000 Central Americans from all social and economic classes to strengthen the human resource base and counter the increased Soviet Bloc training in the region. The program was subsequently expanded beyond Central America to include the Caribbean and Andean regions and selected advanced developing countries in LAC. CLASP I is currently implemented through four regional projects (Central America Peace Scholarships (CAPS), Presidential Training Initiative for the Island Caribbean (PTIIC), LAC Training Initiatives II (LAC II), and the Andean Peace Scholarship Program (APSP) with funding for CAPS, PTIIC and APSP provided directly to USAID missions. Congressional earmarks and program evaluation costs under CLASP I are supported with CA and LAC regional funds.

Project Description: CLASP II will maintain the general objective of the CLASP I program, while building on lessons learned over the past four years to improve program focus and implementation. The program will develop leadership and technical skills to strengthen democratic institutions and free enterprise economies and contribute to long-term economic development. Participants will be from both the public and private sectors and a broad range of social and economic classes. All scholarships will include U.S.-based academic and technical training, an Experience America component, in-country training preparatory to U.S. training, and carefully programmed follow-up activities in the host country. USAIDs, which participated in CLASP I, will design mission projects which address the needs of each host country within a common regional policy and programmatic framework.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The CLASP II program is directly responsive to the NBCCA recommendations and the U.S. government objectives to promote broad-based economic growth and socio-political stability in Central America.

Host Country and Other Donors: Missions will be encouraged under CLASP II to develop cost-sharing arrangements with U.S. education institutions, state governments and the private sector.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the program will be the estimated 8,932 - 14,200 participants from LAC countries, from those groups not normally reached by traditional participant training programs, including approximately 40% women.

Major Program Outputs from All Countries:	Range - All Years
Long-term Scholarships	2,665 - 4,240
Short-term Scholarships	6,267 - 9,980
Total Scholarships	8,932 - 14,220

A.I.D. Financed Inputs ($000)	Life of Project
Long-term Scholarships	170,000 - 183,160
Shortterm Scholarships	87,500 - 69,360
Follow-on	8,000 - 12,980
Evaluation, Admin., Audit	9,500 - 9,500
Total	275,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,			
Estimated Fiscal Year			
Estimated Through September 30,			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 90	39,103	235,897	275,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Special FY 1989 Programs

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: COLOMBIA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- ALTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
514-9000 NARCOTICS ANTI-TERRORISM	ES G	89	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	3,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	3,000
GRANTS:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	3,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	3,000
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Nicaragua -
Endowment for Democracy

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: NICARAGUA (NED)

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
524-9000 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY													
	ES G	89	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	---	1,500
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	---	1,500
GRANTS:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	---	1,500
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500	---	1,500
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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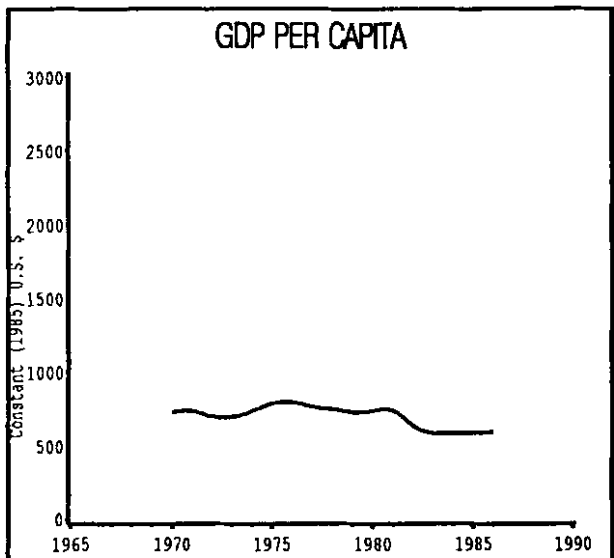
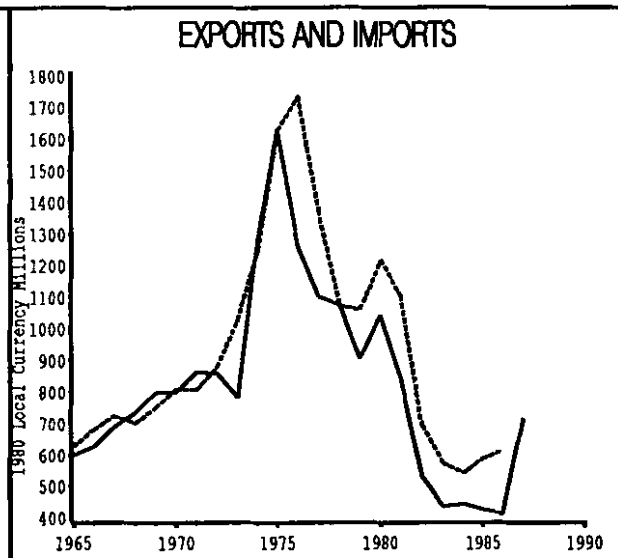
GUYANA -- Economic Indicators

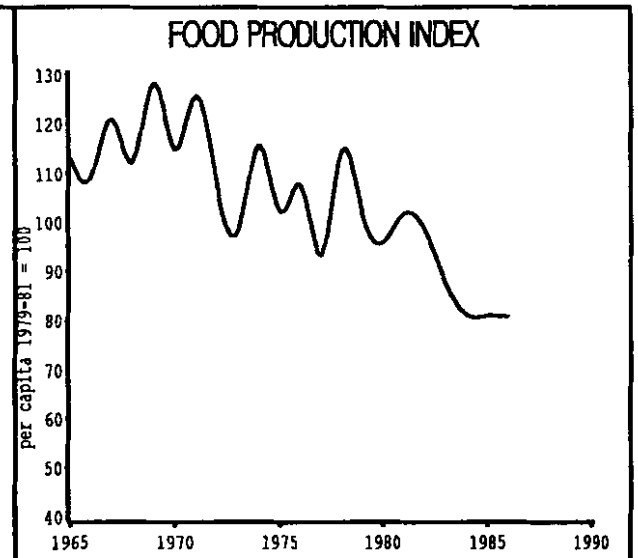
Total U.S. Aid $ 146 Million (1952-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.3% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.15 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 500

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) -2.0%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1981) 72.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 512 (1983) 380 (1984) 461

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -161 (1982) -295 (1983) -155

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.3 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 187%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 26
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 9.5%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -55(85) -93(86) -123

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 301(85) 338(86) 379
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1983) 23%

Major Imports(1986)MANUFACTURES;MACHINERY;FOOD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 245(86) 256(87) 248
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1983) 19%

Major Exports(1986)BUAXITE;SUGAR;RICE

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; TRINIDAD/TOBAG

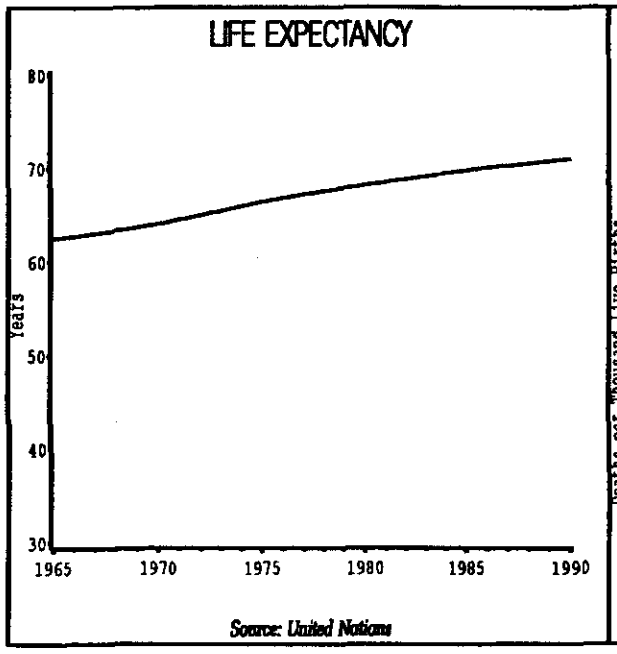
AGRICULTURE

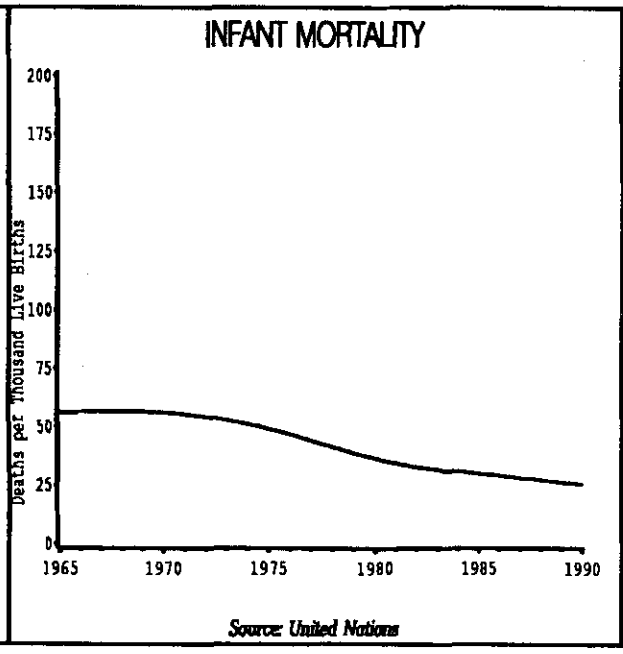
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 21%

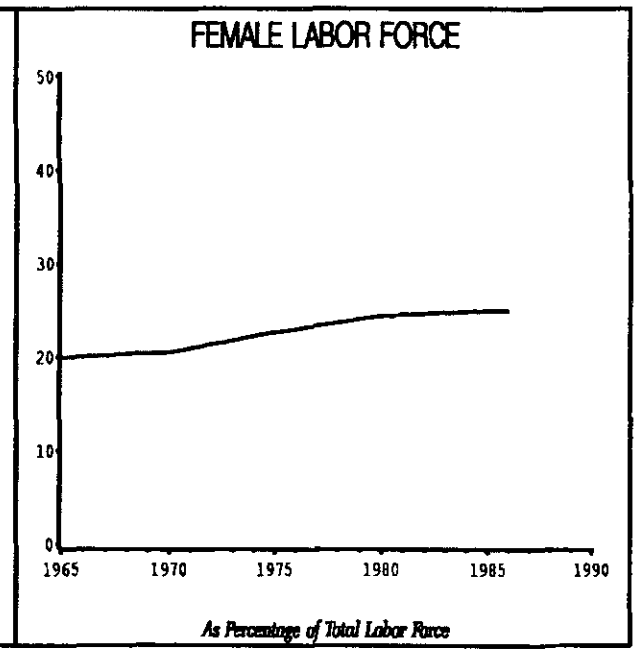
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; ROOTS AND TUBERS; COWPEAS	58%	(1987)
Cash: RICE; SUGARCANE; .	66%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)RAW SUGAR; RICE; .
Ag. Imports:(1987) OILCAKE; DAIRY PRODUCTS; EGGS

GUYANA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 766

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.9% (1978) -0.3% (1988) -0.0%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 37.2% (15-64yrs) 58.8% (65+ yrs) 3.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1988) 2.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 35%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 27%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 108%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 66.4 Male 64.1 Female 68.9
(1970) Total 63.7 Male 61.4 Female 66.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 43

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 80%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total 109.0	Male 109.5	Female 108.5
Secondary	(1980)	Total .	Male .	Female 64.5
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total 2.3	Male 2.6	Female 2.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 97% (1985) Female 95%

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: GUYANA

CP 90

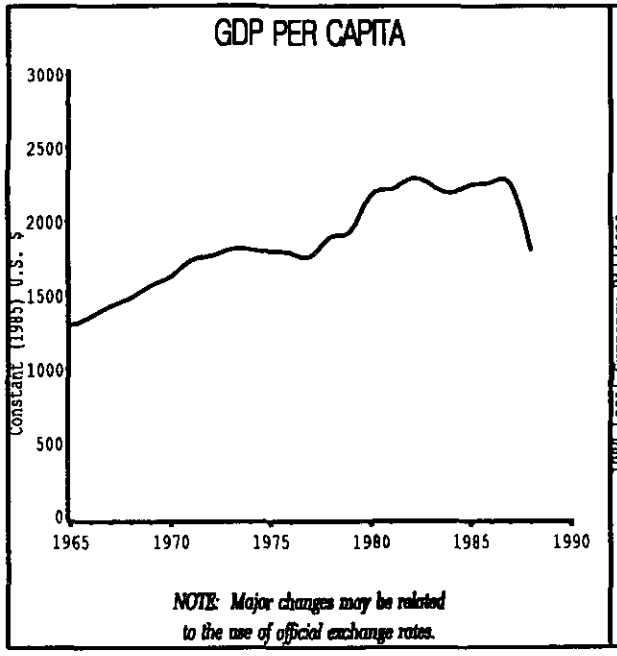
PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
504-C066 RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS	HE	L	79	79	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:					2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:					2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---

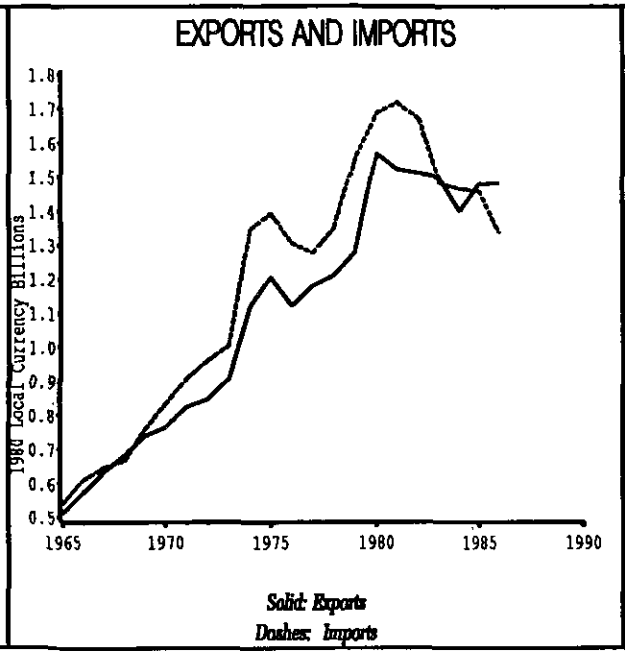
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,378	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PANAMA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 604 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 54.2% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 14.74 (1983-86)





NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 2,330

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 2.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 20.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 1,597 (1984) 1,714 (1985) 1,553

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -273 (1984) -340 (1985) -155

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.2 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 71.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 466
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 7.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -75(85) 24(86) 173

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,697(85) 1,711(86) 1,566
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 41%

Major Imports(1986)PETROLEUM PRODS;MFRD. GOODS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 1,622(85) 1,735(86) 1,739
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1987) 87%

Major Exports(1986)BANANAS;SHRIMP;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; JAPAN; VENEZUELA

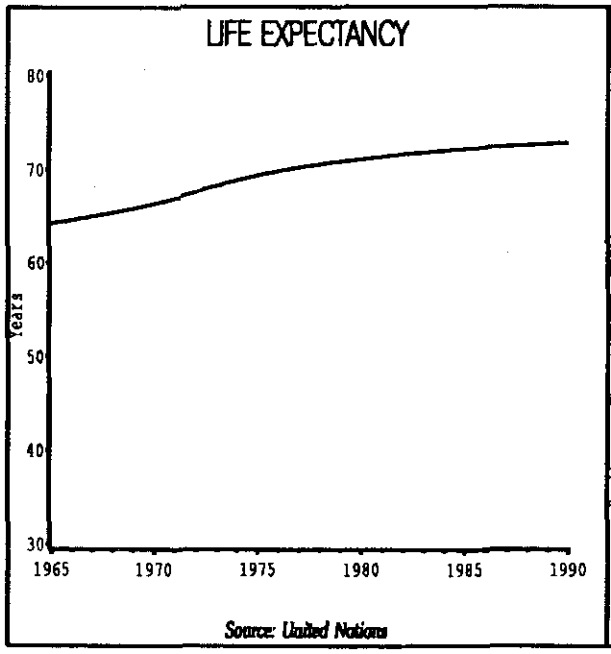
AGRICULTURE

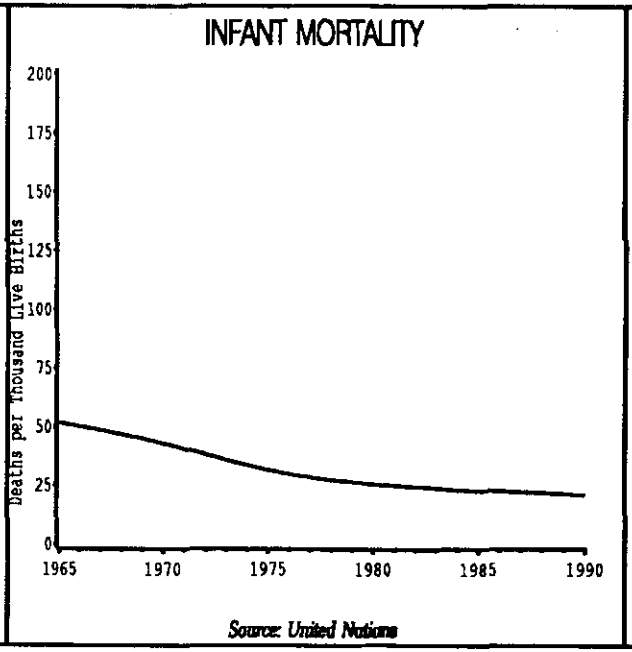
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 9%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; BEANS-DRY; CORN	33%	(1987)
Cash: BANANAS; COFFEE; RAW SUGAR	50%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)BANANAS; COFFEE; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; CORN; OILSEEDS

PANAMA -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,324

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.4% (1988) 2.1%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.1% (15-64yrs) 59.0% (65+ yrs) 4.9%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 58.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.4 (1988) 3.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 21.0% Rural 30.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 57%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 32%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 105%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 72.6 Male 70.6 Female 74.7
(1970) Total 65.5 Male 64.0 Female 66.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 24

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 91% (1986) Measles 73% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 70% (1986) Polio(3) 71% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 62%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1985)	Total	89.2	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(1985)	Total	56.5	Male	54.8	Female	58.2
Post Secondary	(1985)	Total	22.7	Male	18.5	Female	27.0

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Male 89% (1985) Female 88%

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PANAMA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
525-C000 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	64	C	---	---	1,880	1,654	---	---	---	226	---	---
	FN G	64	C	---	---	4,042	3,672	---	93	---	277	---	---
	SD G	64	C	---	---	13,855	13,611	3	127	---	117	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	19,777	18,937	3	220	---	620	---	---
525-C101 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	64	C	---	---	1,137	1,043	100	153	---	41	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,137	1,043	100	153	---	41	---	---
525-C180 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	79	88	2,700	2,649	2,590	2,589	---	---	---	1	---	---
	FN L	79	88	9,000	6,594	6,594	6,594	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,700	9,243	9,184	9,183	---	---	---	1	---	---
525-C186 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
	FN L	77	77	9,700	9,098	8,693	8,688	---	---	---	5	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,700	9,098	8,693	8,688	---	---	---	5	---	---
525-C222 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING													
	FN G	84	89	2,300	1,406	1,406	965	---	166	---	275	---	---
	FN L	84	89	5,900	1,578	1,578	1,211	---	351	---	16	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,200	2,984	2,984	2,176	---	517	---	291	---	---
525-C227 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER													
	FN G	82	85	1,500	1,170	1,170	611	---	260	---	299	---	---
	FN L	82	85	6,000	4,051	4,051	3,881	---	---	---	170	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,500	5,221	5,221	4,492	---	260	---	469	---	---
525-C239 CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL													
	SD G	83	83	200	131	131	131	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD L	83	83	3,773	1,482	1,482	1,401	---	70	---	11	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,973	1,613	1,613	1,532	---	70	---	11	---	---
525-C240 SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT													
	SD G	84	91	4,670	3,353	1,646	1,646	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD L	84	91	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,248	---	75	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	4,683	2,976	2,894	---	75	---	7	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PANAMA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
525-0247 AG. POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	84	91	55,000	3,366	3,366	2,682	---	416	---	268	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				55,000	3,366	3,366	2,682	---	416	---	268	---	---
525-0250 DEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDIES													
	SD G	85	86	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,036	---	363	---	184	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,583	1,583	1,583	1,036	---	363	---	184	---	---
525-0257 NATURAL RESOURCES EDUCATION, OPG													
	FN G	84	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	691	---	309	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	691	---	309	---	---	---	---
525-0258 PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG													
	EH G	84	87	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,034	---	393	---	273	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,750	1,750	1,750	1,034	---	393	---	273	---	---
525-0261 PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE													
	FN L	86	92	5,581	5,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD G	86	92	200	200	200	21	---	115	---	64	---	---
	SD L	86	92	12,419	12,419	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,200	18,200	200	21	---	115	---	64	---	---
525-0275 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES													
	EH G	85	86	646	646	646	462	---	27	---	157	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				646	646	646	462	---	27	---	157	---	---
525-0281 PANAJURU LOCAL SCHOOL - OPG													
	FN G	85	87	947	947	947	387	---	84	---	476	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				947	947	947	387	---	84	---	476	---	---
525-0285 PANAJURU - ZAMORANO SCHOOL - OPG													
	FN G	86	87	1,028	1,028	1,028	249	---	51	---	350	---	378
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,028	1,028	1,028	249	---	51	---	350	---	378
525-0292 DRUG ABUSE AWARENESS OPG													
	EH G	87	87	200	200	200	---	---	96	---	104	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	200	---	---	96	---	104	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PANAMA

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPENDITURES
525-1000 CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SCHOLARSHIPS													
	EH G	87	88	6,225	6,225	4,225	---	1,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
	FN G	87	88	718	718	718	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	87	88	433	433	433	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	87	88	219	219	219	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,600	7,600	5,600	---	1,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				135,027	69,162	67,905	55,557	1,103	3,149	---	5,572	---	378
GRANTS:				81,324	27,029	44,177	32,534	1,103	2,653	---	5,363	---	378
LOANS:				53,703	42,133	23,728	23,023	---	496	---	209	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	101,374	39,156	37,182	32,220	---	1,730	---	2,228	---	378
POPULATION PLANNING:	219	219	219	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	438	438	438	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	8,821	8,821	3,701	3,200	1,000	516	---	2,760	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	24,175	20,498	21,364	20,137	103	903	---	584	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: PARAGUAY

CP 90

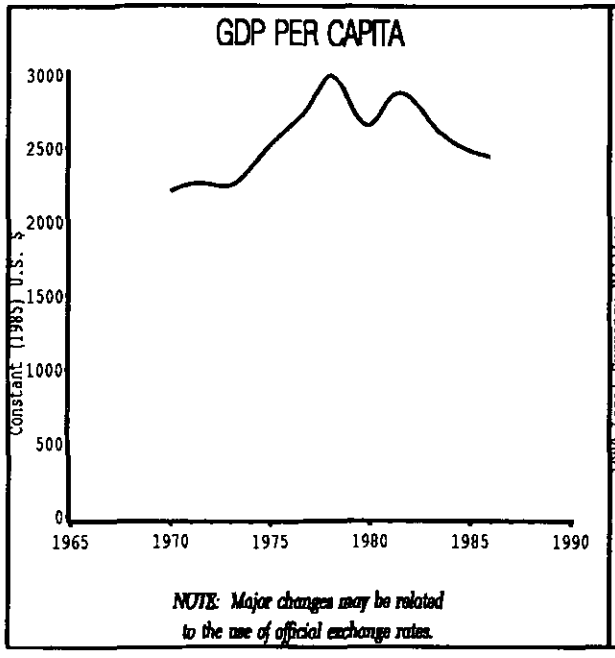
PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
526-0109 SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY													
	FN G	79	81	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	FN L	79	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,394	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	4,394	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				5,000	5,000	5,000	4,394	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				5,000	5,000	5,000	4,394	---	---	---	---	---	---

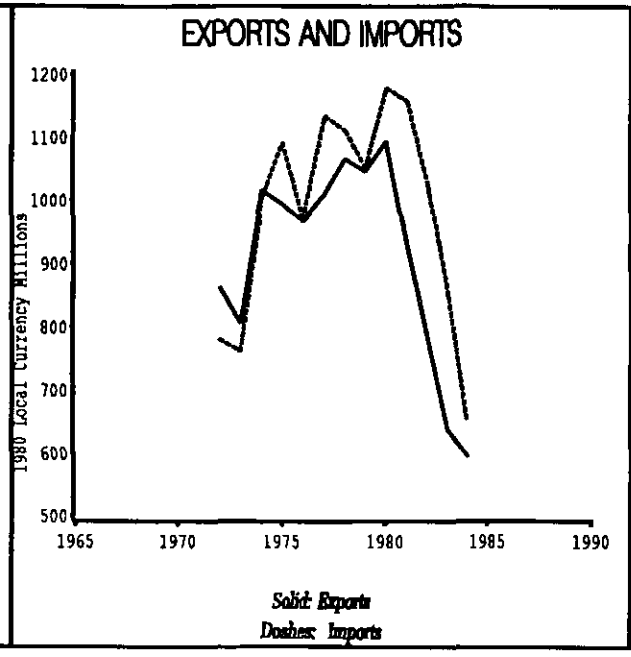
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

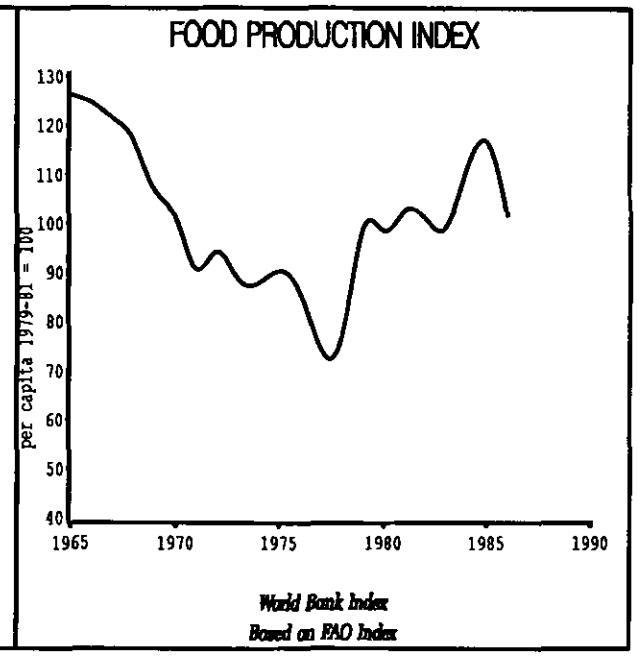
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				5,000	5,000	5,000	4,394	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SURINAME -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 7 Million (1954-83)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 0.2% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.04 (1983-86)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 2,510

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 3.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 44.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 438 (1985) 471 (1986) 529

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -147 (1985) -196 (1986) -250

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.2 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -39(85) -19(86) 4

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 459(85) 378(86) 315
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 38%

Major Imports(1986)CAPITAL EQUIP.;PETROLEUM PRODS;IRON & STEEL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 420(85) 358(86) 319
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 19%

Major Exports(1986)ALUMINA;BAUXITE;ALUMINUM

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS; TRINIDAD/TOBAG

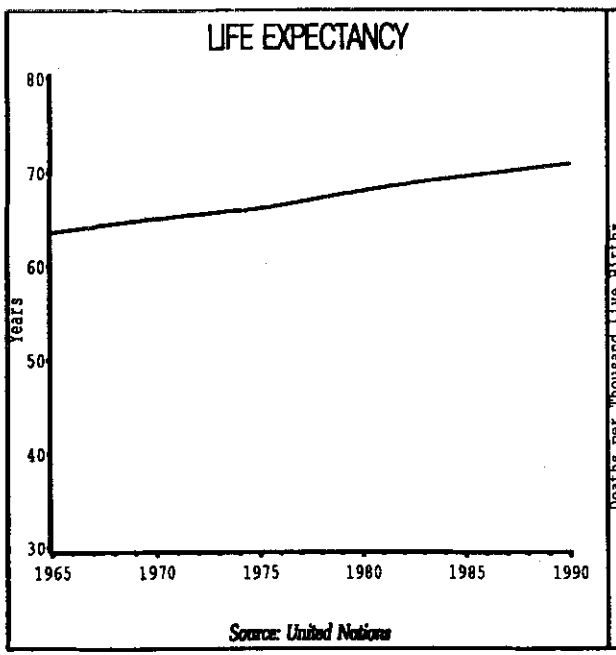
AGRICULTURE

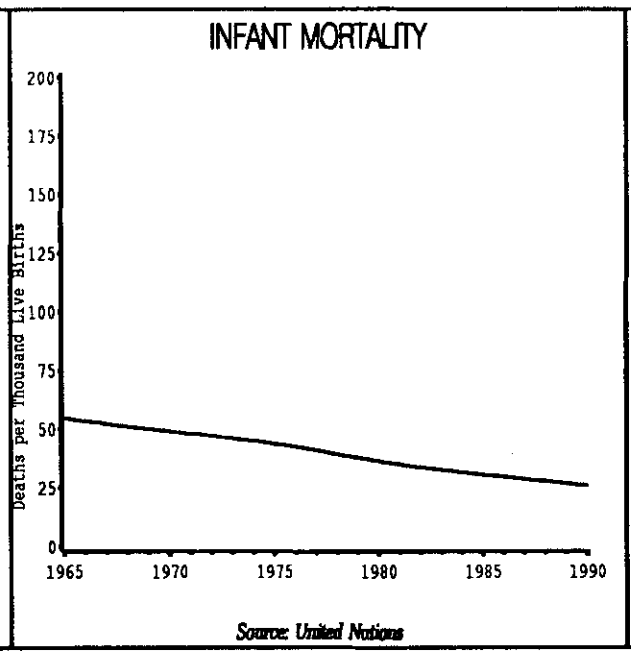
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 9%

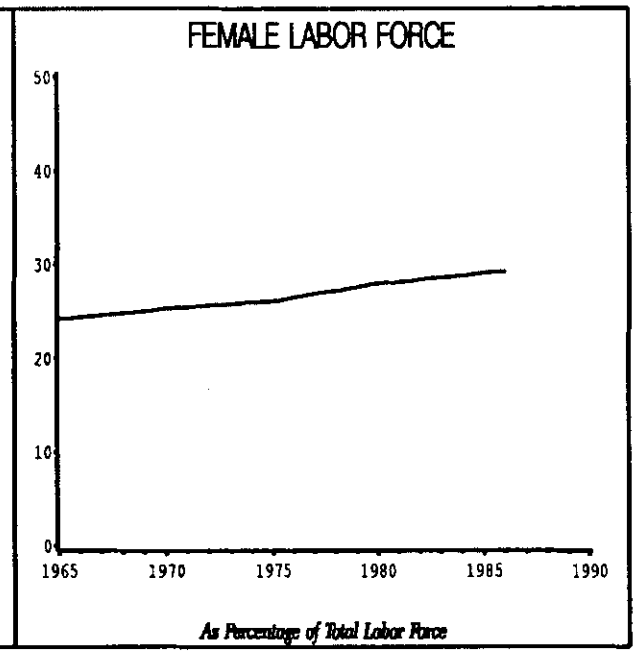
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: ROOTS AND TUBERS; BANANAS; RICE	77%	(1987)
Cash: RICE; PALM OIL; BANANAS	97%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)RICE; BANANAS; .
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; CORN; OILCAKE

SURINAME -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 395

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.3% (1978) 1.4% (1988) 1.6%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 35.0% (15-64yrs) 60.9% (65+ yrs) 4.2%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1988) 3.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 31%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 20%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 118%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 67.7 Male 65.3 Female 70.3
(1970) Total 63.0 Male 61.0 Female 65.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 41

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 89%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1979)	Total 111.0	Male .	Female .
Secondary	(1979)	Total 49.9	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

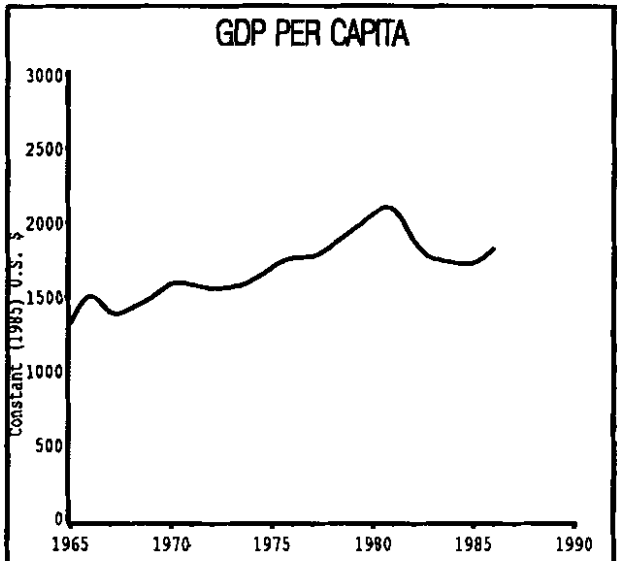
COUNTRY: SURINAME

CP 90

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
508-0019 TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	ES G	82	82	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				500	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

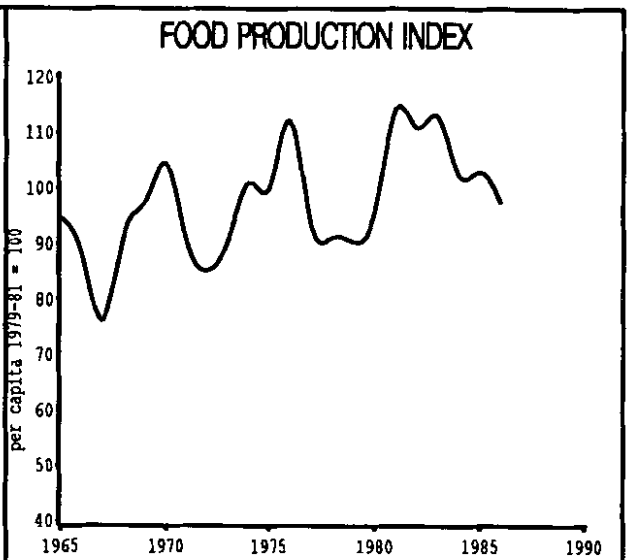
URUGUAY -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 204 Million (1946-87)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.2% (1983-86)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.36 (1983-86)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.

Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



World Bank Index
Based on FAO Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1986) 1,870

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-86) 1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 1,262 (1985) 1,193 (1986) 1,060

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -273 (1985) -115 (1986) -74

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
10.4 Months of Imports (1987)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 46.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 375
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 23.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1985) 208(86) 339(87) 153

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,042(86) 1,155(87) 1,393
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1987) 10%

Major Imports(1986)FUELS & LUBRI.;METALS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1985) 1,250(86) 1,494(87) 1,546
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1987) 19%

Major Exports(1986)MEAT;TEXTILES;WOOL

Trading Partners: BRAZIL; ARGENTINA; UNITED STATES

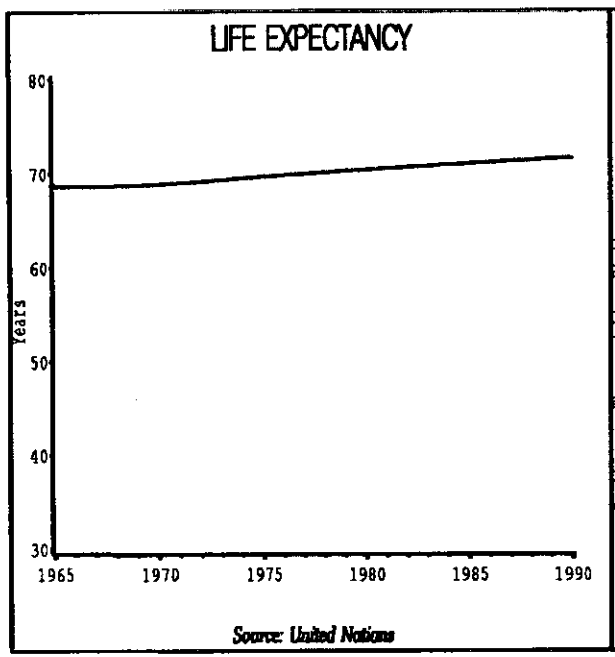
AGRICULTURE

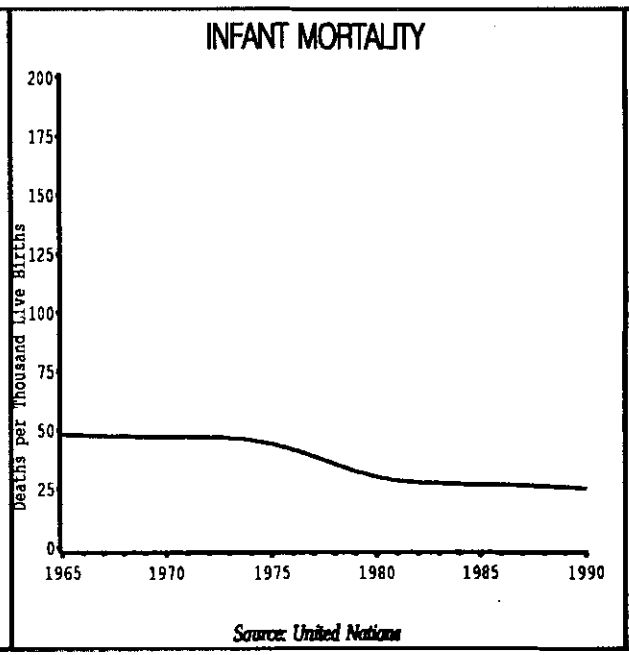
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1986) 10%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: POTATOES; .; .	1%	(1987)
Cash: WHEAT; RICE; CORN	30%	(1987)

Ag. Exports:(1987)RICE; BEEF AND VEAL; WHEAT
Ag. Imports:(1987) BARLEY; RAW SUGAR; POTATOES

URUGUAY -- Social Indicators





POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1988) 2,976

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.8% (1978) 0.3% (1988) 0.4%

Population (1988) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 25.5% (15-64yrs) 62.9% (65+ yrs)11.6%

Married Women Aged 15-44 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 2.9 (1988) 2.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 39%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 16%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 105%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years (Bureau of the Census)
(1988) Total 71.2 Male 68.0 Female 74.5
(1970) Total 68.1 Male 64.9 Female 71.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1988) 35

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosis(BCG3) 92% (1986) Measles 82% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 70% (1986) Polio(3) 83% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1983) 83%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	115.0	Male .	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	63.2	Male .	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1982)	Total	16.7	Male 14.7	Female	18.8

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Male .% (.) Female .%

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

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY: URUGUAY

CP 90

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 87 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 87 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES
528-C108 ECONOMIC PROGRAM SUPPORT & ADMIN OF JUST	ES G	86	87	955	955	955	3	---	83	---	400	---	469
PROJECT TOTAL:				955	955	955	3	---	83	---	400	---	469
COUNTRY TOTALS:				955	955	955	3	---	83	---	400	---	469
GRANTS:				955	955	955	3	---	83	---	400	---	469
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				955	955	955	3	---	83	---	400	---	469
OTHER:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to the world's poor. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. In most cases, there is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus, interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable and thus, the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. government agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; World Health Organization for immunization data; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data. These data are also reviewed by AID Missions and Bureaus and their revisions may supersede other sources.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL U.S. AID is provided by A.I.D. and is equivalent to gross U.S. economic assistance obligations (total new obligations entered into during a given year) for the period 1946 through 1987. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480 and Other Economic Assistance.

RATIO OF US AID TO TOTAL ODA represents U.S. economic assistance obligated in the period 1983-1986 as a percentage of total commitments of official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA data are published in OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983-1986. The U.S. economic assistance data are provided by A.I.D.

YEARLY U.S. AID PER CAPITA is computed by dividing the sum of total U.S. economic assistance obligations for 1983-86, provided by A.I.D., by the sum of total population figures provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same period. Total U.S. economic assistance is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, and Other Economic Assistance.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

PER CAPITA GNP FIGURES are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see the World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. It is calculated by dividing total government expenditures by GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

TOTAL EXPENDITURES & NET LENDING in millions of U.S. dollars are calculated using the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and refer to central government finances only. Data in local currency are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) for each year found in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. Lending minus repayments includes both loans and equities.

BUDGETARY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS in millions of U.S. dollars is derived from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and is calculated by subtracting the total of expenditures and lending minus repayments from total revenue and grants. The data in local currency are then converted into U.S. dollars for each year by using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. The data refer to central government finances only.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. They are the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars plus the monetary gold holdings at national valuation. The variable "Equivalent to ___ Months Of Imports" is calculated by dividing one year of imports F.O.B., converted from SDR's to U.S. dollars (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database) by 12 and dividing that by the total reserves.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. External public debt, including debt disbursed and outstanding, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF, debt repayable in local currency, direct investment, and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less). GNP figures from the WORLD DEBT TABLES are converted from local currency into U.S. dollars.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is calculated from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and imports (described below) converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total imports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database and comprise the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total exports are converted into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., World Factbook, 1988. Up to three exports and three imports - determined by value - are included.

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS are derived from the IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS database on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are reported.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture and livestock, hunting, fishing, logging, and forestry. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

MAJOR CROPS, SUBSISTENCE AND CASH are provided by the USDA. Cash crops are defined by the USDA as those crops grown for export. Subsistence crops are defined as those consumed domestically for food - not limited to those crops grown and consumed by the same household (USDA includes those crops sold on the domestic market as food within the category of subsistence crops). Cash and subsistence crops as percentages of arable land are calculated by the USDA from FAO PRODUCTION YEARBOOK data. Arable land consists of land under temporary crops (i.e., maize), temporary meadows for mowing and pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, land temporarily fallow, and land under permanent crops. Permanent crops are those crops which occupy the land for long periods and do not need to be replanted annually.

AGRICUTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are provided by the USDA. Up to three major imports and exports - determined by value - are included. In most cases export values are F.O.B. and import values are C.I.F.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year including net migration. The summary measures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the Bureau of the Census. These data indicate the proportion of the population in a given age group and are helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. These data are from a variety of AID-funded projects and are compiled by the Bureau of the Census.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE is from the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of children born per woman, if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. Most of the data come from surveys, civil registers and census data.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) accruing to the lowest quintile of households. Due to a frequent lack of systematic organization and consistency in the collection and collation of these data, income distribution figures should be interpreted with caution.

% OF POPULATION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY LEVEL is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of total, urban, and rural populations who live in "absolute poverty." Absolute poverty income level is defined as that below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential nonfood requirements are not affordable.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AS % OF WORKING AGE POPULATION is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. The labor force comprises economically active persons, including the armed forces and the unemployed, but excluding housewives, students, and other economically inactive groups. The working age population refers to the population aged 15-64. These estimates are from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and are based on U.N. population estimates.

PROPORTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE comes from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the labor force in farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting as a percentage of the total labor force.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available in the country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by the FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weight, age and sex distribution of the population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at the household level.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

CHILDREN 12-23 MOS. IMMUNIZED AGAINST MAJOR CHILDHOOD DISEASES is taken from data provided by the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI). These data are derived from the World Health Organization's report, Expanded Program on Immunization, July 1988, and earlier versions, and are based on the reported coverage rates applied to the estimated number of infants surviving the first year of life. Often, reported coverage rates are based on children who have health cards, resulting in higher levels of coverage than actually occur among the general child population. Estimates do not include the effects of child mortality. DPT3, Polio3, Measles and BCG immunization coverage rates refer to the proportion of children 12-23 months immunized, using children surviving to age one as the denominator.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations normally including children aged 6-11 as primary, 12-17 as secondary, and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data are compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

ADULT LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percent of persons aged 15 and older who can read and write. The orignal source of the data is the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. Definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

Indicator Definition for Graphs

PER CAPITA GDP figures are estimates by the IBRD and are based mainly on national sources. GDP is a measure of the total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production measured at their factor cost. For use in the graphs, GDP data have been converted from constant values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevent country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GDP is calculated by dividing GDP, at constant market prices in U.S. 1985 dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources. These data cover the period from 1965 through the most recent year with available data. NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engaged in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

TOTAL EXPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database, and represent the constant 1980 local currency value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total export figures are deflated using the consumer price index (1980=100). The data cover the period from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

TOTAL IMPORTS are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database, and represent the constant 1980 local currency value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Import data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources. Total import figures are deflated using the consumer price index (1980=100). The data cover the period from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX figures are drawn from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. This index represents the average annual quantity of food produced per capita. Food is defined as comprised of the following commodities: cereals, starchy roots, sugar cane, sugar beet, pulses, edible oils, nuts, fruits, vegetables, livestock and livestock products. Excluded is the production of animal feed, seed for agriculture, and food lost in processing and distribution. The "base year" of the index is

a three year production average (1979-1981 = 100). The data cover the period from 1965 to the most recent year with available data.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is drawn from the 1988 U.N., WORLD POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS database. It is equivalent to the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to remain the same throughout its life. Figures for the total population are reported. The data cover all years from 1965 through the most recent year with available data.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE is taken from the 1988 U.N., WORLD POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS database. It represents the number of infants (aged 0-1) per thousand live births, in a given year, who die before reaching one year of age. The data cover all years from 1965 through the most recent year with availbale data.

FEMALE LABOR FORCE is drawn from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database and represents female labor force as a percent of total labor force. Total labor force is defined as being comprised of all economically active persons, including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students. The data cover the period from 1965 to the most recent year with available data.

NOTES

1. GDP Per Capita- The scale for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean is 0-3000; for countries in Africa 0-1000 and, in a few cases, 0-3000; for countries in Asia, the Near East and Europe 0-1000, 0-3000 or a floating scale, depending upon the minimum and maximum data values for each country.

   Total Imports and Exports - Each scale is country specific and depends on its own minimum and maximum data values.

   Food Production Index - The maximum value of the scale varies, depending upon the maximum data value for each country.

2. In the interest of presenting the most comprehensive time series data available, it is necessary to use sources other than those utilized in the tabular data presentation for the following indicators: Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality Rate.

3. The spline interpolation method was used for smoothing points in all graphs with the exception of "Exports and Imports."

4. The note, "NO DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR", indicates that data conforming to the above definitions were not available or did not cover a sufficient time period.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are Bureau of the Census mid-year projections based on the most recent national censuses and subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared by agreement with S&T/POP. The total population figure sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (eg. by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year including net migration. The summary measures are computed using the exponential formula. These data are provided by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is from the Bureau of Census. It represents the estimated average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to remain the same throughout its life.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database and represents total population divided by the number of practicing physcians qualified from a university level medical school.

% POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It represents the percentage of the total population with reasonable access to a safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area, a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate share of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANTS DEATH PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (Infant Mortality Rate) figures are provided by the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of infants who die in their first year of life, per one thousand live births in that same year.

FEMALE LITERACY RATES are taken from the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse, Child Survival Report, 1987. The data represent the percentage of the total female population, aged 15 and older, who can read and write. The original source of the data is UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1985. An important caveat: definitions of ability can differ greatly from country to country.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is the percentage of the total male population that is economically active (including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives and students).

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS database. It is defined as IBRD estimated mid-year population, divided by the total agricultural land in a country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER is drawn from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATOTS database. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported in the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database. Current GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by the residents of a country at current purchaser values (calculations are completed without making deductions for depreciation). GNP data have been converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars in order to facilitate international comparisons.* The conversion process utilizes a three year weighted average of exchange rates and makes adjustments for variations in the rates of inflation between the U.S. and the relevant country (see The World Bank Atlas for a complete technical description). Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP, at market prices in U.S. dollars, by estimates of total mid-year population based on data from the U.N. Population Division or World Bank sources.

*There is a wide range in the reliability of data collection methods used to obtain information for international databases. It is important to recognize this caveat when engagaed in analysis of such data, particularly when involved in cross-country analysis.

GOVERNEMNT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF GNP is derived by dividing the value of total government debt outstanding - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by GNP figures from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is caluculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Introduction section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is derived by dividing total government debt outstanding (see the above definition) - drawn from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database - by total exports of goods listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions and are generally equivalent to customs statistics reported in accordance with the general trade system and based on recommendations of the U.N., International Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, 1982. Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is derived from data in the IBRD, WOLD DEBT TABLES database. This ratio represents total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and non-factor services, converted into U.S. dollars from local currency.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of funds from Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, the Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data are provided by A.I.D.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is calculated by dividing total U.S. bilateral obligations by GNP figures from IBRD, The World Bank Atlas, 1988.

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1983/1986 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES database.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA), from all sources, including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, multilateral organizations, members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC), and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The ODA figures are divided by the GNP for each country. The source of the data is IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors of irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Development Report, 1988.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is drawn from the IBRD, World Developement Report, 1988, and represents a measure of the growth of total domestic output, regardless of its allocation to foreign or domestic claimants. It represents the sum of value added by factors of production, measured at their factor cost, and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated using constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION represents the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator. The GDP deflator is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP at current values, to the value of GDP

at constant values, both in local currency. The least-squares growth rate method is then used to caluculate the summary measure for the period. The source of the data is the IBRD, World Developement Report, 1988.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP is the ratio of central government expenditures to GNP. Total expenditures include all nonrepayable payments by the government, whether requited or unrequited, or for current or capital purposes. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures by the IMF. Government expenditure data come from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database and GNP figures are taken from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

TRADE BALANCE is drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Trade balance represents the difference of total exports and total imports converted from local currency into U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average, par rate). Total imports are defined as the current U.S. dollar value of imports of goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world. Total exports are defined as the value of exports of goods and non-factor services sold to the rest of the world. Import and export data are those of the United Nations System of National Accounts and are, in general, as given in U.N. sources. In many cases current annual data are derived from national sources.

GOVERNMENT DEBT FINANCING AS A % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES is calculated from data in the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS database. Government debt financing includes domestic financing and financing from abroad and is divided by total government expenditures to derive this ratio.

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the ratio of total defense expenditures - drawn from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database - to the GDP figures listed in the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE represents the portion of the balance of payments which includes exports and imports of goods and services, income on foreign assets, private unrequited transfers (including worker remittances), and official unrequited transfers. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS database and are converted from SDRs to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS database.

Previous Page Blank

ACRONYMS

ADC	-	Advanced Developing Countries
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
AOJ	-	Administration of Justice
AUPHA	-	Association of University Programs in Health Administration
CA	-	Central America
CACM	-	Central American Common Market
CAI	-	Central America Initiative
CAPEL	-	Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion
CAPS	-	Central American Peace Scholarship
CARE	-	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CATIE	-	Center for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CINDE	-	Costa Rican Coalition of Development Initiatives
CLASP	-	Central and Latin America Scholarship Program
DA	-	Development Assistance
EARTH	-	Regional Agricultural College for the Human Tropics
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	-	Government of Belize
GOB	-	Government of Bolivia
GOCR	-	Government of Costa Rica
GOES	-	Government of El Salvador
GOG	-	Government of Guatemala
GOH	-	Government of Honduras
GOJ	-	Government of Jamaica
GOP	-	Government of Peru
ILANUD	-	Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders
ILD	-	Institute for Liberty and Democracy
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INCAP	-	Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
NBCCA	-	National Bipartisan Commission on Central America ("Kissinger Commission")
OECS	-	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
PTIIC	-	Presidential Training Initiative for the Islands Caribbean
PROMINEX	-	Promotion of Investments and Exports, Haiti
PVO	-	Private and Voluntary Organization
RAJO	-	Regional Administration of Justice Office (A.I.D., Costa Rica)
ROCAP	-	Regional Office for Central America (A.I.D., Guatemala)
WID	-	Women in Development