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**Summary Strategy
Statement
and
Action Plan**

FY 1989 - FY 1990

MEXICO

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Agency for International Development
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AID/M SUMMARY STRATEGY STATEMENT AND
FY 1989-1990 ACTION PLAN

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PART I. SUMMARY STRATEGY STATEMENT

The following describes AID/M's framework for activities and identifies major goals and objectives within the Advanced Developing Country (ADC) context. Each goal includes a rationale for its selection both in terms of developmental and USG foreign policy interests. A time frame is provided, indicating the chronology of activities to be undertaken and objectives to be accomplished.

A. Country Overview

1. Political: On July 6, 1988, Mexico will elect a new president who will assume his duties in December. The new administration will inherit the world's third largest foreign debt (\$105 Billion), about 40% unemployment and underemployment of its 82 million citizens, and a deteriorating infrastructural system which is vital for any significant economic recovery.

Concerns expressed by Mexico's citizens originate not only because of economic conditions, but also because the political structure is becoming more inclusive and open. The Mexican ruling party for the first time openly presented a list of candidates from which the president selected the candidate to run for office. Other political parties, although probably not a serious threat to the ruling party, are openly voicing criticism and this is being converted into constructive dialogue which will hopefully lead to political and economic reforms, needed changes, and more public participation in the political process.

Much to its credit, the ruling party has managed a peaceful transition of power every six years for the past 58 years. Relations with the U.S. can be characterized as amiable with agreement on overall bilateral issues, and some disagreement on international issues and processes. Major issues requiring harmonious, constructive, bilateral cooperation include the following: Commerce, Ecology, Health, Illegal Migration, Narcotics, Population, Technology Transfer, Water Use and Waste Disposal.

2. Economics: After years of accumulated debt, an unexpected drop in oil prices has placed Mexico in a difficult situation whereby rescheduling of old loans has been necessary to find temporary relief from using scarce resources for debt payment, and additional loans are needed to continue development projects.

Foreign reserves are high due to improved, non-petroleum exports, and a tightening of domestic credit, which has caused a much needed repatriation of wealth held abroad by many Mexican citizens. As could be expected, curbed credit has impacted negatively upon investment plans and unemployment.

Mexico's high inflation rate (160% in 1987) has been controlled with the adoption of the Economic Solidarity Pact (ESP). There are critics, however, who claim that the ESP is only a ploy to present an improved economic picture prior to the presidential elections.

These critics point out that the price of major services and commodities (e.g., electricity, telephone, and gasoline) were raised 85% in December 1987 just prior to the adoption of the ESP. In any case, inflationary pressures are building for the time when wage and price controls are removed.

3. Demographics: Mexico is overpopulated, given its demonstrated ability to feed, house, educate, and provide employment for its citizens. Expanded efforts to reduce the population growth rate have succeeded in reducing the rate from 3.5 percent per annum in 1970 to an estimated 2.0 percent in 1988.

Of Mexico's 82 million inhabitants, 43 percent are fifteen years old or younger, 63% are 20 or younger, 70% are 30 or younger, and only 4% are over 65. This skewed age distribution is in stark contrast to the United States' population pattern. The significance to the United States is that labor shortages experienced in the U.S., particularly in the agricultural sector and in services to the elderly, could be complemented with Mexico's labor surplus. Also relevant is that a huge labor surplus, coupled with a difficult economic situation forces many to seek illegal employment in the United States, while channeling others into the cultivation of illegal but profitable crops or drug trafficking activities.

The GOM is very cognizant of its population problem and is investing heavily from its already strained federal budget to address this issue. AID/M's population projects are responsive to Mexico's expressed needs and therefore are well received. Most activities are co-financed by the GOM or PVO's, providing further testimony to Mexico's seriousness in reducing its population growth rate.

B. Goals, Objectives, and Strategy

The following defines AID/Mexico's program objectives for the next five years and identifies the resources which will fulfill these objectives.

A principal difference between advanced developing countries (ADCs), such as Mexico, and developing countries is that the ADCs enjoy comparatively well-developed institutional and human resource bases in a range of technical areas, a public commitment to development and the capability for financing development programs. These qualifications make ADC's appropriate sites for research and training that can also benefit developing countries. ADCs suffering the effects of world-wide recession are scarce in certain resources necessary for economic recovery and development. Moreover, large segments of the population are not yet integrated into the modern economy. Accordingly, U.S. support is needed for their technical research and development efforts. Such support consists primarily of facilitating access to U.S. technology, which is either scarce or too costly to procure without U.S. assistance.

AID policy in Mexico is concerned with increasing the range and degree of exposure of Mexican leaders to the United States, and increasing the interchange between U.S. and Mexican professionals through the development of institutional ties and increased training in the U.S. Special attention is given to development issues that affect bilateral relations between the two countries.

Projects proposed in this paper are, first and foremost, Mexican projects to which we propose to contribute U.S. resources, both public and private, in limited but strategic ways.

A prevailing thesis is that a healthy, stable and growing economy south of the border will lead to greater political and economic cooperation between the U.S. and Mexico. Only as the economic disparities between our two countries decrease and opportunities for employment in Mexico expand faster than Mexico's working-age population, will the number of Mexicans seeking work illegally in the U.S. decline. Mexico's economic crisis has sharply reduced the financial resources Mexico needs to meet its economic development objectives. A growing Mexican economy will open new U.S. investment opportunities and a larger market for U.S. goods and services. Stronger, more diverse research and training centers offer U.S. scientists and technicians high quality staff and testing sites for technical research and development "close to home". The argument for helping Mexico to foster an improved economic climate is compelling.

The goal of AID, as with other U.S. government programs in Mexico, is to familiarize Mexico's leaders with our institutions, technologies and products, by establishing partnerships and interchanges in support of mutual interests. AID/M's objective is to facilitate Mexico's access to U.S. technologies needed for development activities that benefit institutions and private industry in Mexico and in other developing countries.

AID/Mexico will:

- Promote scientific and technological exchanges and joint research
- Arrange for technical and management training in support of Mexican development objectives
- Promote long-term institutional relationships between universities, research institutes, private voluntary organizations and professional, business and labor organizations
- Update and expand information networking of technical, economic and trade data,
- Coordinate food aid under Agriculture Act Section 416, and offer non-concessional resource transfers, e.g., AID housing investment guarantees.

- Serve as a facilitator, broker and catalyst to specific requests from private and public institutions for development assistance where the USG has a vested interest.

The program will direct limited, strategically targeted resources from a variety of U.S. sources to help Mexico acquire needed technology in five key areas. These are population, health and nutrition, private enterprise development, agriculture and food production, and conservation and environment.

AID resources will be augmented by working with and through other U.S. government and privately funded agency programs in Mexico. This will be accomplished by identifying, jointly with other agencies, mutual objectives, and programming our respective resources to meet these objectives. In most cases, other USG or private agency resources will be drawn upon (with the advice and consent of these agencies) for activities proposed in this paper. USG resources will be used to leverage private U.S. and Mexican resources through matching grants or other co-financing arrangements to develop a broadly based but carefully targeted program. As in the case of the population/family planning assistance program, the major share of resources come from Mexican sources.

The role of the AID Representative in Mexico is that of a facilitator and entrepreneur, who identifies and matches resources with needs, laying the groundwork for long-term, mutually beneficial collaboration. He is charged with designing, planning and administering the prototype of the AID economic development cooperation and assistance program in a country where the U.S. does not maintain a regular bilateral assistance program. He draws upon resources of AID/W global and LAC regional technical grants and contracts, a) when AID/Mexico can finance travel and local expenses of technicians whose salaries are paid under AID/W-funded grants and contracts), and b) when such activities can be justified on the basis of their ultimate benefit to other developing countries.

The range of resources include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Private

Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), Private Foundations, Universities, Trade and Professional Associations (e.g., Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Academic Associations), and The American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD).

2. Public

Housing Investment Guaranties (HIGs), Research funded by AID's Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T) and the Office of the Science Advisor, i.e., the Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (PSTC), the Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID), Collaborative Research Support

Programs (CRSP) and the Consortium for International Crop Production (CICP), The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD), AID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Regional Projects, e.g., the LAC Regional Training Initiatives (LAC/RTI), Consultants and Seminars and Intercountry Technical Transfer Projects, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Programs and services of other U.S.G. agencies, e.g., U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Commerce, Energy, Interior, The National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation, The Trade and Development Program (TDP), Interamerican Foundation (IAF)

3. Multilateral

Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Bank (IBRD), and the Organization of American States (OAS)

The following outlines opportunities for U.S. Mexican collaboration in research, training and institution building. Activities have been selected for the following reasons: A solid institutional base exists, participating institutions receive financial support from other non-U.S. sources, the institutions have demonstrated superior administrative and technical capability, relatively small inputs from the U.S. will generate a high rate of return in terms of numbers of people directly benefited, expanded output, increased profitability, quality of research, etc., and USG interest is high.

The above criteria will be applied in the selection of activities being considered for assistance.

C. Program Focus And Identification of Resources

The following identifies major areas of program focus, by objective, including expected institutional relationships, and resources required to carry out the programs. The program focus encompasses the following objectives: Increase Agricultural Production, Strengthen the Private Sector, Manage and Preserve Natural Resources, Increase Access to Voluntary Family Planning, Improve Health and Health Services, Reduce Infant and Child Mortality, and Increase Number and Effectiveness of Participant Training.

1. Increase Agricultural Production.

AID/M's Inter-country Technology Transfer Project (ITT) provides assistance to Mexican agricultural and fishing projects. ITT funding, which began in 1985, has allowed AID/M to initiate agriculture, food production, and fisheries activities. The USG interest is the availability of food products in the U.S. and in increasing Mexico's capacity to purchase U.S. agricultural and non-agricultural goods and services with trade earnings. As in all

projects administered by AID/M, funding for each activity is accomplished through cooperative means, with the greater portion provided by non-AID sources.

U.S. assistance concentrates on providing specialized training and supporting collaborative research and institutional development to assist Mexican institutions to expand their capability in these areas. The following sources provide the type of assistance mentioned: a) U.S.D.A., Cochran Middle Income Countries Training Program; b) AID: BOSTID, LAC/RTI, PSTC, LAC Training Program, CRSP, CICP, S&T funded research activities; c) Desert Botanical Gardens; International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), d) Inter-American Foundation; e) U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service; f) U.S. and Mexican Private Foundations; g) Private Agro-Industry contributions; h) American Soybean Association; and i) U.S. Food and Grain Council

2. Strengthen the Private Sector

The number of micro-enterprises and small businesses in Mexico totals several million. Located throughout the country but concentrated in lower income and marginal "barrios" of cities, they employ from one to twelve employees and have total assets of up to \$5,000. An estimated 32,000 micro-enterprises (excluding service industries) were identified in Monterrey alone.

Experience has demonstrated that an investment of approximately \$379 is required to create a new job in a micro-enterprise (compared with \$13,000-\$15,000 dollars in small and medium enterprises). AID/M's goal is to assist as many micro-enterprises as possible to improve and expand their operations through technical assistance and training. AID/M coordinates closely with AITEC, the Inter-American Foundation, Care and various American Chamber of Commerce groups to pool and complement available resources in support of micro-enterprise development.

Through the Inter-Country Technology Transfer Project (ITT), AID/M has provided support to Asesoria Dinamica a Micro-Empresas (ADMIC), Mexico's Junior Achievement Program, Desarrollo Empresarial Mexicano (DESEM), and the International Executive Service Corps (IESC).

3. Manage and Preserve Natural Resources

The AID Forestry Program in Mexico has directly supported efforts to maintain specific biological diversity programs, including cooperation with the Monarch Butterfly Ecological Reserve to develop a forest management plan which emphasizes habitat preservation. AID/M sponsored research to propagate endangered cactus species in the Eastern Sierra Madre Mountains range and encouraged an interdisciplinary group in Veracruz to develop an AID-funded agro-forestry research proposal for the humid tropics. If the objectives of this proposal are achieved, slash and burn agriculture

will be replaced with sustainable agriculture. This will lead to a reduction in the cutting of humid, tropical forests.

The problem of environmental deterioration in Mexico is serious. Coordinated efforts to reverse this situation are hampered by a lack of funding. A strong commitment by consumer nations to educate the public and to refrain from importing endangered species and endangered species products would send a quick message to those who exploit biological diversity. Similar action is needed to discourage polluting industries from further damaging a highly sensitive ecological system which must be protected.

4. Increase Access to Voluntary Family Planning

Mexico's population will exceed 100 million by the year 2000 and 150 million by 2025, even if population growth rates decline as projected. One million Mexicans enter the work force every year, which exceeds Mexico's capacity to create new jobs. The strain of providing jobs, infrastructure, housing, education and social services for this exploding population is a massive, potentially destabilizing burden on Mexican society. Mexico's present population is estimated at 82,734 million, growing at an estimated annual rate of 2.0 percent. Despite Mexico's ADC status, 23 million Mexicans live in absolute poverty.

Now in its sixth year of economic crisis, Mexico's real per capita income has declined by over 20 percent, unemployment is an estimated 15 to 20 percent, and another 20 percent of the population is underemployed.

AID/M's goal is to assist Mexico in expanding family planning services to the largest number of users at the fastest rate, at the lowest cost per user, and to leave an institutional base to continue services to respond to the desires of couples to have the knowledge and ability to make informed decisions regarding the timing and spacing of their children. Family planning is a highly effective public health measure and assists in lowering health care costs and infant mortality rates.

Family planning services will be delivered by private sector agencies such as FEMAP, MEXFAM, CORA, AMIDEM, etc. Programs will be strengthened by adding new, innovative, cost-effective components and by improving management skills. The goal of reaching unserved groups will be achieved, and diversified delivery system modes will serve as competitive models which can be replicated by government agencies.

By utilizing existing public/private networks such as factories, in-bond industries, mass transportation, private businesses, rural agencies, private practice physicians, pharmacies, and unemployed doctors and nurses, new innovative, low-cost approaches will be developed. This strategy will accomplish the agency's goal of

reducing inputs, and, at the same time, will improve the reproductive health behavior of unserved population groups.

5. Improve Health and Health Services

Mexico enjoys a highly developed bio-medical capability, a large and growing pharmaceutical industry, and well staffed health care training facilities, yet there are 20-30 thousand unemployed or underemployed physicians. AID/M proposes to capitalize on the unique opportunities which Mexico offers for joint bio-medical and basic health care research which will benefit other third world countries suffering from the debilitating health and nutrition problems which Mexico is seeking to resolve. The most promising areas for joint research to be sponsored and funded by AID's BOSTID, PSTC and S&T Bureau grants follow: treatment of diarrheal and respiratory diseases; low-cost basic health care (i.e., investigation of ways to increase service productivity while decreasing service costs through improved management, program targeting, diagnosis and surveillance, and staff training; pharmaceutical production; specialized training (e.g., in biostatistics, epidemiology); bio-medical research that will benefit other LDC's; and designing projects to employ doctors in the private sector.

AID/M will utilize resources such as the U.N., WHO, PAHO, and UNICEF, and continue to utilize buy-in services of: a) PRICOR, to support research and pilot projects in primary health care technology; b) PRITECH, to develop primary health care technology, principally ORT, by providing technical assistance for service support, primary health care services location, and service strategy design; c) HEALTHCOM, to assist with the impact of child survival programs through improved communications; and d) WASH, to assist with improved water technology and sanitation procedures.

The GOM, as well as private sources and industry resources, will also be tapped.

6. Reduce Infant and Child Mortality

a. Oral Rehydration Therapy

The Division of Preventive Medicine of the Secretariat of Health received a grant for the purpose of reducing mortality in children under the age of five due to dehydration caused by diarrhea, through support to the National Oral Rehydration Therapy Program. Major 1987 outputs included training 57 physicians and nurses from 19 states, implementation of an oral rehydration unit in 19 states, and sponsoring two regional ORT conferences.

PRITECH support was requested and provided in the form of guest lecturers at regional conferences, and completion of two studies entitled "Report on the Analysis of Current Instruction of Diarrheal

Disease Management Within the Different Medical Programs of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)" and "The Abuse of Antidiarrheal Agents and Antimicrobial Drugs in the Treatment of Infant Diarrhea in Mexico".

A grant was provided to the Epidemiology Division of the Secretariat of Health to conduct a study to determine the variables in the acceptance and use of oral rehydration therapy in order to define norms, training approaches, promotion activities and operational strategies of the National Diarrheal Disease Control Program (PRECED), and to provide a baseline measure against which the effects of the PRECED, with emphasis on ORT, can be measured.

b. Immunization

A grant was made to the Division of Preventive Medicine of the Secretariat of Health to reduce mortality and morbidity in children under the age of five through training of personnel of the National Immunization Program at both the State and local levels, standardization and evaluation of program criteria, expansion of coverage in rural areas, provision of material and financial resources in the areas of training, evaluation and supervision, and the acquisition of equipment for processing and analysing program information.

c. Nutrition

Humanitarian food assistance to Mexico was resumed in FY 1983 with initiation of the Dairy Donation Program established under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Section 416 provides for the donation of surplus agricultural products to meet humanitarian, developmental or emergency needs overseas. Given Mexico's inability to meet the internal demand for milk and dairy products, and the difficulties involved in importing these commodities due to the scarcity of foreign exchange, the Section 416 program is a valuable resource. Given the compelling example of how food aid can be used in development programs, and to expand markets for U.S. products, we intend to explore additional uses of Section 416.

In 1987, six U.S., three Mexican PVOs, and one GOM agency received a total of \$46.6 million dollars worth of Section 416 commodities. The Section 416 program in Mexico is one of the largest in the world, and greatly benefits people in need during the existing economic crisis.

7. Increase Number and Effectiveness of Participant Training

AID/M has a three year, \$1,100,000.00 contract with Development Associates, Inc. to manage the Latin American/Caribbean Training Initiatives Program (LAC-II).

In the first two years of the contract (January 1986 - December 1987), 434 people were trained. Of these, 25 percent came from the private sector, 37 percent from universities and technical schools, and another 37 percent from the public sector. Agriculture and environment were the areas of largest participant concentration, with 96 trainees each.

AID/M also handles the Third Country Training Program, the USDA Scholarship Program for Middle Income Countries, and diversified training programs in the fields of microcomputers, population/family planning and disaster assistance.

8. Other Objectives

a. Drug Abuse Prevention

AID/M's interests in drug issues are varied. Aside from concerns associated with drugs reaching the U.S., and concern for the welfare of individual victims of drugs, AID is concerned about detractors to development. Human resources as well as economic resources are being syphoned away from institutionalized development efforts. Lack of resources is the only factor inhibiting AID/M from further involvement in drug issues. Contacts have been made, credibility and mutual respect have been established with representatives of Mexican institutions who understand the problem, and more importantly, are attempting to alleviate its consequences.

AID/M is involved in additional activities which address other concerns of importance to the USG due to their foreign policy, commercial, or humanitarian implications. Among these concerns are Mexican Migration to the U.S., Administration of Justice, and Foreign Disaster Relief.

b. AIDS Education and Prevention Program

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a problem of international proportions, and in Mexico, the number of reported AIDS cases doubles every 7-8 months. AID/M recognizes the serious implications of AIDS for ongoing development projects and is assisting the GOM in addressing this threat. AID/M will work with the Public Health Communications Component (AIDSCOM) to provide public health communications assistance, and with the AIDS Technical Assistance Component (AIDSTECH), which offers technical assistance in surveillance, blood screening, prevention of HIV (the AIDS virus) spread through existing health, population and nutritional programs. AIDSTECH will also provide assistance with AIDS health care and prevention, applied and operations research, training, information dissemination, commodities and equipment. AID/M will work with the GOM Ministry of Health and will be responsive to needs expressed by LDC's in the region.

FY 1989 - 1990 ACTION PLAN

PART II: FY 1989-90 ACTION PLAN

Section 1: Program Description

AID policy in Mexico is primarily concerned with increasing the range and degree of exposure of Mexican leaders to the United States. Equally important is facilitating the interchange between U.S. institutions and Mexican professionals and development issues that affect bilateral relations between the two countries.

Projects proposed or already underway are, first and foremost, Mexican projects to which AID contributes resources, both public and private, in limited but strategically effective ways. AID/M has moved away from simple resource transfer and now stresses technical assistance and self-help which impact host country policy reform, emphasis and reliance on the private sector, institutional development, and research and development.

The goal of AID/M is to familiarize Mexico's leaders with U.S. institutions, technologies, and products by establishing partnerships and interchanges in support of mutual interests. AID/M's objective is to facilitate access to U.S. technologies that will benefit institutions and private industry both in Mexico and other developing countries.

Inter-Country Technology Transfer

The LAC Regional ITT Project (598-0616), the funding source for a major portion of AID/M's development efforts, concentrates on the following: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; Population; Education and Human Resources; Health; Child Survival; Training, and Food Assistance.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

AID/M's ARDN program is designed to increase the income of the poor who are dependent on agriculture or fishing for their survival, and to expand the availability and consumption of food, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.

The United States has an interest in alleviating hunger by increasing the incomes of Mexico's poor to slow the flow of illegal migrants, to alleviate drug related issues, and because it can contribute to increased opportunities for U.S. exports. Mexico has great potential as a market for U.S. agricultural exports, which totaled 1.1 billion dollars in 1987. Mexico's full potential as an importer of U.S. agricultural commodities, technology, and equipment, can be realized only through sustained economic growth.

Population

AID/M's support for family planning is based on three principal rationals: (1) the right of a couple to determine the number and

spacing of their children, (2) the positive impact birth spacing has on child and maternal survival, and (3) the positive impact planning has on the reduction of abortion. As with all AID/M's projects, family planning is a Mexican initiative with full support and endorsement of the Mexican Government.

The GOM's goal is to reduce population growth from the current 2% annual rate to 1% by the year 2000. AID/M provides \$8 million annually to support this effort, working with ten Mexican government and private family planning organizations, which in the aggregate spend over \$100 million per year. AID/M also facilitates the work of more than a dozen U.S. population/family planning services.

Education and Human Resources

AID/M's support for human resource development concentrates on enterprise development, where Mexican educational institutions receive financial assistance to promote small-scale businesses, and support to a dynamic, fast growing Junior Achievement program, where Mexican businesses support small-scale youth enterprises.

Health

The goal of AID/M's health program is to improve health status, as reflected by the availability of public and private institutionalized health services, and increased life expectancy. Most health problems stem from infectious and parasitic diseases, poor environmental conditions, lack of basic health care knowledge, malnutrition, and lack of prenatal care.

AID/M's strategy is to provide assistance in maternal health care, primary rural health care, water and sanitation, and nutrition projects through U.S. donated commodities and emphasis on bio-intensive gardens. Increased and enhanced use of the private sector, both U.S. and Mexican, is an important component of AID/M's health efforts.

Child Survival

While admirable strides have been taken to reduce child mortality and morbidity, deaths of children under five still represent a tragic statistic. AID/M has joined other donors in a concerted effort to significantly improve child survival by the end of the decade. The vaccine preventable childhood diseases targeted for elimination are measles, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, and whooping cough. Also targeted is acute dehydration caused by diarrhea, which is being reduced through the use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Other intervention strategies include birth spacing and a focused nutrition program with emphasis on breastfeeding, weaning and growth monitoring.

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Training

AID/M's Third Country Training Program has not only successfully met the training needs of countries in this and other regions of the world, but has served as a means of developing an ever-increasing cooperation between Mexico and the U.S. The LAC Training Initiatives Program provides training for Mexicans from public and private sector institutions who show promise as future leaders and managers. Under AID/M's three year contract with Development Associates, carefully selected participants have been sent to the U.S. for short-term observational and academic training. In the first year of the contract, 174% of the year's target was met, and 235% was met in the second year. The development of agriculture, private sector, and protection of the environment are key areas and account for 22%, 19%, and 22% of the total 434 participants to date.

LAC funds were used for the AID/MASHAV Israeli Training Program, in which Israel assumes part of the cost for training personnel from Mexico's welfare agency in Israel. Fifty-eight participants were exposed to unique community development programs and strategies, and four participants received agricultural training.

Mexico and the U.S. have important mutual interests in pest control, hoof and mouth disease prevention, combating the spread of the African bee, and in improving food inspection procedures and standards. Since the Embassy Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has no system for selecting and orienting Mexican participants, AID/M administers the Cochran Middle Income Country Agricultural Scholarship Program in coordination with a USDA Training Specialist in Washington. Fifty-five Mexican agriculturists participated in the 1987 program.

Food Assistance

The Section 416 Food Assistance Program provides nutritional supplements to approximately four million people. Six Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and the Mexican Social Assistance Agency (DIF), distributed 273,971 metric tons of Section 416 commodities in all 31 States of the Republic and the Federal District. PVOs place great emphasis on self-help community activities (e.g., bio-intensive gardens, family planning, primary health care, community improvement projects) as components of their food programs.

Section 3.

STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 1: INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>
1.	FORESTRY <u>1/</u>	301,568	79,307	80,000	80,000
2.	AMIDEM <u>2/</u>	25,204	25,204	25,204	25,204
3.	SECTION 416 <u>3/</u>	(30,080)	(30,080)	(30,080)	(30,080)

1/ USDA PASA Agreement

2/ Family Garden Program

3/ Personal Services Contract

NOTE: ALL PROJECTS ARE ITT-FUNDED

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

- Sponsored workshops on optimum arid zone agricultural techniques
- Supported production of oregano oil and castor bean oil for commercial purposes
- Established 50 demonstration bio-intensive gardens in both urban and rural settings
- Quantifiable health improvements in home garden participants
- Provided technical assistance on solar dryer/hardwood lumber drying techniques
- Provided assistance on use and maintenance of portable sawmill
- Provided technical assistance on tanning extraction
- Provided production of ornamental endangered cacti as a substitute for illegal harvest of these species

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY1989-1990) QUARTER/YEAR

- | | | |
|---|----|------|
| ● Organize nursery workshops for the expansion of commercial forest activities | 2Q | FY89 |
| ● Create Christmas tree market by placing emphasis on planting, and availability of trees | 3Q | FY89 |
| ● Establish 20,000 acre eucalyptus plantation in Veracruz with assistance of major U.S. lumber producer | 4Q | FY89 |
| ● Establish mushroom production income generating projects in rural areas | 1Q | FY89 |
| ● Assist in large scale charcoal production export project | 3Q | FY89 |

3. NARRATIVE

AID/M's objective to increase agricultural production is designed to increase the incomes of the poor and to expand the availability and consumption of food, while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base. This effort is conducive to economic growth and employment generation, encourages programs that conserve and make efficient use of natural resources, and investments that improve rural infrastructure, government services and human resources.

Twenty-six per cent of Mexico's population is malnourished and in some indigenous communities, malnutrition reaches seventy per cent. The Mexican Social Service Agency (DIF) is unable to meet the demand, in spite of the donations received from the 416 Food Assistance Program.

Another consideration, justifying AID/M's emphasis on increasing agricultural production, is the magnitude of U.S.-Mexico agricultural interdependence. Mexico ranks as the U.S.'s fourth largest source for international commerce, while the U.S. is Mexico's biggest funding partner. A major portion of this trade has been in the form of agricultural commodities and related products, which in 1987 accounted for a combined two-way trade of \$3.1 billion dollars in total sales transactions.

AID/M's modest economic resources devoted to increase agricultural production have produced high yields because of efforts to fund projects under a co-sponsorship basis, and because of the inclusion of U.S. and Mexican PVOs.

AID/M is sponsoring a project that is investigating the potential of oregano production for oregano oil export purposes. This project has completed the applied research stage and is ready for commercialization. There is great potential for income supplements to co-op members because of the great demand for oregano oil in the U.S.

AID/M is cooperating with a U.S. institution to advance the feasibility of arid land farming. Aside from obvious economic benefits, international migration and internal migration is discouraged, and findings (e.g., crop types and methods) could potentially be used elsewhere in the region or in arid lands of Africa.

AID/M is working with the GOM and Mexican PVOs to popularize family gardens (i.e., bio-intensive gardens) to supplement people's diets. Seeds and their transportation costs are donated by US PVOs, AID/M funds technical assistance, travel and per diem, and GOM personnel and Mexican PVOs supply labor and other costs to expand the use of family gardens.

STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 2: STRENGTHEN PRIVATE SECTOR

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING (\$000)</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
1. DESEM D.F. <u>1/</u>	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2. CETYS <u>2/</u> (N)	20,000	20,000	-	-
3. ADMIC MONTERREY <u>3/</u>	100,000	100,000	-	-
4. UPAEP <u>3/</u> (N)	50,000	50,000	-	-
5. ITFSM <u>2/</u> (N)	-	-	5,000	8,000
6. ADMIC MEXICALI <u>3/</u>	-	-	-	42,000
7. ADMIC TIJUANA <u>3/</u>	-	-	40,000	40,000
8. ADMIC JUAREZ <u>3/</u>	-	-	35,000	35,000
9. DESEM REYNOSA <u>1/</u>	-	-	25,000	45,000

1/ Junior Achievement Program

2/ Private Institution of Higher Education

3/ Micro-Enterprise Development

Note: All projects are ITT funded.

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

- Created sustained and lasting employment for individuals in the lowest income strata in urban economically depressed areas
- Established private micro-enterprises with access to credit
- Established a national and international training center offering courses in improved management techniques through specially designed courses
- Incorporated micro-enterprises into the financial and commercial system of Mexico
- Identified 2,641 previously unreported micro-enterprises and surveyed 1,778
- Enrolled 608 new micro-enterprises in ADMIC
- Awarded 72 new loans to micro-enterprises
- Created 12 new micro-enterprises
- Created a new ADMIC program in Matamoros
- Provided technical assistance to ADMIC affiliates
- Expanded DESEM (Mexico's Junior Achievement Program) to two new areas
- Provided technical assistance to DESEM affiliates in Guadalajara, Saltillo, and Monterrey
- Enrolled 2,448 new DESEM participants, and recruited volunteer professional advisors, and school coordinators
- Identified 8 companies to receive technical assistance from the International Executive Service Corps Project
- Strengthened the academic business curriculum of UPAEP
- Expanded the CETYS program offerings through donations made by IBM and Apple Computer

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY1989-1990) QUARTER/YEAR

- | | | |
|--|----|------|
| ● Support gradual yearly increase in DESEM participants until one million students are participating annually (by 1997) | 4Q | FY90 |
| ● Support ADMIC self-sufficiency (recuperating operating costs through fees charged for services and interest charged for loans) | 1Q | FY89 |
| ● Expansion of UPAEP business courses will be made possible with computer hardware purchases made with small AID/M grant | 3Q | FY89 |
| ● Expand ADMIC and DESEM programs in additional areas of the Republic | 3Q | FY89 |

3. NARRATIVE

The impact of micro-enterprises in Mexico's overall economy is just now being understood and appreciated. In aggregate, micro-enterprises account for a great portion of the nation's GNP and is the single most important entity in generating new employment. It has been demonstrated that an average \$379 U.S. is required to create a new job in a micro-enterprise, in contrast to \$13,000-\$15,000 in small and medium size enterprises.

Support for the micro-enterprise concept, coupled with technical assistance and proper training, has been identified as an effective, cost-efficient tool for development. Improved well-being of individuals will eventually translate into increased imports from the U.S. For example, a 10% increase in per capita income is strongly associated with 10% to 11% expansion in agricultural imports, on average *. This statistic does not include technological transfers and technical assistance, which would also benefit U.S. agencies or institutions.

The benefits to the United States of supporting private sector projects are many, aside from enhancing social, economic, and political stability (objectives inherently of tremendous value). An increase in micro-enterprise activity has been positively correlated to reduced illegal migration and reduced illegal drug involvement. These are two compelling arguments for AID's involvement in encouraging growth of micro-enterprises and free enterprise training and education.

AID/M, acting as catalyst and assuming the role of a broker, has managed to involve U.S. and Mexican PVOs, and international organizations, thus increasing not only financial but personnel resources. It is AID/M's firm belief that opportunities for success are increased as local agencies accept ownership for a project and invest money and effort. The involvement of international organizations and U.S. PVOs are added resources (e.g., economic, talent, prestige or credibility).

* AID Congressional Request for Authorization and Appropriations for FY 1989, Main Volume, P. 48.

STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 6: MANAGE AND PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCES

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>
1. FORESTRY <u>1/</u>	(301,568)	(79,307)	(80,000)	(80,000)

1/ USDA PASA Agreement

Note: Itt funded.

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2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

- Improved management techniques in the Ministry of Agriculture's Xalapa, Veracruz nursery
- Increased specialized seed collection, handling and storage
- Added emphasis on resource management planning, including watershed management
- Improved plantation establishment
- Increased utilization of forest products to decrease ecological destruction
- Charcoal production workshops held to encourage the use of charcoal as a substitute for wood-fuel
- Assisted the Monarch Butterfly Commission write a forest management plan for income and habitat protection

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY1989-1990) QUARTER/YR

- | | | |
|--|----|------|
| ● Promote sawmill waste product utilization as an energy source to replace dry wood | 2Q | FY89 |
| ● Expand technical assistance on tanning extraction | 1Q | FY89 |
| ● Emphasize drying Mexican hardwoods as an alternate and prepared use of this timber | | |
| ● Establish 20,000 acre eucalyptus plantation in Veracruz with assistance from a major U.S. lumber producer | 4Q | FY89 |
| ● Assist co-op members to gain carpentry skills for better use of forest resources and increased income benefits | 3Q | FY89 |

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3. NARRATIVE

Of all the Latin American countries, Mexico is under the greatest pressure to solve its air, soil and water pollution problems. Overall consciousness has been raised by both the GOM and the private sector, and as a result, the De La Madrid Administration established the Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE), which is charged with monitoring and controlling pollution sources. Mexican laws calling for fines and sanctions on violators are sufficient and forceful on paper. However, due to lax enforcement of civil laws, they are rarely enforced.

Prior to 1986, a detailed environmental assessment had never been undertaken in Mexico. AID/M sponsored a carefully documented, politically neutral assessment of air, water and solid waste pollution; natural resource usage; regulations and law enforcement, and public and private agencies, which should generate the political will for stiffer enforcement.

In order to take advantage of Mexico's superior environmental capability and commitment, AID/M proposes to encourage Mexico to sponsor a series of action-oriented seminars based on the findings of the above mentioned State of the Environment Study to deal with the issues of air, soil and water pollution and disposal of toxic wastes, anti-pollution programs and law enforcement programs.

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STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 8: INCREASE ACCESS TO VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>
1. FMA <u>1/</u>	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
2. FEMAP <u>2/</u>	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
3. CONAPO <u>3/</u>	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
4. PSC <u>5/</u>	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
5. MEXFAM <u>2/</u>	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
6. CORA <u>6/</u>	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
7. DIPLAF <u>1/</u>	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
8. FMS <u>1/</u>	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
9. CASA <u>1/</u>	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
10. PSFN <u>2/</u>	119,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
11. AMIDEM <u>1/ 2/</u>	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
12. FPIA <u>2/ 7/</u>				
13. AVSC <u>2/ 7/</u>				
14. TIPPS <u>4/ 7/</u>				
15. ENTERPRISE <u>4/ 7/</u>				
16. PATHFINDER <u>2/ 7/</u>				
17. FHI <u>3/ 7/</u>				
18. JHU <u>1/ 7/</u>				
19. SOMARC <u>4/ 7/</u>				
20. RAPID III <u>4/ 7/</u>				
21. DHS <u>3/ 7/</u>				
22. INOPAL <u>3/ 7/</u>				
23. COMMODITIES <u>7/</u>				

1/ Media/IE&C/Training

2/ Family Planning Services

3/ Research

4/ Promoting Private Sector

5/ Personal Services Contract

6/ University Fellow

7/ Centrally-funded NOTE. For more detailed information, see ANNEX A.

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2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2a. ACTUAL FOR FY 1987 AND EARLY FY 1988

- o Provided 25 training courses to 258 rural health committees in two communities.
- o Provided family planning services, commodities and training to approximately 60 municipalities in the states of Michoacan and Oaxaca.
- o Established 8 community doctors and a network of 120 community volunteers.
- o Developed, pretested and disseminated family planning and reproductive risk IE&C materials.
- o Broadcast radio spots in all 32 states.
- o Provided technical assistance in training, research, program evaluation and data.
- o Developed rural-urban population projections through the year 2010.
- o Completed household survey of reproductive and family relations on 2,665 young adults in the state of Veracruz.
- o Conducted pilot sex-education program for 125 young females.
- o Delivered 350 reproductive health talks to teachers and students reaching 1,637 individuals.
- o Sponsored conference on reproductive risk for approximately 49 Latin American family planning leaders.

2b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY 1989-1990) QUARTER/YEAR

- o Provide financial, management skills and technical assistance to FEMAP affiliates in 13 cities. 3 Q FY 89
- o Complete two sets of studies on internal and external migration patterns in 5 border and 3 central cities. 3 Q FY 89
- o Complete data processing for 554 household surveys in Tula, Tamps., and Matehuala, S.L.P., to measure impact of health conditions in a rural environment. 1 Q FY 89
- o Complete study to measure impact of family planning on perinatal mortality. 1 Q FY 89
- o Finance materials for innovative videos, radio spots and media. 3 Q FY 89
- o Increase use of microcomputers in population projections. 4 Q FY 88
- o Complete 100-episode t.v. soap opera which includes frank, open discussion of family planning. 3 Q FY 89
- o Commercialization of additional contraceptive materials. 3 Q FY 89
- o Train pharmacists and private practice physicians to improve their knowledge in family planning, available contraceptive methodology, and primary health care programs. 4 Q FY 89

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3. NARRATIVE

Under the ITT program, private institutions such as FEMAP, MEXFAM and AMIDEM serve approximately 500,000 clients throughout the country in underserved urban, semiurban, and rural locations. Multiple types of delivery services have been explored, using local health committee members, midwives, the private medical community, unemployed doctors, and pharmacists. Programs seek to influence individual motivation, and to leave an institutional base to continue services.

Centrally-funded projects such as FPIA, The Pathfinder Fund, AVSC, IPPF, The Enterprise Program, TIPPS, and The Futures Group (SOMARC) are actively involved in promoting the private sector as both an agent for direct service delivery and as a model for public health sector programs. CONAPO is conducting research studies to improve knowledge of mass migration patterns from rural areas to the border and urban conglomerates within Mexico. Relevant regional projections for the nine planning regions of Mexico will be completed and will serve as a basis for Mexico's population redistribution policies, specifically the Subsystems Studies Project. Also, CONAPO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education is working on detailed projections of the education sector needs in 32 states, and is preparing projections on labor force demand for 3 main metropolitan areas (Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey). These will be used to study implications of the demographic pressure on future employment and on the increased female labor force participation caused in part by the lower fertility and increased education levels of Mexican women.

AID/M's long range objective is to support innovative approaches and increase self-sufficiency of private family planning institutions to reduce dependency on U.S. government budgetary support, by assisting them in the development of: (a) business plans aimed at sustainability; (b) greater support for family planning efforts in rural areas where population growth rates are double the national average to improve the quality of life; (c) development of aggressive business approaches, social marketing schemes to provide high-quality, cost-effective contraceptives and services; (d) management skills to increase efficiency; (e) support of generic advertising of safe contraceptives; (f) training of private sector resources to encourage them to incorporate family planning services in-situ and heavier involvement with private family planning entities.

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STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 9: IMPROVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING (\$000)</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
1. Fundacion Mexicana para la Salud <u>1/</u>	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
2. USPVO <u>2/</u>	53,000	53,000	-	-
3. Agua Sana <u>3/</u>	27,000	27,000	23,000	20,000
4. PSC <u>4/</u>	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
5. PSC <u>4/</u>	30,080	30,080	30,080	30,080
6. NWMT <u>6/</u>	28,000	28,000	15,000	-
7. Training <u>1/</u>	32,000	32,000	32,000	-
8. Medicos Comunitarios <u>5/</u>	-	-	22,000	-

- 1/ Training Activities
- 2/ PVO Coordination
- 3/ Potable Water Project
- 4/ Personal Services Contract
- 5/ Rural Community Doctors Program
- 6/ Oaxaca Village Health Project

NOTE: All Projects are ITT funded.

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

- Completed Hazardous Waste and Air Pollution studies
- Printed Industrial Waste Management and Hydraulic Resources chapters to be included in Environmental Management Guide
- Presented training seminars on ORT packet use, mass education, and dissemination
- Study completed on ORT community attitudes and acceptability of treatments
- Conference held and print material disseminated on ORT prevalence study
- Two national immunization campaigns were held (January and March)
- Study funded to research immunization by association of children under five
- Potable water is now reaching large segments of urban marginal populations

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY1989-1990) QUARTER/YR

- Training will be conducted in health areas 3Q FY88
- Affordable potable water will reach additional communities with use of water truck (pipa) donated to Juarez community by people of El Paso 2Q FY88

2

3. NARRATIVE

The goal of AID's health assistance program is to improve the overall health status as reflected in the availability of public and private institutionalized health services, and increased life expectancy. Most health problems stem from infectious diseases, parasitic diseases, poor environmental conditions, lack of health care and knowledge, malnutrition, and lack of prenatal nutrition and health care. Many adults suffer from chronic illnesses, but children are the most vulnerable group. The most direct way to increase life expectancy and general health status is by addressing the health problems of children and their mothers. Therefore, within AID's health assistance program priority is given to support for child survival and improved maternal and child health.

AID/M strategies include providing assistance in maternal health care, primary rural health care, water and sanitation, and nutrition projects through U.S. donated commodities and through emphasis on bio-intensive gardens.

Specific activities include the provision of technical assistance by a water supply engineer and ground water hydrologist for the identification of groundwater supply sources in marginated areas of a major border city. Water/sanitation promoters were recruited and trained to work with their respective communities and families were organized to work on achieving self-sufficiency in such areas as latrine construction, water supplies, access to credit, and health education.

As a health measure (i.e., nutrition component) family gardens have been encouraged and FY 88 funding will make possible the provision of training in 17 states of the country. A Mexican PVO is providing personnel salaries and AID/M is providing travel and per diem. The project goal is to train 51 community action promoters who will train 510 health committees in an equal number of communities. Training will focus on promotion, organization, and techniques for the cultivation of bio-intensive family gardens.

No problems or irregularities have been noted during AID/M monitoring activities of projects mentioned.

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STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 10: REDUCE INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
1. Fundacion Mexicana para la Salud <u>1/</u>	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)
2. USPVO <u>2/</u>	(53,000)	(53,000)	-	-
3. PSC <u>3/</u>	(48,000)	(48,000)	(48,000)	(48,000)
4. PSC 416 <u>3/</u>	(30,080)	(30,080)	(30,080)	(30,080)
5. Immunization	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
6. ORT	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000
7. Medicos Comunitarios <u>4/</u>	3	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
8. ORT Promoters	3	-	26,000	26,000

1/ Training Activities

2/ PVO Coordination

3/ Personal Services Contract

4/ Rural Community Doctors Program

NOTE: All projects are ITT funded

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2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

- o Design of ORT packet completed, with involvement of HEALTHCOM also funded by AID/M
- o GOM/MOH produced radio and T.V. spots informing the public of ORT packet availability and use. Airing of spots started on April, 1988
- o Printed literature available throughout country informing public of ORT packet availability and use
- o Prevalence of diarrhea established, and documentation made of attitudes and acceptability of various types of treatments
- o GOM/MOH provided training to personnel responsible for immunization activities at state and local levels
- o MOH standardized procedures and evaluation of immunization program
- o MOH expanded coverage of immunization services to rural areas
- o Provided technical assistance on use of cold chain to health personnel in all 280 health jurisdictions
- o Implemented National Immunization Program and held two national immunization campaigns in all 31 states and the Federal District
- o Initiated a study of polio-virus-immunization-transfer from the immunized to those not immunized

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY1989-1990)

QUARTER/YR

- o Mass media informational campaign using public movie theaters will disseminate information regarding availability and use of ORT packets 3Q FY88
- o Further dissemination of information through T.V. and radio spots and print information 4Q FY88
- o Two additional immunization campaigns (January and March, 1989) 2Q FY89
- o Continued cooperation with U.S. and Mexican PVOs and with international health organizations (e.g., UNICEF, PAHO, Rotary International) 2Q FY89

1989

3. NARRATIVE

AID/M has joined other international health organizations (i.e., UNICEF, WHO, PAHO) in providing help to the Ministry of Health in reducing child mortality and child morbidity by successful and sustained applications of two key technologies: Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) and Immunizations. Two other effective interventions, both integral parts of the AID/M strategy, include birth spacing and a focused nutritional package which emphasizes breastfeeding, weaning and growth monitoring.

AID/M has provided economic assistance to the Ministry of Health to produce T.V. and radio spots to advertise the availability and use of ORT packets to alleviate dehydration associated with diarrhea in children. The Ministry is also producing educational materials which will carry this message to all areas of the country.

In FY 1988, AID/M will co-finance, with the Ministry of Health and a Mexican PVO, a national mass media campaign which will disseminate ORT information through movie theatres. It is estimated that this media campaign will reach 3 million people a week, with major concentrations in rural and semi-urban municipalities.

AID/M co-financed, with the Ministry of Health, the National Immunization Support Project (PNI) whose purpose was to reduce mortality and morbidity in children under the age of five. Project activities include: training of personnel responsible for activities of the program at both the state and local levels; standardization and evaluation of program criteria; expansion of coverage in rural areas; provision of material and financial resources in the areas of training, evaluation and supervision, and the acquisition of equipment for processing and analyzing program information.

With the cooperation of international health organizations (i.e., UNICEF, OPS/OMS, Rotary International) two national immunizations campaigns were held covering all 31 states and the Federal District. Children age 5 and under were targeted for immunization against polio, diphtheria, tetanus and tuberculosis.

Using FY 1988 funding, AID/M is providing assistance to the Ministry of Health in their attempt to study the degree and effects of immunization-transfer from immunized children to non-immunized children.

The study will determine the level of neutralizing anti-polio-bodies in children studied and will demonstrate that polio virus expelled by immunized children can infect (i.e., immunize) those who do not receive an immunization dosage.

U.S. PVO receives financial assistance from AID/M to cover administrative costs and to coordinate the provision of emergency health care for the most destitute children. The U.S. PVO arranges for donated air transportation, and donated medical care services in U.S. institutions and actively solicits financial assistance, equipment, medical supplies and services, and disburses donations. Donated medical services have included rehabilitation services for amputees and a burn victim, emergency surgery for a child with a brain tumor and another child with a throat tumor, surgery for a victim of an eye injury, and for a detached retina.

Monitoring activities by AID/M staff indicate that projects are being administered in accordance with AID accepted fiscal and programmatic principles.

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STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 13: INCREASE NUMBER AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTICIPANT TRAINING

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
1. LAC Training Initiatives II <u>1/</u>	1.5 million	650,000	650,000	650,000
2. AID/Mashav Israeli Training <u>2/</u>	-	200,000	200,000	-
3. Cochran Middle Income Country Training Program <u>2/</u>	-	200,000	200,000	200,000

1/ Contract with Development Associates

2/ Centrally funded

60

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

- o Achieved 235% of targeted person-months training
- o Impact evaluation in 1987 confirmed that program is meeting its goals of increasing technology transfer and institutional linkages
- o Sixty-one per cent of participants in first quarter of calendar year 1988 were in area of private sector development/entrepreneurship
- o Established agreement with University of Texas, El Paso, to increase number of graduate students while lowering individual costs

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN PERIOD (FY1989-1990) QUARTER/YR

- | | | |
|---|----|-------|
| o Increase number of academic participants through agreements with Texas and California State Universities | 4Q | FY89 |
| o Increase participation of women through recruitment | 1Q | FY89 |
| o Send individuals and groups to Israel for training in irrigation arid lands management, and community development | 1Q | FY89 |
| o Continue to manage USDA Cochran Middle Income Country Program (80-90 participants) | | 89/90 |

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3. NARRATIVE

The LAC II Training Initiatives Program has greatly exceeded its target in terms of person-months of training completed. It has also been highly effective in expanding Mexico's human resource base in previously identified priority areas, and in fostering cultural and commercial ties between U.S. and Mexican institutions. The program has proven highly cost effective as well. AID/M's policy has been to ask host country institutions to cover a portion of training costs; this usually means that the institution pays the cost of transportation. Mexico's proximity to the U.S. and inherent characteristics due to its ADC status, makes feasible, and often preferable, shorter training courses. In some cases, participants are only a few hours away from their training sites. Despite cost containment measures, the limited budget has not been able to stretch sufficiently to respond to the number of requests for academic training in the U.S. Mexico's National Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT) in years past offered a number of scholarships for graduate and undergraduate study outside Mexico. However, since the initiation of the economic crisis in 1983, there have been virtually no funds available for this purpose, and requests to AID for financial assistance have increased accordingly. Through special financial arrangements with U.S. institutions near the border we hope to be able to stretch our funds in order to make academic training in the U.S. available to a larger number of Mexicans, but given the country's difficult economic situation, and the fact that the U.S. dollar is still very expensive for most Mexicans, it is probable that the number of Mexicans interested and qualified to study in the U.S. will greatly exceed the number of scholarships available.

In the future, special emphasis will be placed on the recruitment and selection of women for training. However, meeting AID/W's goal of 40% female trainees will prove difficult given the particular fields of emphasis in the Mexico program (agriculture, environment, energy) and the low percentage of women in the workforce in these areas. The most recent figures from the Secretariat of Labor (1985) indicate that women comprise only 20% of the workforce with most of them employed in clerical, teaching and health positions (areas not included in Mexico's training priorities). Nevertheless, the percentage of women trained under the contract is increasing. In the first two years of the DA contract, 18% of the trainees were women; in the first quarter of 1988, this figure has risen to 28%.

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STANDARD FORM FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OBJECTIVES

1. SUMMARY FUNDING TABLE

OBJECTIVE NO. 15: OTHER

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>LOP FUNDING</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
1. AIDS	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
2. Narcotics	400,000	400,000	100,000	100,000

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2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2.a. ACTUAL FOR FY1987 and EARLY FY1988

NARCOTICS

- o Completed survey of community attitudes towards drug abuse issues
- o Data analysis and interpretation progressing on schedule
- o Drug abuse prevention promoters are being recruited and trained
- o Proposal from contractor received and negotiations underway.

AIDS

- o To-date, AID/M has disseminated information, including video to interested community groups
- o Assisted key GOM officials to receive technical assistance and training on AIDS
- o Reviewed proposals and held preliminary discussions on activities which may be financed, once funding for this activity is received

2.b. KEY ACTIVITY/PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS PLANNED FOR ACTION PLAN QUARTER/YR
PERIOD (FY1989-1990)

NARCOTICS

- o Drug abuse prevention education and intervention measures will be implemented. These include formation of peer support groups, installation of telephone hot-lines, counseling centers, and work by community drug abuse prevention promoters
- o Sub-contractor will produce musical videos (2), records, and T.V. and radio spots to disseminate educational anti-drug abuse messages
- o Information dissemination campaign will be launched throughout Mexico and 10 additional LA countries in the region

AIDS

- o Funding of proposed projects (to be selected once funding is received)
- o Work with AIDSCOM on communication projects
- o Work with AIDSTECH on provision of the following services for GOM/MOH: training, technical assistance regarding surveillance, blood screening, prevention of HIV spread and applied operations research

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3. NARRATIVE

NARCOTICS

Drug production, abuse and trafficking are detrimental to development efforts. There are various areas in which AID could be instrumental in combatting the effects of these drug-related activities. Such areas include the development of economic assistance programs, narcotics education, or development of income alternatives. AID/M has selected narcotics education as the most feasible and effective area in which to participate.

On August 10, 1987, AID/M signed a grant agreement for \$400,000 with a Mexican social service agency located in a major border town. A pilot program is being developed which will be replicated in other border cities, major port cities, and Mexico City. Musical videos and records by popular artists will attempt to demystify and de-glamorize the use of drugs. These messages will be transmitted in Mexico and Latin American countries in the region.

Major project objectives of this grassroots program include conducting a household survey to assess the community's perceptions of drug problem, to investigate reasons and attitudes that foment it, and to solicit grassroot ideas and initiatives to attack drug abuse.

The drug grassroot awareness project has the full support of the project site's state governor and that of various public and private agencies and organizations. Project personnel have received assistance from institutes of higher education and cooperation from agencies involved in civic, social, cultural, and sports activities.

AIDS EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a problem of international proportions. In Mexico, the number of reported AIDS cases is doubling every 8 months. AID/M recognizes the serious implications of AIDS for ongoing developmental projects and is assisting the GOM in addressing this threat.

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AID/M has sponsored the training of key GOM officials, enabling them to attend training seminars and conferences in the U.S. AID/M also helped coordinate a global AIDS T.V.-Net conference and provided assistance to the GOM's First Latin American Regional Conference on AIDS.

AID/M will be working with AIDSCOM in providing public health communications assistance and with AIDSTECH, to offer technical assistance in surveillance, blood screening, prevention of HIV (the AIDS virus) spread through existing health, population and nutritional programs. AID/M will work closely with the Ministry of Health and will be responsive to needs expressed by LDC's in the region.

Section 3: Food Assistance

In FY 1988, five U.S. PVOs (IPHD, SHARE, COA, CARE and St. Mary's Food Bank), four Mexican PVOs (DESMI, PUR, Gente Nueva and Fundacion de Apoyo Social) and two Mexican government agencies (DIF and the Secretariat of Health), will distribute 273,971 metric tons of Section 416 commodities with a value of approximately 27 million U.S. Dollars. Commodities available under this program will be shifted from dairy products to grains such as corn, wheat and sorghum.

Over four million of the neediest people in Mexico will benefit from the nutritional supplements provided through this program. Beneficiaries in rural and urban settings are reached through orphanages, homes for the elderly and schools, or through community programs where needy individuals are identified by surveys. PVOs primarily target children, pregnant and lactating women, single mother families and families with scarce economic resources.

PVOs continue to stress an integrated development approach to food distribution by promoting community development activities that contribute to AID/M's objectives in health, child survival, family planning and migration. Among the activities associated with PVOs distributing Section 416 commodities, are the following: education in health and nutrition; community sanitation; family planning; training in bio-intensive gardening; monitoring for the detection of malnutrition; primary health care; potable water projects; immunizations, and the creation of self-employment opportunities. In states such as Michoacan and Jalisco, where the rate of worker migration to the U.S. is high, feeding programs help assuage conditions that encourage migration.

AID/M has increased its management role over the last year by hiring a full-time Food Program Coordinator. This has enabled the Mission to improve on-sight monitoring, and to facilitate communication between PVOs and AID/Washington and other agencies in the U.S., such as CCC. It has also allowed AID/M to encourage PVOs to escalate development activities attached to food distribution by matching non-food oriented development organizations with those in the Section 416 Program. The Section 416 Program has made important development contributions, but because it has brought new and capable participants into the development arena, it is responsible for strengthening Mexican development institutions as well.

AID/M will seek to continue the Section 416 Program at the present level of beneficiaries, as well as to increase development activities over the next year. PVOs have convened to discuss innovative development strategies and PVOs will participate in a workshop with non-feeding development organizations in order to stimulate new ideas and maximize food distribution benefits.

Section 5: Management

Generally, an ADC program addresses between three to six objectives. Because of Mexico's proximity and significance to the U.S., AID/M is compelled to assume a greater number of responsibilities. Among the major concerns requiring AID/M's active involvement is the degree and scope of commercial interdependence, ecological, social and political factors of great bilateral significance (e.g., narcotics, illegal migration, biological conservation, and border water use).

The number of projects administered by this office represents only a portion of AID/M's overall activities. The Ambassador as well as other Embassy Sections (e.g., Science, Agriculture, Commercial, Narcotics Assistance) have grown to rely to a great extent on the AID Office because of its programmatic expertise and invaluable rapport with U.S. and Mexican PVOs, private sector, and higher echelons of the De La Madrid Administration. Years of cultivating trust, respect and building a reputation for efficiency have earned the AID/M Office reciprocal esteem and respect.

As pointed out in a recent report the administrative cost of AID/M's program was \$157,000 in FY 1987, infinitesimal in comparison to the program's size and effectiveness.

With a staff of 1 DH, 4FSNs, 3 American PSCs and 3 FSN PSCs, AID/M has not experienced any major management problems. One contract employee assists in the participating training program and DH employees of other foreign affairs agencies in the Embassy provide feedback and monitoring of AID supported activities throughout the country.

Bilateral agreements require AA/LAC AD HOC delegation of authority (DA) after negotiating tentative agreements. In the past, it has taken up to six weeks to obtain DA which presents an obstacle in meeting obligation deadlines.

The Controller's Office in Guatemala has been extremely responsive in providing guidance on procedures to ensure adequate financial oversight. Prior to entering into grant agreements with any organization, a representative from the Controller's staff and the AID/M Accountant examine accounting procedures of grantee to ensure compliance with AID procedures. If warranted, subsidiaries of U.S. accounting firms are asked to examine books.

In spite of the complexities caused by the number and diversity of activities managed by AID/M (e.g., forestry, family planning, health and child survival, private sector, food assistance, training, narcotics, migration, forestry and agriculture) no management problems have arisen. On the contrary, reports that focus on AID activities in Mexico have been very complimentary (see 416 Food Assistance Program Evaluation, August 1987, and "The AID Program in Mexico: Model for Support of U.S. Foreign Policy in ADCs", March 1988).

Section 4: Country Training Plan Update

It is important to note that although AID/Mexico intends to make every effort to follow CLASP guidance for ADCs in revising and implementing CTP targets, the majority of participants being trained under LAC II are programmed and administered under a contract with Development Associates, whose scope of work, budget, length of training and targets for numbers and types of participants were established before current CLASP guidance was issued. Consequently, Development Associates is required to meet the training objectives of its contract until or unless the contract scope is amended and additional funds/ceiling adjustments are authorized.

Adjustments have been made in the target number of women participants, in conformity with guidance set forth in State 027538. It should be recognized, however, that the overall LAC II Training Initiatives Goal for the regional project, which calls for 40% women participants, may not be a realistic target for Mexico. Current estimates indicate that in some fields such as engineering, energy, agriculture, forestry, and private enterprise management, the number of women may be as low as 10-18%. This fact, combined with the program's relatively low priority for health and education, where women have traditionally had greater participation, severely limits the prospects of meeting the 40% target.

AID/M is working to increase the number of participants in long-term training. In FY 89 we expect to expand the ongoing agreement with UTEP, where Mexican students pay resident tuition, and to extend it to other Texas state-supported institutions. Additionally, we are negotiating with the University of California's statewide system, a cost-saving program, which would vastly increase the number of Mexican students in the California system.

Special attention to the economically disadvantaged has not been a criterion under the Development Associates contract, which will end in December, 1988. In the remaining months of FY88 we will develop an economics means test for use in screening candidates. AID/M will interview them to determine what other means of financial support they have, and ultimately will consider as "economically disadvantaged" any candidate who cannot afford to obtain the requested U.S. training without financial assistance.

Due to AID/Washington guidance that at least 30% of ADC participants be economically disadvantaged, there will be cases in which AID/Mexico will have to provide transportation costs. Consequently, there will be "less bang for the buck". The new guidance is at times incompatible with the directive to familiarize Mexico's potential leaders with U.S. institutions as set forth in AID guidelines for ADCs. It would appear that AID/Washington is applying regular bilateral guidelines to a program which would function more effectively under a more flexible and innovative approach.

Section 6: Summary Program Funding Table

<u>Account/Project</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
ARDN			
1. ITT	100,000	100,000	100,000
2. Training			
3.			
Subtotal:			
POP			
1. ITT	450,000	450,000	450,000
2. Training			
3.			
Subtotal:			
HE			
1. ITT	97,000	97,000	97,000
2. Training			
3.			
Subtotal:			
Child Survival Fund			
1. ITT	335,000	335,000	335,000
2. Training			
3.			
Subtotal:			
EHR			
1. ITT	150,000	150,000	150,000
2. Training			
3.			
Subtotal:			
SDA			
1. ITT	120,000	120,000	120,000
2. Training			
3.			
TOTAL:			
1. ITT	1,252,000	1,252,000	1,252,000
2. Training			
AIDS	400,000	100,000	100,000
Narcotics	400,000	100,000	100,000

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Cooperating Agency Funding Attribution by Country (in \$1000s)
 FY 1987
 (CA Cost Report)

Run Date: 03/24/88
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Region: Latin America / Caribbean
 Country: Mexico

Grantee	Contract	Buyin	Subproject Costs	Commodity Cost	TA Cost	Other Dir Costs	Indirect Costs	Total FY87	CY88 Estimate
AVSC	CA-2001	no	55	0	28	5	17	105	0
AVSC	CA-2001	yes	303	0	155	0	91	549	0
BYCEN	R-CA-2241	no	0	0	0	4	1	5	5
CDC	R-HC-2052	no	0	0	108	1	22	131	75
CEDPA	CA-5020	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
Development Assoc	C-4078	no	119	0	44	36	70	269	197
THE	CA-4047	no	192	0	93	57	127	469	450
PIA	CA-3005	no	524	769	59	236	274	1,862	453
Futures	C-3008	no	31	4	4	5	22	66	60
Futures	C-4079	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
Futures	C-4079	yes	192	0	0	132	27	351	0
Georgetown Univ	CA-5064	no	70	0	46	28	46	190	185
JPPP-MHR	G-SS-5067	no	1,177	0	67	10	101	1,355	0
JPPP-MHR	OG-SS-7062	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,217
JSTI	C-4063	no	0	0	4	0	2	6	0
JMPIEGO	CA-0083	no	103	38	2	0	61	204	0
JMPIEGO	CA-7004	no	0	0	0	0	28	28	254
JMU-PCS	CA-2018	yes	127	0	0	0	0	127	0
JMU-PCS	CA-6057	no	55	1	59	57	39	211	265
JMU-PCS	CA-6057	yes	0	10	3	3	6	22	75
JMU-PIP	C-4067	no	0	135	0	0	46	181	48
JMU-PIP	CA-7061	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
JSLA	C-5047	no	0	0	0	1	0	1	55
JSI-ENTERPRISE	C-5072	no	140	0	31	437	311	919	438
JSI-ENTERPRISE	C-5072	yes	0	0	1	0	0	1	60
JSI-PPLM	C-6064	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
MSH	C-5075	no	0	0	13	0	4	17	138
Pathfinder	CA-5045	no	311	7	20	20	30	388	520
Pop Council	CA-3003	no	0	10	38	0	15	63	68
Pop Council	C-4074	no	365	16	189	0	186	756	792
PTI	C-4068	yes	14	5	29	5	9	62	54
Univ of Michigan	CA-4058	no	34	0	0	5	11	50	0
Univ of Michigan	CA-4058	yes	33	0	0	6	11	50	0
Westinghouse	C-4083	no	229	0	25	3	11	268	40
			4,074	995	1,018	1,051	1,568	8,706	6,295 TOTAL

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AA	Assistant Administrator
ADMIC	Asesoria Dinamica a Microempresas
ADC	Advanced Developing Country
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCOM	Public Health Communications Component
AIDSTECH	AIDS Technical Assistance Component
AIFLD	American Institute for Free Labor Development
AMIDEM	Academia Mexicana de Investigacion Medica Demografica
AMS	American Marketing Service
ARDN	Agriculture, Rural Development, Nutrition Activities
ASHA	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
AUPHA	University Programs in Health Administration
AVSC	Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception
BOSTID	Board on Science and Technology for International Research Grants Program
CANAINPES	Camara Nacional de la Industria Pesquera
CASA	Centro para los Adolescentes de San Miguel Allende
CEDAT	Centro de Desarrollo Tecnico
CIESS	Centro Inter-Americano de Estudios de Seguridad Social
CIMMYT	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento del Maiz y el Trigo
CLASP	Central and Latin America Scholarship Program
COA	Christian Outreach Appeal
CONACYT	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia
CONAPO	Consejo Nacional de Poblacion
CONASIDA	Comite Nacional de Prevencion de la SIDA
CORA	Centro de Orientacion par Adultos Jovenes
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Program
CTP	Country Training Program
DA	Development Associates
DESEM	Desarrollo Empresarial Mexicano
DESMI	Desarrollo Economico y Social de Mexicanos Indigenas
DIF	Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia
DIPLAF	Desarrollo e Investigacion de la Planificacion Familiar
ENPC	Escuadron Nacional de Perros para Catastrofes

GLOSSARY (continuation)

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FEMAP	Federacion Mexicana de Asociaciones Privadas de Planificacion Familiar
FHI	Family Health International
FMA	Fundacion Miguel Aleman
FMS	Fundacion Mexicana de Salud
FPIA	Family Planning International Assistance
FSN	Foreign Service National
HIG	Housing Investment Guarantee
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
IMIFAP	Institucion Mexicana de Investigacion de la Familia y la Poblacion
INIREB	Investigacion Sobre Recursos Bioticos
INOPAL	Investigacion Operacional
INPLAN	Integrated Population and Development Planning Project
IPHD	International Partnership for Human Development
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ITT	Inter-country Technological Transfer
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MASHAV	International Cooperation Division of the Israeli Foreign Ministry
MCCA	Mexican Christian Children's Aid
MEXFAM	Fundacion Mexicana para la Planeacion Familiar
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NWMT	Northwest Medical Teams
OAS	Organization of American States
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OMS (WHO)	Organizacion Mundial para la Salud
OPS (PAHO)	Organizacion Panamericana para la Salud
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAHO (OPS)	Pan American Health Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PNI	Programa Nacional de Inoculaciones
PRITECH	Technology for Primary Health Care
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
PSFN	Prosuperacion Familiar Neolonesa
PSIP	Population Service International Program
PSTE	Program for Science and Technology Cooperation
SEDUE	Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology

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GLOSSARY (continuation)

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SOMARC	Social Marketing for Change
TIPPS	Technical Information on Population for the Private Sector
UMPAS	Union Mexicana de Pastores Alemanes y Schutzhounds
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USPVO	United States Public Voluntary Organizations
UTEP	University of Texas at El Paso
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WHO (OMS)	World Health Organization

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