AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1991

MAIN VOLUME

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Office of
the Administrator

February 20, 1990

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's request for authorization and appropriation for fiscal year 1991.

As we move into the nineties, A.I.D. has defined three fundamental objectives that provide a useful and appropriate framework for our work. The emphasis in this year's Congressional Presentation is on these broad developmental goals for the international development assistance programs:

- Economic growth that is broad-based and sustainable in both economic and environmental terms;
- Human capacity development with particular emphasis on health and education levels required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress; and
- Pluralism, including the promotion of democracy, freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation.

The following material and accompanying volumes describe in detail A.I.D.'s programs and objectives.

Mark L. Edelman

Mark L. Edelman
Acting Administrator

MAIN VOLUME

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
STATEMENT OF THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR	3
BUDGET SUMMARY TABLES AND CHARTS	11
PROGRAM OVERVIEW	23
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS	
Central Program Overview	73
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	97
International Disaster Assistance	107
Housing Guaranty and Urban Program	111
P.L. 480 Food for Peace	117
Operating Expenses	135
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	143
Inspector General Operating Expenses	145
Summary of Active and Proposed Projects, Central Programs	
Bureau for Science and Technology	151
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance	189
Bureau for Private Enterprise	199
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination	207
Office of International Training	215
Office of the Science Advisor	219
SPECIAL REPORTS	
*Economic Support Funds	224
**Private and Voluntary Organization Activities	230
***Consulting Services	231
****Metric System Implementation	233
PROGRAM STATISTICS	
U.S. Economic, Military Assistance and Credit Sales ("All Spigots")	
FY 1989 Actual Obligations	236
FY 1990 Estimated Obligations	246
FY 1991 Requested Obligations	256
Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund Appropriations by Region and Country (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	264
Multilateral Development Banks and International Organizations and Programs (FY 1988 - FY 1991)	269
Glossary of Terms and Acronyms	271

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* Economic Support Fund tables provide information on uses and purposes of these funds as required by Section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, and responds to House Appropriations Committee reporting requirement on the dollar amount and percent of the total ESF request allocated for project assistance, commodity import program, cash transfers, balance of payment assistance, and any additional category.

** Private and Voluntary Organization activities summary is provided in compliance weith Section 123(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

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

**** This Metric System report is provided in accordance with Section 12 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418, August 23, 1988.

INDEX OF TABLES AND CHARTS

	Page
A.I.D. Authorization and New Budget Authority Requests (FY 1991)	12
International Affairs Budget Authority Tracking Table	13
International Affairs Appropriations (FY 1991)	17
A.I.D. Program Trends (FY 1988 - FY 1991)	19
Assistance Allocation by Region (FY 1991)	21
Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund Assistance, Countries Assisted (FY 1990 or FY 1991)	22
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Grants by Country and Institution (FY 1985-FY 1989)	101
Housing Guaranty Authorizations (FY 1990-FY 1991)	115
P.L. 480 Food for Peace	
Title I/III Sales Program (Millions of Dollars and Metric Tons) (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	121
Title II Summary by Region and Country (Thousands of Dollars) (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	124
Title II Summary by Region and Country (Metric Tons) (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	130
Operating Expenses	
A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Funding Source (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	137
A.I.D. Direct Hire Personnel Workyear Requirements	138
A.I.D. Operating Expense Allocations (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	140
A.I.D. Use of Operating Expense Funds (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	141
Inspector General Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Locations (FY 1990 - FY 1991)	146
Centrally Funded Programs - Summary of Active and Proposed Projects (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	
Bureau for Science and Technology	152
Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance	190
Bureau for Private Enterprise	200
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination	208
Office of International Training	216
Office of the Science Advisor	220
Economic Support Fund Program	
Obligations by Region and Country (FY 1988- FY 1991)	224
Categorization by Region and Country (FY 1991)	227
Categorization (FY 1981 - FY 1991)	229
Private and Voluntary Organization Activities Summary by Appropriation (FY 1989 - FY 1991)	230
U.S. Economic, Military Assistance and Credit Sales ("All Spigots")	
FY 1989 Actual Obligations	236
FY 1990 Estimated Obligations	246
FY 1991 Requested Obligations	256
Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund Appropriations by Region and Country (FY 1989-FY 1991)	264
Multilateral Development Banks and International Organizations and Programs (FY 1988 - FY 1991)	269

INTRODUCTION

The Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.'s) FY 1991 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the Administration's program and budget justification for the bilateral foreign assistance program.

The Main Volume summarizes the budget request and describes other programs in which A.I.D. plays a role. Project-level details for centrally funded programs appear in this volume.

Three regional annexes to the Main Volume discuss A.I.D.'s programs in the geographic regions. Annex I details specific projects and programs for Africa, Annex II details the programs for Asia, the Near East and Europe, and Annex III details the programs for Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

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

Separate volumes contain the budget justification for the International Organizations and Programs and the Trade and Development Program.

A separate set of Summary Tables is also included, which contains tables and graphs illustrating the foreign assistance budget request. These tables provide a detailed tabular breakout of the foreign assistance budget for FY 1989 - FY 1991 (including the entire Function 150 International Affairs account).

Finally, a separate volume contains a comprehensive development budget for the International Development Cooperation Agency entities, including A.I.D. bilateral Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund programs, P.L. 480 food aid, Multilateral Development Banks, International Organizations and Programs, Peace Corps, Trade and Development Program, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

ACTING ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, Thomas Jefferson wrote that "laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new...truths (are) discovered, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times."

Today, that wisdom, that insight into the evolving nature of human development and appreciation of the inevitability of change, is as applicable to the future of America's foreign aid program as it was to the still-fledgling United States of America almost two centuries ago.

In the forty-five years that have elapsed since the end of World War II and the emergence of a U.S. foreign assistance program, great changes have taken place in the world. The most dramatic of those changes have occurred in the past twelve months.

An institution such as A.I.D. must, as Jefferson said, advance to keep pace with the times.

Today, as we stand on the threshold of a new millennium, we must ask ourselves whether the U.S. foreign assistance program can change, and advance, in order to remain a leader as dramatic changes sweep the world. The question is indeed timely because, as a 1989 Task Force on Foreign Assistance of the House Foreign Affairs Committee concluded, A.I.D. is presently "hamstrung by too many conflicting objectives, legislative conditions, earmarks, and bureaucratic red tape to be an effective institution for development."

We are in complete agreement.

For too many years, the work of A.I.D. has been managed and evaluated not in terms of results, but in terms of how much money has been spent on various kinds of programmatic activities, or "inputs." The emphasis in managing as well as evaluating the foreign assistance program needs to be shifted back to the fundamental results we seek.

The task of setting sound development goals for the U.S. foreign assistance program is a complex one. It requires that two different perspectives be effectively merged. On the one hand, we know that every developing nation has its own set of political, social and economic problems. These problems require appropriate, and often unique, solutions. At the same time, accumulated evidence has demonstrated that economic growth and development proceed most rapidly and are most permanent where people are free and where market-oriented economic policies make it possible for all citizens to participate in and benefit from economic progress.

A.I.D. looks to its overseas missions to blend these two perspectives. Through country-based program planning, we identify practical, country-specific approaches for achieving three fundamental, and essentially universal, development goals:

- Economic growth that is broad-based and sustainable, in both economic and environmental terms;

- Human capacity development, with particular emphasis on health and education levels required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress; and,

- Pluralism, including the promotion of democracy, freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation.

The goals outlined above reflect the philosophical directions in which A.I.D. has been moving for several years. They also reflect concerns expressed in the aforementioned report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Task Force.

With respect to broad-based and sustainable economic growth, a consensus is emerging concerning its central importance in the development process. When economies are growing and are open to full participation, individual and family incomes rise enabling people to obtain adequate food, health care, education and shelter. Where there is no significant economic growth, improvements in living standards are tenuous at best.

For growth and its benefits to be broad-based, economies must be open. Private firms must be able to compete with governments in the provision of services and in all aspects of industrial and agricultural production and distribution. Similarly, entrepreneurs, including the smallest entrepreneurs, must have easy access to the market, and individuals must have a fair chance to compete for each new job that emerges as the economic growth process takes hold.

The sustainability of development progress depends in good part on a long-term commitment to sound economic policies. It also depends, to an ever-increasing degree, on whether adequate steps are being taken to protect the natural environment.

Until recently, the careful protection of the environment was not considered to be a problem that required the attention of development agencies. Awareness of the fragility of the world's environment, and how critical protecting the precious natural resources of developing nations is to their future and, indeed, to the future of all the world's inhabitants, has become more widespread. A.I.D. recognized the importance of the environment to sustainable development early on and became active in this area more than a decade ago.

Protecting the environment and formulating development policies and programs that are environmentally sound are now absolute priorities at A.I.D. We are committed to working with developing nations and other donors to hasten the day when environmental degradation is a thing of the past, and the plundering of precious natural resources for short-term gain is recognized as the long-term tragedy that it is.

While we are convinced that economic growth is the objective that most benefits societies from bottom to top, A.I.D. remains committed to assisting developing country governments and private sector service providers to reach the poor with food and essential health and family planning services and to provide them with a basic education. Without these investments in human capital, overall economic growth is neither attainable nor meaningful.

The final ingredient that is integral to the success of any society is political, social and economic pluralism and the rule of law. In simple terms, pluralism means the right to choose -- to make all of the daily choices that add up to control of one's own destiny. Pluralism and the policies that promote openness, fairness and opportunity are natural in societies where individual responsibility is valued and where people willingly work together to the benefit of society as a whole.

The importance we attach to the promotion of pluralism stems from deep within the American experience. We value our freedom. We believe that all people should be free. We also believe that freedom helps foster economic progress. As societies move toward openness and pluralistic approaches to governance, people gain a real stake in their economies, and they begin to invest accordingly. When that occurs, the chances for achieving broad-based and sustainable growth expand dramatically.

When developing nations achieve these objectives, it benefits not only the 2.8 billion people who live in these nations, but also the 250 million people who live in the United States. Today, the determinants and benefits of economic growth and well-being reflect an increasingly global interdependence, encompassing trade, political freedom, environmental issues, technology and other interactions that flow across borders.

Foreign assistance can play an important role in helping developing countries achieve fundamental development goals, but its importance in these economies should not be overstated. As a general rule, foreign assistance -- from all donors -- pays for a smaller portion of a country's imports -- and, hence, its development investments -- than do receipts from exports. Foreign direct investment in these countries and private charitable contributions are also important development resources. Our approach to the provision of development assistance must take these facts into account.

We must also take into account changes in the structure of the donor community. Until the mid-1960s, the United States provided more than fifty percent of the foreign aid supplied to the developing countries. Today, our share is around twenty percent and our assistance strategies must reflect our reduced role. The U.S. ability to unilaterally assure development outcomes is much more limited today. A.I.D. must approach development problems with an eye to being the catalyst for local solutions, not the primary source of financing for development programs.

Consistent with our belief that it is time to refocus the management and evaluation of A.I.D. on fundamental development goals and realistic ways to help developing nations achieve them, we have organized our FY 1991 Congressional Presentation to show how A.I.D.'s work contributes to achieving these goals.

In addition to focusing on results, it is essential that A.I.D. employ management approaches that will ensure that the funds appropriated for foreign assistance are used efficiently. In tight budgetary times, the need for efficiency is particularly great.

A.I.D. is keenly aware of today's budget realities and we are prepared to operate within this framework. We must, however, have sufficient program funds and operating expense funds to carry out our development mandate while ensuring the accountability of tax dollars. Our overall budget request for FY 1991 calls for a minimal six percent increase over last year's appropriated level for all A.I.D.-managed programs, with virtually all of that increase going to support new initiatives for Eastern Europe and the implementation of the President's drug control strategy. To manage A.I.D.'s complex program at the requested level, we must do everything we can to achieve a high degree of efficiency in the allocation of our resources.

In Africa, where the Development Fund for Africa provides the flexibility we need to address priority development problems on a country-specific basis, we are able to program resources very efficiently. Elsewhere, however, we are constrained by functional accounts, earmarks and other directives that often prevent us from responding rapidly to unforeseen priorities. Each year the attention of the public and Congress focuses on new issues, and new expectations are continually being imposed on the foreign assistance program. New directives are imposed without reference to existing requirements or to the cumulative effects of this process. This system hinders the efficient allocation of resources in response to changing needs and actually inhibits our ability to achieve development goals.

In seeking greater responsibility for achieving broad goals and the flexibility to program our resources to achieve those goals, A.I.D. must be extremely sensitive to the need to account for every taxpayer dollar entrusted to us. To that end, we have improved procedural controls for financial expenditures. We believe that these improvements reduce the need for many of the restrictive and burdensome accounting and reporting procedures currently required by law.

The emphasis in this year's Congressional Presentation is on broad-based and sustainable economic growth, human resource capacity development, democratic pluralism and the need for flexibility to manage the foreign assistance program effectively. This emphasis reflects the kind of "enlightenment" that I believe Mr. Jefferson had in mind.

I hope that we have the courage to heed the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, to grow and advance with the changes that time has wrought, and to develop a partnership between A.I.D. and the Congress that ensures that America's foreign assistance goals are being addressed. I believe that this presentation moves us toward such a partnership.

Mark L. Edelman

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1991 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS
AND FY 1991 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST. AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURE-MENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Development Programs.....	1,208,000	1,208,000	--	1,208,000
Deob/Reob	23,000	23,000	--	23,000
Development Fund for Africa.....	560,500	560,500	--	560,500
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	23,000	23,000	--	23,000
Disaster Assistance.....	40,000	40,000	--	40,000
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Authority...	48,000	48,000	--	48,000
Housing Guaranties Limitation.....	N/A	[100,000]	--	[100,000]
Private Sector Loan Guaranty Limitation	[50,000]	[125,000]	--	[50,000]
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,902,500	1,902,500	0	1,902,500
Operating Expenses.....	447,794	447,794	5,700	453,494
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	33,884	33,884	--	33,884
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	N/A	40,341	--	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	[200,000]	[200,000]	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland.....	[200,000]	[200,000]	--	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,384,178	2,424,519	5,700	2,430,219
Economic Support Fund.....	3,344,000	3,344,000	--	3,344,000
Deob/Reob	14,000	14,000	--	14,000
Total Economic Support Fund.....	3,358,000	3,358,000	0	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives.....	500,000	500,000	--	500,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	6,242,178	6,282,519	5,700	6,288,219

BUDGET AUTHORITY 17-Feb-90 12:16 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE			
Inter-American Dev. Bank	---	31,482	57,449
Fund for Special Operations	---	63,451	20,850
Inter-American Investment Corp	---	---	25,500
Subtotal: IADB	---	94,933	103,799
World Bank	50,001	49,786	110,592
International Finance Corp.	4,892	74,607	40,331
Int'l Development Association	995,000	960,851	1,064,150
Asian Development Fund	152,392	174,973	301,809
African Development Fund	105,000	104,548	105,452
African Development Bank	7,345	9,493	10,136
Subtotal: MDBs	1,314,630	1,469,191	1,736,269
IO & P (Voluntary Contrib.)	226,115	274,137	225,000
Int'l Fund for Agricultural Dev.	[2,500]	[34,438]	[6,250]
	---	---	---
TOTAL: MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE - A.I.D.			
Ag., Rural Dev. & Nutrition	487,715	481,635	[424,520]
Population	197,940	216,171	[193,191]
Health	122,397	124,996	[115,465]
Child Survival Fund	71,000	70,695	[74,538]
AIDS Prevention & Control	40,000	41,239	[38,200]
Education & Human Resources	129,396	131,990	[134,201]
Private Sector, Env. & Energy	120,549	133,333	[144,223]
Science & Technology	8,662	8,625	[8,662]
FDAP Deob/Reob	90,816	39,000	[23,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	---	[4,978]	---
Development Policy Reform Prog	---	---	[75,000]
Subtotal	1,268,475	1,247,684	1,231,000
Development Fund for Africa	500,000	561,823	560,500
SADCC	50,000	[49,785]	[50,000]
Private Sector Rev. Fund	6,367	[4,978]	---
Loan Guaranty Limitation	[50,000]	[91,109]	[125,000]
American Sch. & Hosp. Abroad	35,000	37,850	23,000
International Disaster Assistance	26,499	24,893	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	3,000	---	---
Housing Guaranties Limitation	[125,000]	[99,570]	[100,000]
Housing Guaranty Borrowing Auth.	13,000	37,000	48,000
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	40,147	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP for Poland	---	[200,000]	[200,000]
Operating Expenses	429,500	430,044	447,794
Operating Expenses - IG	28,500	30,453	33,884
Subtotal: Development Assistance	2,400,874	2,409,894	2,424,519

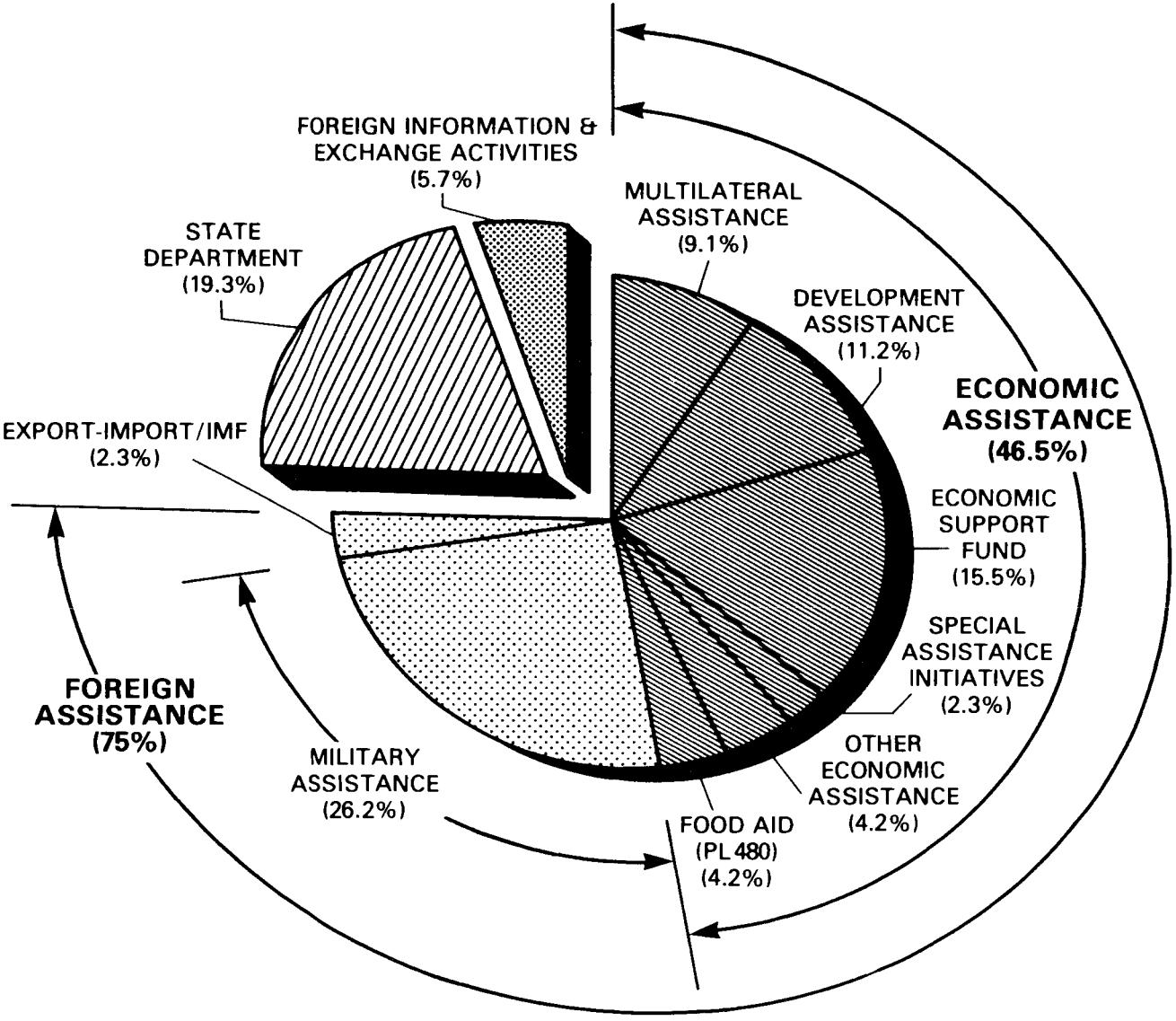
BUDGET AUTHORITY 15-Feb-90 06:13 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
Economic Support Fund	3,281,500	3,191,219	3,344,000
Panama Supplemental Request	---	500,000	---
International Fund for Ireland	---	19,769	---
Deob/Reob	20,000	33,000	14,000
ESF Appropriation Total	3,301,500	3,743,988	3,358,000
Rescission of prior year balances	---	(50,000)	---
ESF BA	3,301,500	3,693,988 *	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives	---	159,312	500,000
Central Am. Reconciliation asst.	36,340	26,360	---
Subtotal: A.I.D.	5,738,714	6,289,554	6,282,519
Trade & Development Program	25,000	31,499	30,000
Peacekeeping Operations	31,689	32,773	32,800
International Narcotics Control	101,000	113,040	150,000
Inter-American Fndt (incl. gifts)	16,600	16,859	16,941
African Development Foundation	8,000	8,850	11,500
Peace Corps	153,500	165,649	181,061
Migration & Refugee Assistance	461,950	438,409 *	450,648
Emergency Refugee & Migration Fund	27,000	49,785	25,000
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	9,840	9,974	12,026
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp (OPIC)			
(Limitation on direct loans)	[23,000]	[19,914]	[23,000]
(Limitation on Guar. Loans)	[175,000]	[211,537]	[185,000]
TOTAL: BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	6,573,293	7,156,392	7,192,495
MILITARY ASSISTANCE			
Military Assistance Program	465,000	---	---
Int'l Military Ed. & Training	47,400	47,196	50,500
Special Defense Acq. Fund	[236,865]	[280,000]	[325,000]
Foreign Military Sales Credit	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
Direct Credit & Forgiven Loans	4,272,750	4,827,641	5,016,900
Guaranty Reserve Fund	452,065	499,055	587,061
TOTAL: MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5,237,215	5,373,892	5,654,461
(Total BA)	5,237,215	5,373,892	5,654,461
(Total off budget)	---	---	---
IMF Enhanced Structural Adj. Fac.	---	139,398	10,602
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK	695,000	612,356	500,000
(Limitation on Direct Loans)	[695,000]	[612,356]	[500,000]
(Limitation on Guaranteed Loans)	[10,200,000]	[10,191,408]	[10,599,064]
TOTAL: FOREIGN OPERATIONS (GROSS BA)	14,046,253	15,025,366	15,318,827
(Scorekeeping adjust for tied aid)	(695,000)	(502,829)	(386,000)
Net Functional BA	13,351,253	14,522,537	14,932,827

BUDGET AUTHORITY 15-Feb-90 06:13 PM	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 APPROP POST-GRH	FY 1991 REQUEST
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE			
PL 480 Title I Program	767,480	848,963	817,000
Title I Receipts	(368,380)	(543,341)	(565,147)
Title I BA	399,100	305,622	251,853
Title II BA	699,000	672,599	646,000
Total Food Assistance (BA)	1,098,100	978,221	897,853
Total Food Assistance (Program)	1,466,480	1,521,562	1,463,000
CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (153)	2,733,998	2,891,476	4,014,991
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)	146,993	142,981	147,433
FOREIGN INFO & EXCHANGE ACT. (154)	1,125,983	1,323,137	1,231,762
(Unassigned to Approp Committee)	(329)	(4,414)	(4,590)
TOTAL: APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE	19,150,998	20,356,767	21,606,276
ADJUSTMENTS (TRUST FUNDS & RECEIPTS)	(1,057,566)	(522,311)	(1,079,092)
Misc. Trust Funds - A.I.D.	7,829	5,000	5,000
Misc. Trust Funds - Peace Corps	448	400	400
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	17,115	3,737	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - DOT	(2,814)	(2,912)	(2,743)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts - A.I.D.	(7,829)	(5,000)	(5,000)
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(471,946)	(450,000)	(460,000)
Peace Corps Receipts	(65)	---	---
Foreign Currency Loan Repayments	(39,312)	(39,000)	(39,000)
FMS Receipts	(162,458)	(158,441)	(224,415)
Asset Sales Prepayment	(788,219)	---	---
FMS - Trust Funds	8,635,659	8,988,000	8,041,000
FMS - Advances, Deposits	(8,153,724)	(8,770,000)	(8,302,000)
Treasury Loan Repayment (U.K.)	(92,250)	(94,095)	(95,977)
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	17,251,768	19,193,060	19,998,341

* Includes FY 1990 Panama supplemental request of $500 million in the Economic Support Fund and $70 million in Migration & Refugee Assistance. Also includes $15 million ESF deobligation/reobligation authority proposed for Panama.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

FY 1991



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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1988 - FY 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	561,095	553,800	482,325	(424,520)
Population Planning.....	198,549	201,579	218,134	(193,191)
Health.....	129,957	135,969	129,211	(115,465)
Child Survival Fund.....	66,448	71,000	70,718	(74,538)
AIDS.....	30,000	39,999	41,239	(38,200)
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	122,319	148,925	132,101	(134,201)
Private Sector, Environment & Energy	143,674	129,453	133,652	(144,223)
Science and Technology.....	9,648	8,662	8,625	(8,662)
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund.....	--	--	--	---
Deob/Reob.....	[104,956]	[90,516]	39,000	[23,000]
Development Policy Reform Program ..	---	---	---	(75,000)
SUBTOTAL	1,261,690 1/	1,289,387 1/	1,255,005 2/	1,231,000
Grants, included above.....	1,212,685	1,287,843	1,255,005	1,231,000
Loans, included above.....	49,005	1,544	--	--
Sahel Development Program	4,894	6,353	162 2/	--
Development Fund for Africa.....	549,903	549,928	561,823	560,500
SADCC.....	[50,000]	[49,989]	[49,785]	-- 3/
SUBTOTAL, Geographic & Central Programs	1,816,487	1,845,668	1,816,990	1,791,500
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund	11,786	5,000	--	--
Private Sector Loan Guaranties.....	--	[50,000]	[91,109]	[125,000]
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad...	40,000	33,500	37,850	23,000
International Disaster Assistance.....	31,599	32,163	29,115 2/	40,000
Housing Borrowing Authority.....	25,000	13,000	37,000	48,000
Housing Guaranties.....	[125,000]	[125,000]	[99,570]	[100,000]
Advanced Acq. of Property.....	134	82	100	100
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.....	1,925,006	1,929,413	1,921,055	1,902,600
Operating Expenses.....	413,610	433,735	437,056 2/	447,794
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.....	23,557	28,084	30,453	33,884
Foreign Service Retirement & Dis.....	35,132	40,533	40,147	40,341
Trade Credit Insurance Program.....	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]	[200,000]
TCIP Poland.....	--	--	[200,000]	[200,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,397,305	2,431,765	2,428,711	2,424,619
Economic Support Fund.....	2,939,722	3,391,679	3,454,018	3,344,000
Panama Supplemental Request	--	--	500,000	--
ESF Deob/Reob & Reappropriation	81,033	20,000	33,000	14,000
Total ESF	3,020,755	3,411,679	3,987,018 2/4/	3,358,000
Special Assistance Initiatives.....	--	--	127,450	500,000
Central American Reconciliation Asst..	44,012	56,895	33,256 2/	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.....	5,462,072	5,900,339	6,576,435	6,282,619

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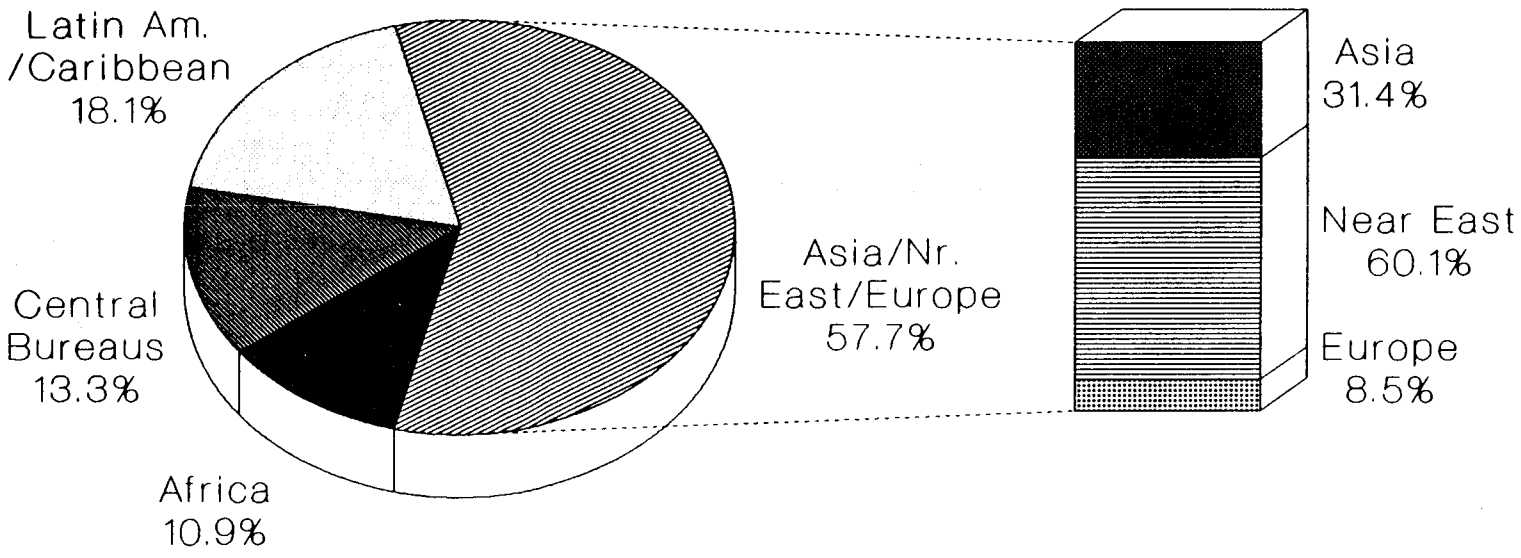
1/ Excludes transfers to the Private Sector Revolving Loan Fund.
2/ Includes unobligated funds carried forward as follows:
Disaster Assistance - $4.222 million; Sahel - $.162 million; $227.905 million Economic Support Fund; CARA $6.896 million; and $1.512 million in Operating Expenses. Also includes Section 517 funds as follows: $.69 million of ARDN; $1.963 million of POP; $4.215 million of HE; $.023 million of CS; $.111 million of EHR; and $.319 million of PSEE.
3/ Included within Development Fund for Africa in FY 1991.
4/ Includes $15 million deobligation/reobligation and $15.125 million of Section 517 reprogramming for Panama.

FY 1991
Regional Funding Breakouts

DA, ESF, SAI and PL480
(Percentage of Total)



Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund
Countries Assisted in FY 1990 or FY 1991

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Belize
Benin
Bolivia

Botswana
Burkina
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde

Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Comoros
Congo

Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic

Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji

Gambia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau

Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India

Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Jordan

Kenya

Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi

Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique

Namibia
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Oman

Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland

Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome
Senegal
Seychelles

Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Swaziland

Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey

Uganda
USSR (American Earthquake)
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia

Zimbabwe

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The program overview for FY 1991 is comprised of four sections. These sections cover:

- A.I.D.'s overall budget request and the account leve. that aggregate to that request, including:

  1. Development Assistance
     a. Development Programs
     b. Development Fund for Africa
     c. Other Development Assistance
  2. The Economic Support Fund
  3. The Special Assistance Initiative (SAI)
  4. P.L. 480 - Food for Peace

- The development context in which A.I.D. operates and the goals that A.I.D. seeks to achieve, including:

  1. The Development Context in the 1990s
  2. Program Objectives
     a. Economic Growth
     b. Human Capacity Development
     c. Pluralism
  3. Assessing Development Outcomes

- Management issues that affect A.I.D.'s ability to achieve our objectives, including:

  1. Functional Accounts, Earmarks and Directives
  2. Sustained Performance
  3. Importance of Measures to Assure Proper Accountability
  4. Management Approach and Requirements

- The types of programs and projects A.I.D. is undertaking to achieve fundamental development objectives in the countries it assists, including:

1. Program Elements that Produce Broad-based and Sustainable Economic Growth
    a. Support for Policies Conducive to Growth
    b. Enhancing the Private Sector
    c. Environment
    d. Agriculture
2. Program Elements that Promote Human Capacity Development
    a. Basic Education
    b. Training
    c. Women in Development
    d. Health and Child Survival
    e. Nutrition
    f. AIDS Control and Prevention
    g. Population
    h. Narcotics
3. Program Elements that Promote Pluralism, Participatory Democracy and Political Freedoms

Taken together, the four sections of the Program Overview are intended to provide a comprehensive summary of A.I.D.'s work.

A. FUNDING SUMMARY

This section of the Program Overview presents A.I.D.'s overall budget request and the account levels that aggregate to that request.

For its FY 1991 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $6,282,519,000, which compares to $5,774,554,000 appropriated in FY 1990. This request includes funding for Development Assistance (DA), the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and the Special Assistance Initiative (SAI). It excludes P.L. 480, which is requested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture but administered overseas by A.I.D.

1. Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1991 request totals $2,424,519,000, compared to an FY 1990 appropriation of $2,409,894,000. Development Assistance includes funding for our development programs, the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Operating Expenses and the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Guaranty authority is requested for additional programs, including the Private Sector Revolving Fund, the Trade Credit Insurance Program and the Housing Guaranty program.

a. Development Programs [1]

The Agency's FY 1991 request for development programs totals $1,231,000,000, compared to an FY 1990 [2] appropriated level of $1,247,684,000 for the Functional Development Assistance accounts [3]. This request covers funding previously requested under the following (Functional Development Assistance) accounts: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; Population Planning; Health; Child Survival Fund; AIDS Prevention and Control; Education and Human Resources; Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and Science and Technology.

b. Development Fund for Africa (DFA)

The FY 1991 DA request includes $560.5 million for the DFA, which provides $50 million for activities supported by the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). While proposed assistance will benefit more than 40 countries in Africa, over half of the bilateral DFA request will be targeted to 10 countries whose economic policies and performance justify substantial levels of assistance. Established by Congress in FY 1988, the DFA has provided A.I.D. with the flexibility required to undertake performance-based budgeting and to respond to development problems on a country-specific basis. As African countries undertake heroic efforts to accelerate economic development, A.I.D. has been able to support improved performance by concentrating resources in countries and sectors where they can be used efficiently.

c. Other Development Assistance Programs

- The Private Sector Revolving Fund promotes a market-oriented approach to development by facilitating negotiations with small and medium-size private enterprises and institutions; supporting private sector solutions to development problems through direct and guaranteed loans at commercial market rates of interest; and leveraging scarce U.S. foreign aid by mobilizing $8 of local currency credits for every $1 held in a U.S. Treasury reserve account. A.I.D. requests $125,000,000 in guaranty authority for FY 1991. This compares to $92,230,040 authorized in FY 1990.

1/ This request covers funding previously requested under the Functional Development Assistance accounts. It excludes programs covered under the Development Fund for Africa (discussed separately).
2/ Includes $23 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.
3/ Includes $39 million in deobligation/reobligation estimates.

- The Trade Credit Insurance Program is designed to induce U.S. banks to provide short-term trade credit to countries in Central America and Poland through a guaranty program. For FY 1991, a total of $400,000,000 of guaranty authority is requested.

- International Disaster Assistance is provided through A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, which coordinates U.S. Government emergency relief work overseas to alleviate the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Technical assistance and training are also provided to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation techniques and early warning systems. A.I.D. is requesting $40 million in FY 1991 for International Disaster Assistance, $15 million over the FY 1990 appropriation of $24,893,000.

ASSISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN SOVIET ARMENIA

A convoy of nine trucks left the Armenian capital of Yerevan on December 19, 1988, on a two-day mission of mercy to distribute tents, cots and water containers in hard-hit rural areas of quake-afflicted northern Armenia.

The convoy was led by A.I.D. and State Department officials, operating with the concurrence and permission of Soviet officials, moving freely through the countryside of the world's largest and most formidable police state.

The villagers responded with enormous gratitude. Their feelings were summed up by Azat Makarovich Arutyumian, a retired Soviet Army colonel who oversaw relief activities in his native Djadjur, a peaceful farming village in the snowy, treeless hills some 10 miles outside the battered city of Leninakan. Every one of Djadjur's homes and farm buildings had been destroyed or damaged, and 60 of its 800 residents had died.

"In spite of all our grief and mourning, this country is grateful to the American people for all of their help," the old Armenian said after the Americans and several male villagers unloaded dozens of boxloads of tents and cots in the frigid and windswept twilight. "This material and moral support will help keep our spirits high and help us recover faster."

"I was a tank commander during the Great Patriotic War, the war against fascism," he said, pointing to the colorful military bars on the breast of his civilian coat. "During that war I met an old German soldier, a prisoner, who was without shoes. My superiors told me not to concern myself with the condition of prisoners, but I gave him shoes anyway.

"In the course of the war I escaped from many burning tanks, and I feel that this was God's reward to me for my act of charity. I am certain that God will reward you as well.

"My children will know of this day," he said. "And they will tell their children how good young people came from America to help us."

- The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored overseas schools and hospitals that serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $23,000,000 for the ASHA program compared to an FY 1990 appropriation of $37,850,000.

- The Housing Guaranty program is used to guarantee housing loans from American investors to developing countries for shelter programs to improve the quality of life of poor families. Funds also are provided for technical assistance, institutional development and training and to encourage private sector solutions to housing problems. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $100,000,000 in guarantee authority vs. the FY 1990 appropriated level of $99,570,000.

- Operating Expenses (OE) cover salaries and other support costs of operations in Washington and at overseas missions (except for those employees funded from the Housing Guaranty program and the Office of the Inspector General). In addition to the appropriated OE level, some overseas costs are covered through local currency trust funds, where available. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $447,794,000 for Operating Expenses, compared to the FY 1990 appropriation of $430,044,000.

- The Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund covers costs associated with the inclusion of A.I.D. career foreign service employees in the Fund beginning in FY 1974. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting $40,341,000 for this fund. The FY 1990 appropriation was $40,147,000.

- Inspector General (IG) Operating Expenses are appropriated separately for costs related to supporting the A.I.D. Inspector General's operations worldwide. A.I.D. is requesting $33,884,000 in FY 1990 for IG Operating Expenses, which compares to $30,453,000 appropriated for FY 1990.

2. Economic Support Funds

Economic Support Funds (ESF) address economic, structural and development problems in countries of particular security and political interest to the United States (frequently in conjunction with military base rights or access rights agreements). To the extent feasible, activities funded by ESF conform to the basic policy directions underlying development assistance. Often, ESF finances balance-of-payments and other general support in the context of structural adjustment programs financed by multiple donors.

Major recipients of ESF are Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and countries of Central America. A key part of the Andean Narcotics Initiative is also financed from this account and is being funded at a level of $175 million in FY 1991. The FY 1991 ESF request is for $3,358,000,000, which includes $14,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation authority. The FY 1990 appropriation

was $3,228,988,000, which excludes a $50 million rescission of prior year balances, but includes a separate ESF appropriation for Ireland of $19.8 million. The Administration is also requesting a supplemental appropriation of $500 million in ESF for Panama.

3. Special Assistance Initiatives (SAI)

Special Assistance Initiatives is a new account begun in FY 1990 to provide funds for extraordinary economic assistance in developing countries. Funds on a "no-year" basis totaling $159,312,000, appropriated in FY 1990 are for the initial U.S. contribution to the Philippines Multilateral Assistance Initiative (MAI). The FY 1991 request of $500,000,000 includes an additional installment of $200,000,000 proposed for the Philippines MAI and $300,000,000 proposed to support democratic evolution in Eastern Europe.

4. P.L. 480 and Other Food Programs

Funds for the P.L. 480 Food for Peace Program are appropriated through the U.S. Department of Agriculture; agreed-upon programs are then managed by A.I.D. Major components of the P.L. 480 program are:

- Title I, authorizes the provision of long-term, low-interest loans to friendly countries to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities to sell in local commercial markets. Title I is conditioned on self-help measures for the development of better infrastructure for food production, storage, marketing and distribution. Food for Progress, a program that allows Title I resources to be provided on a grant basis, will be used to support structural adjustment programs in six countries in FY 1991. Total budget authority requested for Title I in FY 1991 is $251,853,000, which will be supplemented by funds carried forward and estimated receipts totaling $565,147,000, for a total program level of $817,000,000.

- Title II, authorizes food donations on a grant basis to benefit needy people directly. Commodities are provided through private voluntary organizations (PVOs); the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its implementing agency, the World Food Program (WFP); international relief organizations and various government-to-government programs. Title II commodities also can be monetized, with the proceeds being used for specific development purposes. Budget authority requested for Title II in FY 1991 is $646,000,000.

- Title III, the Food for Development Program, is similar to Title I. Under Title III, concessional food sales are authorized to eligible recipient countries over a multiyear period. Title III agreements additionally include a provision for offsetting the repayment obligation when local currency proceeds or commodities are used for agreed-upon development activities within a specified time period. Two programs are currently in the budget for FY 1991 -- Bangladesh and Bolivia -- at a level of $80 million.

B. THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

This section of the Program Overview characterizes the development context in which foreign assistance is provided. It also discusses the goals of our assistance program.

1. The Development Context in the 1990s

Anyone who stops at the beginning of the 1990s to assess the performance of developing countries over the past several decades cannot help but notice how varied their progress has been. Economic progress in the least developed nations, many of which are on the African continent, has been minimal. In all but a few of these countries, real per capita incomes remain close to their 1965 levels.

Progress of middle-income countries of Asia, the Middle East and Latin America has been varied. Some middle-income countries have made significant economic strides. Yet, on average, the performance of this group of countries leaves much to be desired. While their growth rates may be positive, they are not growing fast enough to begin closing the gap that separates them from developed nations.

At the same time, it is worth noting that across-the-board progress has been made in halting easily preventable diseases. Nevertheless, general health conditions and infant mortality reduction in developing nations remain inadequate, as do other indicators of human well-being.

Research undertaken during the 1980s into the persistence of poverty and the lack of general development progress in developing nations led to the unavoidable conclusion that the domestic economic policies of these nations have inhibited their growth. These policies, together with external shocks -- energy price increases in 1979 and 1981, the real price declines that have affected basic commodity exports from developing nations, the decade-long high price of capital and high debt levels in some developing countries -- go a long way toward explaining the slow rate at which development progress is being made.

MAKING IT IN MALI'S REBORN PRIVATE SECTOR

When Mohammad Amin raises the steel shutters to his kiosk on the dusty avenue bordering the marketplace in Bamako, Mali, he remembers the years he used to sit, drinking tea, doing almost nothing at his low-paying job in a government ministry.

When he could, Mohammad would slip away early and drive a rented taxi to make extra money. When he couldn't leave his office during the day, he drove the taxi at night. The first job paid most of the rent for his two-bedroom apartment; the second kept his family of eight from hunger. His hours were long. He rarely saw his family.

Then, the Mali government, as part of its overall program of economic reform, offered Mohammad and many other government employees incentives for early retirement. He used the retirement fund to help secure a loan to buy a small shop near the market where the farmers come to sell their produce. The partially guaranteed loan program was yet another facet of the Mali Economic Policy Reform Program.

At first, his friends told him he was crazy to leave the security of government. Worse, he was buying a shop to sell things to farmers. Everyone knew farmers were too poor to buy anything but the barest of essentials.

All that has changed since 1985. Now the farmers have money. The government, with assistance from A.I.D. and other donors, stopped regulating the price of commodities three years ago. Since then, farmers are free to sell their goods at whatever price the market will bear. Now, it pays to grow more than just enough to feed their own families. The farmers are spending some of their money at Mohammad's kiosk before returning home.

Mohammad and the 210 others who were part of the early retirement program don't think of it as a structural adjustment and policy reform program, but they know their lives have begun to improve. The government, too, is benefiting. As a result of the early-out program alone, it has some $500,000 more to spend on infrastructure each year. The program had an 80% satisfaction rate.

On the positive side, many leaders in the developing countries have come to understand the role that their own economic policies have played in inhibiting progress. Some nations have begun to undertake the difficult process of structural adjustment and domestic economic reform. Those that have boldly made the necessary changes are beginning to reap the benefits of their efforts. On the other hand, those that approached reform too cautiously, making few or inadequate changes, are finding that they must go further down the reform path if they want to generate economic growth.

Looking forward, developing nations face a host of challenges beyond those posed by the continuing need for economic reform. The demographic landscape upon which donors and developing countries together have planned and implemented development programs is changing dramatically. Population growth rates in many developing countries have declined, while rates of growth in some, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, are rising. Much of this increase is related to decreases in infant mortality and increased life expectancy that have been achieved with the help of donor-funded development programs.

Urban population growth will continue to outpace rural growth. By early next century, more than half the population of developing countries will reside in urban areas. Most mega-cities will be in poor countries. The majority of the poor will live in urban areas.

Today people in the developing countries remain relatively young, yet the number of older people in these countries is increasing. In 1988 there were approximately 370 million people over the age of 55 in the developing world; in less than 30 years, there will be an estimated 1 billion.

Finally, narcotics use and trafficking have reached epidemic proportions in parts of the developing and developed world. The ramifications of the drug problem are far-reaching. Drug-related assassinations, growing societal chaos, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected babies of drug users, and the deaths and incapacitation of countless young people who have become addicted to drugs are a cost too great to bear for long.

All of these shifts pose new challenges for the donor community -- challenges for which that community may not be fully prepared.

Over the years, the structure of donor assistance to developing countries has itself changed significantly. Until the 1960s, aid giving was largely a one-on-one process, with most, if not all, assistance provided to a recipient country coming from a single source. Donors tended to concentrate regionally and on only a few recipients. In the 1960s, nations began to expand their level of assistance as well as their coverage of developing nations. During this period, aid agencies were formed in a number of donor countries, yet the United States continued to provide the majority of what is now called "official development assistance" (ODA), i.e., government-to-government economic assistance provided by countries that are members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

By 1988, the number of assistance donors had increased significantly, expanding well beyond the 18 member countries of the OECD to include a number of Arab nations as well as non-OECD countries in Europe (e.g., Spain and Luxembourg), Israel, China, the Soviet Union and newly industrializing nations such as South Korea.

Within the OECD donor group, the United States' share of ODA has decreased gradually over 30 years, as other countries increased their development assistance levels. While the United States remains the largest single donor within this group, accounting for 21% of the official development assistance provided in 1988, Japan's share of ODA is rising rapidly and now rivals the U.S. share. A comparison between 1978 and 1988 illustrates the degree to which Japanese aid has expanded.

- In 1978, the United States accounted for 28% of the official development assistance of the OECD countries while Japan accounted for only 11%.

- By 1988, Japan's share had risen to 19%, with the U.S. share declining to 21%.

As the number of donors providing assistance to a single country increased, the need for coordination among donors has grown. In the 1980s, as donors and recipients began to devote significantly more attention to sound economic policies and needed economic reforms, the need for sound donor coordination again increased. In today's environment, coordination among multilateral and bilateral donors is essential. Inadequate coordination on aid activities can and does lead to donors working at cross-purposes and to an inefficient allocation of resources.

EL ALTO, BOLIVIA, GANGS UP ON POVERTY

When El Alto, Bolivia, received its civic charter from the Bolivian government in March 1988, it became a city independent in name from the capital, La Paz, but not independent in resources or infrastructure. Faced with the problems of grossly insufficient housing, employment and public services for this new city of 300,000 migrant campesinos (people from the countryside), El Alto's mayor, Luis Vasquez, went to the A.I.D. mission in Bolivia for help.

"Twenty years ago, the city didn't exist. Today, El Alto basically has no employment or services," says Project Officer Rafael Indaburu at the A.I.D. Mission in Bolivia. "Because we had limited funds to assist the people of El Alto, we decided that we could best help them by coordinating the efforts of those organizations already there to make the best use of the available resources. Many were not aware of each other's work and were duplicating projects.

"In June of 1988, we gathered together 30 organizations to discuss what they were doing in El Alto and how best to coordinate their actions. In that three-day meeting, we set up a coalition of Bolivian government institutions and international and private organizations that came up with a series of plans, 50% of which have already been completed."

As a result of A.I.D.'s pioneering work in El Alto, donor agencies of the German, Swiss, Japanese, Canadian and Spanish governments, among others, have begun projects in that city, and the French have expressed their intention to begin a training program for municipal workers. A permanent committee on health has been set up, and a savings and loan system — a need identified at the June meeting — is in place in El Alto. The A.I.D. mission now heads the first-ever group of contributors to address collectively urban development as a national problem in Bolivia.

Concurrently, the donor community is being made more aware of the ephemeral nature of some of its past support to developing countries. A Congressional study of bilateral assistance, undertaken by a Task Force of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and A.I.D.'s own 1989 study of the development experience of the United States and other donors have pointed to the need for changes within the donor community.

As these and other recent studies of development assistance have suggested:

- The U.S. foreign assistance program has pursued too many narrowly defined objectives. In doing so, it lost sight of broader goals, most particularly the need for soundly based economic growth.

- In an effort to pursue narrowly defined project and program objectives, A.I.D. and other development assistance programs have, at times, failed to factor into their planning the central role that economic policies play in fostering progress. Thus, for example, carefully designed agricultural production and marketing projects undertaken in the face of pricing policies that provided little or no incentive to farmers have failed miserably.

- Seeking to reach the poor with services they could not begin to afford themselves, donor organizations have overburdened weak developing country governments, saddling ministries of health, education and the like with recurrent costs they could not afford in the absence of economic growth and the rising government revenues such growth provides.

A.I.D. agrees that, for foreign assistance to be effective, clear goals as well as new and more economically sound approaches to the development process are needed.

2. Program Objectives

Foreign assistance is an investment in the dignity and freedom of all people and the economic health of all nations. To be effective, it must be a joint investment -- by developing countries, the United States and other developed countries and multilateral organizations. It must also reflect broad participation by private sector organizations, corporations and other institutions. Most of all, development must engage the energies, talents and vision of the people we seek to help. Increasing the ability of people to make choices and to determine their own destinies must be the aim of all development efforts.

Building on these principles -- and recognizing the need for clear goals -- A.I.D. has defined three fundamental objectives that provide a useful and appropriate framework for our work. The three broad development goals that form this framework are set forth in the Acting Administrator's introduction to this Congressional Presentation. They are reintroduced here and are discussed below.

a. Economic growth that is broad-based and sustainable in both economic and environmental terms

Despite the fact that some developing countries have achieved reasonable rates of economic growth during the 1980s, the overall economic progress of many developing countries has been inadequate. Where there is little or no economic growth, family income levels remain stagnant. To make matters worse, population growth -- which is still rapid in many countries -- often eats away at whatever per capita economic gains developing nations achieve.

While some countries made spectacular gains during the 1980s, economic crises have made economic growth and broad-based development progress extremely difficult for others. Thus, on a global basis, the per capita income gap between developed and developing countries is growing, and the number of people living in absolute poverty is rising.

b. Human capacity development with particular emphasis on health and education levels required to enable all citizens to contribute to and benefit from economic progress

People are both the ultimate beneficiaries of economic growth and, at the same time, the actors who must bring it about. For individuals to participate effectively in the development process -- and to rely increasingly upon their own incomes for the goods and services they need -- they must survive the diseases of childhood, be healthy and well-nourished and have the basic education and skills needed in the workplace.

Twenty-five years ago, one in four children in developing countries died before his or her fifth birthday. Today, on average, about seven out of eight survive to age five, and the rates are improving in most countries. However, there remain some poor countries in which no significant progress has been made. About 80% of children now attend primary school in developing countries, while 20 years ago, the majority did not attend. At the same time, there remain countries where most children, especially girls, do not go to school, and the number of adult illiterates continues to grow.

Continuing the momentum and sustaining past gains in the presence of rapidly growing populations and fragile economies are difficult challenges and remain a critical focus of development efforts. Increased mobility, changing family structures and new roles for women are all part of the new reality.

c. Pluralism, including the promotion of democracy, freedom and competition in the political, economic and social institutions of a nation

Political freedom has gained dramatically during the 1980s. The reopening of Eastern Europe after more than 40 years was the decade's appropriate finale. Creating the democratic institutions that are needed to sustain these new political freedoms is a central task before these nations. Equally important is the creation of a viable, market-oriented economic base. The recent expansion of political freedom -- in Africa and Latin America as well as in Eastern Europe -- creates demands as well as opportunities for economic freedom. When combined with a consistent and fair legal framework, it encourages investment. This interaction, in turn, stimulates the economic growth that brings countries to high levels of human well-being.

HEEDING THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

Speaking before the Council of the Americas, President Bush eloquently described the impact of political freedom in Latin America when he said:

"Let's remember what it means to vote when democracy itself is at stake. We're not talking about people who may stay home from the polls because it's raining, or rush-hour traffic is heavy. We're talking about people risking their lives to exercise their democratic right.

"Listen to the words of a Salvadoran man, on the eve of the presidential elections in that country — elections guerrilla forces vowed to disrupt:

'Of course I'm going to vote, although I have to admit it's very scary.... Here, going to the grocery store can be dangerous — but you have to do it. And you have to vote, too. We just can't roll over and play dead each time we're threatened.'

Taken together, the three fundamental development goals A.I.D. has articulated form a strong framework -- one that is relevant across the spectrum of developing nations that A.I.D. assists. They support country-based programming that responds in a direct and efficient fashion to the difficult problems developing nations face.

A.I.D.'s bilateral programs are tailored to the needs and conditions of each particular country, drawing from a menu of approaches and activities that are supported through both regional and centrally funded programs. Not only the activities, but also the specific goals and objectives of A.I.D.'s bilateral assistance programs are designed to reflect the reality of a particular setting. While there is a universal need for sound economic policies, there is no detailed global recipe for development, nor can success be measured by narrow, globally determined targets.

3. Assessing Development Outcomes

Consistent with our belief in the importance of focusing on the achievement of fundamental development goals, A.I.D. is committed to finding ways to measure its successes and failures against these goals.

A.I.D. is not alone in its concern that development programs be judged on their results. Most other donors are also placing increased emphasis on program management and performance monitoring. A.I.D.'s leadership in the Experts Group on Evaluation of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC) has generated considerable interest in improving the management and evaluation aspects of member countries' development assistance programs.

At the project level, A.I.D.'s evaluation system has provided information on successes and failures for more than 20 years. Evaluations are also used, where appropriate, to ascertain the impact of broad programs that A.I.D. supports. Increasingly, our evaluations are asking the question, "Is our assistance making a difference?" By its very nature, this question is leading us beyond our own projects and programs and toward country-level measures of success.

To develop appropriate country-level measures of performance, A.I.D. is relying on a country-based approach that parallels the one it uses to develop and manage its program for specific countries. Locally defined objectives and measures of success with respect to the achievement of development goals will, we believe, tell a good deal about the factors that facilitate or impede progress in a particular country.

For example, while many countries may be striving for economic growth, they differ with respect to the specific steps they are taking to improve their economic performance. Without country-specific definitions of both goals and measures of success, we would learn little, in specific terms, about the effectiveness of the course of action a country was pursuing.

Section 593 of the FY 1990 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act calls on us to develop a system of country-by-country quantitative and qualitative indicators of poverty reduction. The legislation also requests that A.I.D. begin to include poverty-reduction objectives for each country receiving development assistance, as well as information on progress achieved in past years and plans for achieving these objectives in future Congressional Presentations. A.I.D. finds this Congressional initiative to be constructive and appropriate, given the unique development circumstances of each of the countries we assist.

There has not been sufficient time since the legislation was enacted on November 21, 1989, to establish country-specific objectives and indicators. Such measures will be established this coming year as part of the programming process for FY 1992. Country-specific objectives and indicators will be included in future Congressional Presentations, beginning with FY 1992. To the degree possible, the FY 1991 Congressional Presentation moves in this direction by including country performance data on indicators for which some information is currently available, e.g., infant mortality rates, male and female literacy rates, per capita gross national product (GNP) and labor force participation.

C. MANAGEMENT OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

As we consider the need to improve our approach to economic assistance, it is appropriate to review the management challenges and constraints that face A.I.D. today. Thus, this section of the Program Overview discusses management issues that affect A.I.D.'s ability to achieve the development goals discussed above. As this section points out, initiatives have already been undertaken to address some of the lessons of the recent past, as they point the way to a more effective program in the future.

Before turning to the management challenges and constraints A.I.D. faces, it is essential to provide an overview of the two central elements in A.I.D.'s approach to administering its development assistance program. Those core elements are (a) its reliance on country missions and country-based programming, as discussed in the preceding section, and (b) its decentralized approach to the day-to-day management of its operations. Illustrative country program summaries are provided (boxed) in this section.

By maintaining development professionals in the field on a permanent basis, A.I.D. is able to establish a broad base of knowledge about each recipient country and to be aware of changing social, political and economic conditions. A.I.D. staff interact with people of all classes and conditions in the country and channel assistance to activities that are timely, appropriate and effective. A.I.D.'s field staff consult with host country officials and private sector representatives, collaborate with other donors and non-governmental and private voluntary organizations, and monitor the effectiveness of host country, U.S. and other donor development efforts in the country.

This decentralized organization requires that each field mission be responsible for understanding key problems constraining the economic and social development and growth of the recipient country. Missions are expected to examine what the country is doing to address these constraints either on its own or in concert with other sources of development assistance and private resources.

Missions are also responsible for proposing actions that the United States can help countries overcome or reduce the strength of the most binding constraints that remain. Field missions propose strategic plans that detail both the level and nature of the resources required and the expected results of the proposed assistance. They also monitor the implementation of U.S. development assistance against these expected results.

Within this context, A.I.D. faces a number of management challenges and constraints.

1. Functional Accounts, Earmarks and Directives

The strength of our country programming philosophy and decentralized structure is diluted by several factors that complicate the design and implementation of country programs. In particular, the existence of input-oriented functional appropriation accounts and the increasing prevalence of legislative earmarks and directives have made it increasingly difficult in recent years to allocate funds to support country programs that respond to the most critical impediments to economic growth and broader development progress.

A.I.D. currently has eight separate accounts designated for particular kinds of activities worldwide: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; Health; AIDS Prevention and Control; Child Survival; Population Planning; Education and Human Resource Development; Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and Science and Technology. Together, these are known as the Functional Development Assistance Program (FDAP). In practice, and depending on the nature of the specific activity, some activities can be funded from only one account, while others can be funded from more than one account. Some activities identified in a country strategy as being of high importance, such as balance-of-payments assistance, cannot be funded under FDAP.

FDAP was originally conceived as a means of assuring that there would be balance in the overall development assistance program, without an excessive concentration of activities in one area. It was established in FY 1974 and was paired with a set of authorization instructions designed to move A.I.D. toward the direct provision of assistance to the poor majority in recipient countries.

Initially, there were only four functional accounts: Food and Nutrition; Population Planning and Health; Education and Human Resources; and Selected Development Problems. These accounts replaced simple worldwide loan and grant accounts.

Since the establishment of FDAP, the accounts have become more complex, as Congress created four additional accounts in response to new concerns. It split Population and Health into separate accounts and added the Science and Technology, Child Survival and AIDS Prevention and Control accounts. The Food and Nutrition account subsequently was renamed and broadened as the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account, and the Selected Development Problems account was renamed, at the Administration's initiative, as the Private Sector, Environment and Energy account.

Since functional accounts were introduced, changes have taken place in A.I.D.'s operating environment. U.S. interests have changed: The United States no longer provides 50% of all official development assistance, and we face serious economic challenges at home. Two other events also bring into question the continued usefulness of functional accounts:

- A.I.D. has changed its program and project development procedures, making them reflect the Congressional concerns that led to the creation of functional accounts. A.I.D.'s project development guidelines, for example, require an assessment of beneficiary impact that ensures that A.I.D. projects yield benefits to the poor majority in the developing countries. For the same reason, these guidelines have been adjusted over time to ensure that questions about the role of women in projects and the impact of proposed projects on the environment, for example, are considered as projects are designed.

- Congress has instituted a system of notifications that provide it with opportunities -- well beyond those available through the annual Congressional Presentation (CP) process -- to ensure that A.I.D. programs are properly balanced and focused. This system provides the Congress and the Administration with an opportunity to discuss specific program interests.

These changes have obviated the need for separate functional accounts.

The Development Fund for Africa (DFA), enacted first in the FY 1988 appropriations legislation, offers an alternative to the functional accounts in one region. Experience to date indicates that the DFA has made budget preparation and execution more efficient, facilitated both closer consultations between A.I.D. and Congress and agreement on priorities, and offered a vehicle for improving the quality of assistance that the U.S. Government has to offer in support of African development.

COSTA RICA

Before a series of external shocks in the late 1970s brought on severe economic crisis, Costa Rica was a model developing country with a democratic government, and an enviable record of economic growth and improvements in the quality of life. The infant mortality rate in Costa Rica is 18 per 1,000, lower than that of Washington, D.C., and 75% of Costa Ricans finish primary school.

But when A.I.D. policy-based assistance began in 1982, Costa Rica had high unemployment and inflation, a severely overvalued exchange rate, a bloated public sector, including numerous parastatals that were drawing three-quarters of all new credit and starving the private sector for working capital, an unmanageable external debt, sharply falling real wages, and a declining gross domestic product.

Since then ESF-funded reforms have helped restructure the Costa Rican economy. Automatic credit lines to the parastatals were ended in 1983, and most parastatals have since been closed or sold. Stimulated by devaluation and numerous institutional changes, nontraditional exports grew from $115 million in 1982 to over $500 million in 1989, surpassing coffee as the major export. Gross domestic product has grown by more than 4% per year. Thousands of jobs have been created in export industries, bringing the unemployment rate down from 9.7% in 1982 to 5% in 1988 despite a large number of new labor force entrants. Real wages now are rising, and Costa Rican policymakers are beginning to speak of labor shortages. The FY 1990 support for PVOs project will further focus on productive employment-generating activities for the urban and rural poor.

Since the early 1980s, A.I.D. has supported CINDE, a private non-profit investment promotion organization in Costa Rica. CINDE has been one of A.I.D.'s investment promotion success stories. From 1986 to 1988, 65 foreign investments, principally U.S. but also European and Asian, were made in Costa Rica. To date, the companies involved have earned $134 million in actual investments, generated approximately 19,500 new jobs and produced an estimated $138 million in new exports. Total CINDE cost per job generated is only about $400. CINDE projections for 1989 are very positive, suggesting up to 31 new foreign investments and an additional $200 million in capital investment. With A.I.D. support, CINDE is successfully building a strong, diversified, non-traditional export base. The fragility of Costa Rica's natural resources and their importance to sustainable economic growth led to A.I.D. support for environmental activities. A good example is the Conservation and Development Plan for Tortuguero, designed to preserve the wildlands and wildlife of the Tortuguero region of northern Costa Rica consistent with sustainable use and development.

Costa Rica has made admirable progress in the development of its human capital and A.I.D. continues to support further achievements. We are supporting the improvement of the contraceptive delivery program and implementing a private retail contraceptive sales program. A new Regional Agricultural College for the Humid Tropics, financed in part with local currency associated with ESF programs, will open in March 1990. Also in FY 1990, a new drug education project will support the government's increased concern about alcohol and drug abuse. The Peace Scholarships program has provided more than 1,500 Costa Rican leaders with training in the United States over five years.

A.I.D. continues to strengthen democratic institutions and practices throughout the region with funding for the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD) and the Interamerican Institute of Human Rights (IIDH). The bilateral program includes a Justice Sector Improvement project to strengthen coordination, planning and professional judicial training in the criminal justice sector. It also supports the establishment of an information system on current legislation.

The A.I.D. request for Costa Rica in FY 1991 is $45 million of ESF, $10 million of DA and $15 million of P.L. 480 resources. In FY 1985, ESF for Costa Rica was $160 million. Since then, it has steadily declined, reflecting that country's progress toward sustainable economic growth. The ESF request for FY 1991 will help the government resolve remaining obstacles to export development and provide continued support to successful ongoing programs. The 1991 program includes the Municipal Watershed Management project. A.I.D. will continue to support implementation of the existing education, family planning, housing PVO, regional democracy and justice portfolio and will implement a follow-on project to the successful Central America Peace Scholarships program.

Partly in response to the DFA, A.I.D. is developing a new system for characterizing its country programs that we expect to be far superior to that provided by the functional account approach. This system (the Activity Code/Special Interest system) allows A.I.D. to compare resource uses within numerous categories. The picture of a country program that this system provides is an order of magnitude better than anything we have used before.

A.I.D.'s new system for tracking resource uses helps us improve the fit between country needs and our programs. In contrast, the functional accounts simply increase the managerial complexities of budgeting and make it difficult to program available resources against country-based strategies and action plans. The complexity that results from functional accounts increases as the operational year goes on -- the later in the year, the less likely it is that appropriate funds can be found for a new activity, no matter how well it would advance progress in our country strategy or respond to Congressional interests. In a very real sense, the functional accounts are more of a burden than an asset in meeting our fundamental development goals.

Concurrent with the increase in the number of functional accounts has been a sharp rise in the number of earmarks, directives, targets and other indications of Congressional interest in directing the specific uses of funds. In FY 1974, for example, the first year for which FDAP was provided, the only appropriations earmark was a limitation on population funding within the combined Health and Population account. The only authorization earmark provided a floor for cooperative programs over the FY 1974-75 authorization biennium. There were no other Development Assistance earmarks (other than the four accounts themselves). In FY 1981, only eight earmarks were attached to FDAP, affecting 4.2% of FDAP resources. One specified a funding level, two gave funding floors, and five gave funding ceilings. No other funding targets or directives were in place for either year. For FY 1990, 31 appropriations earmarks were given for FDAP, including six within other earmarks. These total $327,020,000, some 27.1% of total FDAP. In addition, there are 29 directives and targets in the legislation or in committee reports, affecting another 32.2% of total FDAP. A further 44 committee directives and recommendations affect FDAP programming even though they do not specify particular funding levels.

Some portion of the functional accounts, directives and earmarks that characterize the foreign assistance legislation can be ascribed to dissatisfaction with the way A.I.D. proposes to use resources in a particular case -- that is, project-level concerns. Another significant number may be due to interest in striking a particular balance in the request or the current portfolio -- in essence, assuring that this or that aspect of development is being supported adequately.

Whatever the genesis of any individual earmark, and no matter how much the Administration may agree with its intent, the sheer weight of the totality presents an increasingly difficult management problem for A.I.D. It now swamps our efforts to focus assistance on countries that have put in place policy and institutional reforms that increase their chances for broadly based growth in the short run and sustainable development over the longer run. The flexibility we need to be able to respond to emerging problems has been eroded by the earmarking process.

Attempting to address the plethora of earmarks and directives while operating within the functional account structure requires that some countries receive resources for special programs that are outside the agreed-upon country-based strategy, or receive more of a particular type of resource than they otherwise would need. It is increasingly difficult to assure that funds allocated in this manner are well-used or responsive to either U.S. interests or recipient country requirements. In short, the FDAP approach has become counterproductive.

Clearly, some changes are in order.

A.I.D. believes that it is time to eliminate the increasingly artificial and outdated partitions within the overall development assistance program. A single Development Assistance (DA) account and sound country-based programming, with full Congressional oversight, would better serve U.S. interests and the wide spectrum of countries we are trying to assist. A single DA account (besides the Development Fund for Africa), combined with a willingness of Congress to reduce earmarks, would yield a more effective DA program that more fully responds to both Administration and Congressional priorities.

2. Sustained Performance

A.I.D. is proceeding to strengthen the ability of its programming system to concentrate resources in those countries that show the greatest potential for broadly based, sustained growth. In simple terms, that means any country that, by undertaking needed reforms, has demonstrated its willingness to invest in its own future. One aspect of this effort, known as the Development Policy Reform Program (DPRP), was recently developed. It builds on our experience in Africa with the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP), wherein a sum of money is held out of the normal programming process to be used solely to support selected countries whose good performance warrants special assistance to their policy reform efforts.

Some of the lessons of the AEPRP are worth replicating in other geographic areas, and the DPRP provides a mechanism for doing this. If developing countries are to create opportunities for the poor to increase their income levels and improve their living standards, they must restructure their economies to become more competitive in world markets and, in the process, reduce the role of the public sector, unleash private individual initiative and rely more on market mechanisms to direct resource allocations. They cannot afford to subsidize unproductive activities or to have large bureaucracies whose main effect is to undermine market forces. More and more countries are realizing this; they are increasingly active in seeking our counsel and support for realigning their economic policies and administrative structures.

The Development Policy Reform Program constitutes a first step in building into the DA budget process a way of devoting more resources to economic reform efforts in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Were Congress to eliminate functional accounts altogether, we would be able to allocate resources more effectively in support of such reforms.

We, in turn, need to be flexible enough to support these kinds of reform programs. To support progress on reform and reinforce the positive effects of policy reform on the poor, A.I.D. needs to concentrate its resources in countries that are undertaking reform programs. To that end, we must be able to move funds from one activity to another as circumstances warrant. Similarly, we need to be able to tell our missions that their country assistance strategies should not ignore opportunities to finance parastatal divestitures just because the country is not of sufficient strategic importance to merit more flexible Economic Support Fund (ESF) as opposed to less flexible DA funding.

A.I.D.'s focus on broad-based and sustainable growth and development is increasingly being built into the analyses on which our country program strategy frameworks are based. In preparing these strategies, A.I.D. missions consider the implications of the climate for economic and political reform in host countries. In doing so they will factor in the realities of host country budget situations as well as what can be done to influence other donor decisions to coordinate their support for policy reforms and to increase the quality of assistance for countries that are carrying out reforms. Implementation of A.I.D. programs will include more ongoing attention to monitoring the policy-level changes and financial conditions that affect project and non-project activities during their execution.

BANGLADESH

The magnitude of the development constraints in Bangladesh requires a long-term assistance strategy. It is one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world. Its urban growth rate is 9%, about three times the national population growth rate. Between 40% and 50% of the population is jobless or underemployed. Recurring natural disasters, such as the floods of 1987 and 1988, have overwhelmed the country.

The country's progress toward economic and social development, however, is remarkable. Non-traditional exports have been expanded dramatically. Infant mortality has been reduced by one-third, and the literacy rate has doubled in the last decade. Despite this progress, the government remains concerned about the high rate of population growth, which threatens to outpace food production in 10-20 years.

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy, in concert with Bangladesh's own five-year plan, has three specific objectives: reduction in fertility and infant mortality; increased food production; and increased private sector activity in a competitive market environment. A.I.D. supports greater private sector participation in the economy, trade and investment, institutional strengthening, education and training, women in development, improved natural resource management, infrastructural improvement and support for democratic pluralism.

A.I.D. is the leading donor for family planning in Bangladesh and has made a significant contribution to a decline in the total fertility rate from 7.1 in 1970 to 5.8 in 1989. Infant mortality has declined from 130 live births per thousand in 1983 to 120 per thousand in 1988.

A.I.D.'s Family Planning and Health Services project provides contraceptives and trains physicians, nurses and other health care workers in the advantages of birth spacing. A.I.D. has adapted its successful contraceptive marketing strategies to increase the commercial sale of oral rehydration salts (ORS). Such sales account for 70% of total ORS sales in Bangladesh. In 1989, about 7,000 physicians, pharmacists, health workers and school teachers were trained in oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and diarrheal disease control. A Municipal Immunization subproject, begun in 1988, strengthens the Bangladesh Expanded Program on Immunization by targeting children under age two and women of reproductive age in the country's largest cities, Dhaka and Chittagong. In Dhaka, a systematic vaccination delivery system covered all the city's 75 wards. A project goal of 20 vaccination sessions per-month per-ward has been reached in about half of the city.

A.I.D. also supports U.S.-based and indigenous private voluntary organizations activities, including vitamin A deficiency prevention and control, and curative and preventive health services to mothers and children. The Urban Volunteers Program, a local initiative, has served over one million residents of the Dhaka slums since 1986 with ORT, immunization, nutrition and high-risk-birth services. In 1989, the project trained 1,500 destitute and abandoned women to be volunteer community health workers, serving about 80,000 slum families.

A.I.D. led donors in strengthening the national agricultural research system, supporting three research institutes and 25 farming system research sites. A.I.D. support for private sector involvement in the marketing and distribution of fertilizer led to lower fertilizer prices. The private sector is now responsible for 60% of all fertilizer, a commodity previously controlled by the government.

A.I.D.'s Women's Entrepreneurship Development project has increased credit availability, financing and technical assistance, to women-owned or managed microenterprises. Employment and Enterprise Policy Analysis projects have supported the promotion small-scale industries. Under the Industrial Promotion project, A.I.D. will enhance credit availability to small industries through a guaranty facility, to expand and upgrade business advisory services, and to strengthen the government's policy analysis capability. Stronger local private and voluntary organizations will be supported by the Private Rural Initiatives project.

In FY 1991, $56.1 million in DA is requested to support ongoing projects and maintain policy dialogue efforts. $76.5 million in P.L. 480 resources will be required for rural employment, rural infrastructure and for policy dialogue with the government. Support is also included for: family planning and health services, higher agricultural education, fertilizer distribution and improvement II, industrial promotion, financial sector credit and private rural initiatives, rural electrification, local government infrastructure and services, and civic participation. A new Women's Entrepreneurship project will continue extension of credit to women begun under the Rural Industries project.

3. Importance of Measures to Assure Proper Accountability

A.I.D.'s increased attention to the results of assistance, as discussed in preceding sections, is accompanied by an emphasis on ensuring that the resources provided by A.I.D. are used economically and efficiently. A.I.D. takes very seriously the need to account for every dollar of foreign assistance. The following are some of the steps taken to ensure such accountability:

- A.I.D. has issued amplified policy guidance regarding ESF cash transfers. This guidance implements the statutory requirements regarding separate accounts for (a) dollars and (b) any local currency that may be generated pursuant to an ESF cash transfer agreement. The most recent Internal Control Assessment, performed as part of the Management Control Plan for A.I.D. mandated under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, revealed that this guidance has been implemented and that field missions are in compliance with it.

- Local currency generated by A.I.D. programs other than cash transfers also is being placed, where appropriate, into special accounts. Supplemental guidance on programming local currency has been in place for over two years. The 1988 Internal Control Assessment revealed substantial compliance with this guidance, and, as a result, A.I.D. is involved to a greater extent in programming generated local currency. We believe this is a suboptimum use of scarce management resources.

- With regard to sector assistance programs, guidance is currently being developed to ensure that sector assistance dollars and local currencies are maintained in separate, non-comingled accounts as required by the FY 1990 appropriations legislation.

- A.I.D. is achieving greater accountability by expanding the use of non-federal audits. Such audits improve accountability for foreign assistance by allowing A.I.D. to obtain an independent assessment of the financial management capabilities of a host government agency or private voluntary organization before assistance funds are granted to the organization.

- A.I.D. is requiring more comprehensive and detailed program and project agreements with host countries, to ensure that they understand their responsibilities for maintaining accountability.

4. Management Approach and Requirements

A.I.D.'s approach to the management of its program, based on permanent resident missions overseas and supported by an active headquarters staff, provides a way to assure that U.S. economic assistance is planned and used in ways that respond to recipient country conditions and requirements as well as to our own national objectives. A.I.D.'s country-level expertise is frequently drawn upon by recipient developing countries and by other donors, bilateral and multilateral. While this approach contributes significantly to A.I.D.'s leadership position in the development community, it is also relatively costly, in that it requires posting substantial numbers of Americans abroad and supporting them with the staff and facilities they need to function.

In recent years, as domestic budget considerations have forced the Executive Branch to question traditional ways of doing business government-wide, A.I.D. and others have questioned whether the decentralized model should be changed. Most other donors manage their assistance programs from their capitals, with only occasional visits to recipient countries and day-to-day implementation managed by host governments or contractors. We have concluded, however, that A.I.D.'s program effectiveness in most countries is largely a function of our management approach and that resident missions should be retained as our primary mode of doing business.

Given the importance of maintaining a significant overseas presence, A.I.D. is working to ensure that the staff and financial resources allocated to administer each bilateral, regional and central program are the minimum required for adequate planning, management, accountability and evaluation of that program. Similarly, headquarters functions are being scrutinized to ensure that essential backstopping and oversight services are provided to program managers in the most cost-effective manner.

This task is complex, especially in the field, because the appropriate staffing and support levels for each program are unique functions of our assistance program and of conditions in each recipient country. A.I.D. missions depend heavily, for example, on local foreign national employees and contractors in both professional and support positions for some of the management and day-to-day operation of the missions and country programs.

MALI

Mali is among the least developed countries. It has considerable potential for growth in the agricultural sector, but this is hampered by cyclical droughts, low levels of technological development, shortages of trained people and traditional governmental interference in the economy. The infant mortality rate was 117 per 1,000 in 1989. Less than 20% of children attend school, and adult illiteracy is more than 80%. The population growth rate is 2.6%.

A.I.D.'s program in Mali is aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, with broad participation in increased productivity and income. Specific emphasis is on policy reforms to boost agricultural and commercial expansion, increase crop and livestock productivity and improve natural resources management, basic education and child survival, including birth spacing.

In the mid-1980s, more than 20 years after independence, the Government of Mali began to undertake the policy reforms essential for economic growth. The A.I.D. program in Mali was one of the first in Africa to stress the importance of economic policy reform. With support from a consortium of donors, including A.I.D., the government has moved to liquidate the largest unprofitable parastatal enterprises, including the national airline. The government has also begun to move toward policies to encourage private sector initiatives, removing many price controls and regulations.

Reducing the role of government in the economy and freeing the private sector to provide goods and services are major objectives of the A.I.D. program in Mali. Under the Economic Policy Reform project, A.I.D. has provided $24.5 million in budgetary support and technical assistance to Mali. This project has contributed to substantial progress in reducing business taxes, adjusting customs rates, deregulating business and computerizing the government payroll. Through the multidonor Cereals Market Restructuring Program, A.I.D. and other donors have helped liberalize the Mali grain marketing system, eliminate price controls and establish reliance on private food marketing channels except in emergencies.

A.I.D. is supporting the restructuring of the parastatal agricultural extension agency for the High Valley Region and strengthening village cooperatives to absorb functions previously handled by the parastatal. These and other activities are significantly increasing the income and well-being of the population in this area. A new Agricultural Research Support project will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Mali's research institute in developing improved technologies for small farmer use. A.I.D. also will continue work in livestock, which accounts for 40% of export earnings. A new project will build on progress in expanding foreign exchange earnings.

The Mali Basic Education project, begun in FY 1990, combines $3 million in direct program support to the Malian education budget and another $7 million in targeted technical assistance and training for systemic reform. The reforms are designed to improve the delivery of higher quality basic education and to increase parental demand for primary schooling for girls. The budgetary support is conditional upon the government implementing policy reforms within the educational system. The project is a collaborative effort between the World Bank and bilateral donors, including the United States, France, Norway and others.

A.I.D. support to the national child survival effort in Mali includes assistance in maternal and child health and family planning in the capital city of Bamako and the outlying Koulikoro region through the Integrated Family Health Services project.

A.I.D. also supports private voluntary organizations, which provide training and services in nutrition, immunization, ORT and other preventive health practices in other regions of the country. Significant progress has been achieved as a result of these and other efforts, including an increase in ORT use from 3% in 1987 to 41% in 1989.

In FY 1991, $18 million from the Development Fund for Africa will be requested for Mali, most of which will finance the above ongoing efforts. Funds will also be provided for activities with the Peace Corps, assistance in training, child survival, health and family planning and locust and grasshopper control. Two new starts are Agricultural Research Support and Livestock Sector III.

The availability of local people who are qualified and willing to work for A.I.D. varies considerably among recipient countries. In those countries where needed staff are unavailable locally, A.I.D. must use U.S. employees or contractor staff, at a much higher cost. Similarly, the specific nature of the country program -- its objectives, directions and the number of sectors of activity and size -- directly affects the size and composition of the mission work force. The results of analytical efforts currently under way in A.I.D. to relate staffing and support costs explicitly to program requirements will provide a better basis for future work force and Operating Expense planning.

As the composition of A.I.D.'s program changes, and as new fields of activity emerge, the Agency must constantly revise its inventory of skills, in terms of both direct-hire employees and contract staff. In some cases, the emergence of new priorities occurs simultaneously with reduced requirements in other areas, but in many cases it is necessary to bring on new skills quickly, before overall staff composition can be adjusted.

In view of overall budget stringencies, the Agency is requesting a level of operating expenses virtually the same as that requested for FY 1990 -- $447.8 million -- despite the steadily increasing costs of staff and other categories of expenditure. To manage the program funds requested for FY 1991 with that level of support costs, A.I.D. will need to reallocate staff both in the field and at headquarters, based on the review process mentioned above, to assure adequate program management and accountability. The requested level of operating expenses represents, quite simply, a minimum below which it would not be possible to assure proper direction and control of ongoing and requested programs.

D. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM FOR FY 1991

As the introductory statement provided by A.I.D.'s Acting Administrator makes clear, there is much to be gained by focusing A.I.D.'s effort on the achievement of objectives rather than the monitoring of inputs. To that end, this section of the Program Overview organizes its description of the types of programs and projects A.I.D. undertakes in terms of the three fundamental goals we believe provide a clear framework for A.I.D.'s efforts.

Given that this is the first year in which we are making an effort to codify our work in terms of the goals that work seeks to achieve, we did not expect there to be a "perfect fit." Yet, what we found as we began to lay out the A.I.D. program in terms of fundamental development goals was a reasonably high degree of correlation. As we to continue to move in this direction, the "fit" between A.I.D.'s program and the fundamental development goals we have identified will improve, as will the probability that those goals will be achieved.

As preceding sections of this presentation have suggested, broad development goals gain meaning when country-based programs are developed using such goals as a framework. This section contains examples (boxed) that illustrate the ways in which various programs and projects affect the people who live in developing countries.

1. Program Elements that Promote Broad-based and Sustainable Economic Growth

a. Support for Policies Conducive to Growth

A sound policy environment provides incentives for an efficient private sector that responds rapidly and flexibly to market signals. In the absence of such an environment, poorly performing countries will not begin to catch up with those countries now enjoying strong and sustained economic growth. Unable to avoid necessary but often painful structural adjustment, many countries are now redirecting their policies to face immense future challenges.

A.I.D. strongly supports policy reforms in recipient countries because of the significant economic, political and social contributions a sound policy environment can make to development. Most macroeconomic policy reform assistance aims at helping host governments to overcome domestic budget deficit imbalances and to deal with external current account deficits derived from excessive government spending and a policy regime biased against exports. Such assistance also can protect vulnerable groups from the short-term effects of adjustment. Macroeconomic policy reform programs are of particular significance in proposed FY 1991 dollar obligations for Egypt, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras. Total DA, DFA and ESF funding planned for macroeconomic policy reform for FY 1991 is $485 million.

In addition to macroeconomic policy reform, A.I.D. supports significant sectoral policy reforms in a number of subsectors including finance, energy, agriculture, education, health and family planning. Sectoral policy reforms are particularly important in Egypt, the Philippines, Pakistan and Guatemala and are employed as a vital part of Africa's performance-based programming.

For example, a health sector grant in the Philippines addresses structural problems that inhibit provision of basic health and child survival services to underserved populations. Reforms included in these programs address decentralizing government programs, generating resources, containing costs, reducing the role of the public sector, rationalizing pharmaceutical procurement and use, and rationalizing personnel management. These programs will also target other changes in the legal and regulatory environment to encourage social marketing for child survival, the purpose of which is to expand private markets for child survival commodities or to promote the above reforms.

SENEGAL: A METAL IMPLEMENT MAKER

El Hadj Saliou Thiam is a metal implement maker in the village of Caffrine in Senegal, on the west coast of Africa. His ancestors have done metal work for generations. Thiam has never concerned himself with government economic policies, which seemed to have little to do with the day-to-day life of a poor craftsman like himself.

However, in 1987 Thiam began to notice some changes in his business. He had always bought the metal sheets and bars that he relied on as raw material from the large government-run company in Dakar. He did not have any choice; that was the only source of supply.

But in 1987 Thiam began finding much better deals. His new sources sold their metal much cheaper, their supplies were closer to his village,and they would even give him short-term credit if he needed it. Most surprisingly, his new suppliers were small businessmen like himself, who understood what his needs were. The big company in Dakar had never seemed to care whether he bought from them or not. These people were actually interest in keeping him as a customer.

Thiam didn't know it, but the changes that affected his livelihood were due to changes in Senegal's economic policies. In 1987, A.I.D. and the World Bank worked with the government of Senegal to put in place a program to reduce tariffs, other restrictions on imports and, therefore, prices. As a result, imported materials and goods began to flow into the country that were much cheaper and more diverse than those produced by Senegal's protected industries.

These new materials gave a boost to businessmen like Thiam, who wasted no time in finding news way to use the cheap and available supplies. Thiam expanded his business rapidly. He built large numbers of cheap agricultural implements, for which he found a ready market. And he did more motor repair and metal housing welding for the grain milling machines that were becoming more and more numerous. Thaim was helped by a credit organization, but the real factor that allowed him to expand was the availability of cheaper supplies and the increased demand for his product.

Thiam's story is just one of thousands that show the positive effects of import liberalization on small businesses, called the "informal sector" to distinguish them from the government-run or regulated "formal sector." The formal sector did suffer losses from import liberalization, because it was far too inefficient to compete with products from the world market. But the losses in the formal sector were more than offset by the gains in the informal sector. The number of informal jobs has approximately doubled since the liberalization (although exact measurement is difficult). Equally important, the vase majority of these jobs have gone to people that otherwise would have been among the poorest of Senegal's citizens.

For FY 1991, the three regional bureaus have placed in unallocated reserves - the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) and the proposed new Development Policy Reform Program (DPRP) - a total of $130 million in DA funds to support country-level policy reform efforts. This new funding mechanism builds on the positive experience of the DFA. These funds, which are still constrained by the limitations of functional accounts, will be allocated to developing countries on the basis of performance criteria developed by the bureaus. For example, the Asia, Near East and Europe (ANE) Bureau has reserved $50 million in its performance fund to provide resources to reward and catalyze appropriate policy changes affecting, for example, the private provision of social services, micro- and small enterprises and environmentally sound agribusiness systems.

In response to the debt crisis facing many developing countries, A.I.D. has an additional tool. The President has the authority (under Section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989) to grant relief on Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund debts owed by 13 eligible least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa when they undertake significant economic policy reforms. Through January 30, 1990, $309 million already has been forgiven under agreements that have been signed with 11 of these countries. The 11 agreements signed to date contemplate forgiveness of an additional $298 million in FY 1991. Agreements with two additional countries are being negotiated at this time.

b. Enhancing the Private Sector

A.I.D. continues to spearhead efforts to shift from reliance on governments to private sector initiatives. The Agency supports private enterprise development, private provision of social services, policy reform, improved financial markets and technology transfers, all contributing to a worldwide shift from inefficient statist to more productive private sector activities - changes reflected dramatically now by the events taking place in Eastern Europe.

Because of its higher efficiency, productivity and responsiveness to price signals vis-a-vis the public sector, private enterprise development promotes more efficient use of resources. Enhancing indigenous private enterprises typically involves privatization, expanding competition, breaking up traditional monopolies and permitting unrestricted market entry. Donors can assist the local private sector develop the capacity to offer services previously provided by government. Donors can also encourage government policies favoring economic and political openness.

Competitive markets and the expansion of efficient private enterprises generate increased income, purchasing power, employment opportunities and overall economic growth. Government policies can either establish a climate that is conducive to business activity or one that hinders it. A.I.D.'s efforts to promote the private business sector are heavily oriented toward policy reform, but also include business training programs, technology transfer, technical assistance and strengthening of indigenous business associations that can effectively articulate the interests of the private sector to government.

ACCESS TO CREDIT UNIONS HELPS CAMEROON BUSINESS FLOURISH

In 1981, Elizabeth Ntuchu started a small business to make knitwear and household items such as bed covers. At first, she worked alone in a stall at an outdoor market. Over the years, she trained many employees, expanded her list of clients and moved to new modern quarters. Today, her company, the Rolling Enterprise, employs 22 persons.

Ntuchu is typical of many entrepreneurs in northwestern Cameroon who have financed business growth through their credit union. "The government helped with money to buy machines," she explains, "but I had no capital. My credit union loaned me money to run the business. That assistance was crucial."

Ntuchu participates in Azira Credit Union, one of the oldest and largest credit unions in Cameroon. Azira was established in 1967 with 13 members; it now has 6,000 members.

Since 1975, A.I.D. has assisted in the growth of the credit union movement in Cameroon through a grant to the Cameroon Cooperative Credit Union League, an organization that helps develop affiliated credit unions. The Credit Union National Association of the United States is helping in this effort.

Rural credit unions are designed to be friendly institutions, composed primarily of people who live in the same community or share a common occupation. Members may open an account with as little as three or four dollars. In contrast, banks are often located in distant cities, require much higher minimum deposits and have other regulations that small savers and borrowers cannot usually meet.

"Our slogan is 'save regularly, borrow wisely, repay promptly,'" says Timothy Annoh, technical adviser to the Azira Credit Union. "Credit unions offer convenient deposit and loan facilities, and they help members learn how to save and borrow wisely. During their first year of credit union participation, members often double their rate of saving."

Over the years, the credit union movement in Cameroon has expanded to provide services in hundreds of small communities. Currently, there are more than 68,000 members with savings of more than $30 million and loans of approximately $20 million.

A.I.D.'s trade and investment development policy encourages developing countries to view international trade and investment as key instruments in the process of achieving broad-based, sustained economic growth. The active participation of U.S. firms and developing country businesses in trade as well as in investment projects is encouraged by A.I.D. In support of this policy, a wide range of business services has been provided to local and foreign investors and exporters. Marketing studies, joint venture brokering and overseas promotion offices are but a few examples. Some of these groups have been instrumental in promoting legislation in developing countries to stimulate investment and exports, the establishment of export-processing zones and the adoption of other measures aimed at developing a favorable business climate.

The Latin America and Caribbean Bureau's Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) provides guarantees to the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank for trade credit to finance the export of U.S. productive materials to targeted Central American countries. These guarantees are above and beyond existing EXIM guarantees.

Privatization, or divestiture, is an important vehicle to facilitate efficient market mechanisms. In many countries, privatization programs have increased the quality of goods and services available to consumers and have spread the ownership of productive assets. A.I.D. has supported successful privatization programs in, for example, Costa Rica, Honduras and Jamaica. These programs have spread the ownership of major developing country corporations to tens of thousands of individuals, mobilized large amounts of local capital and reduced the burden of massive subsidies borne by developing country governments.

A.I.D. continues to play a leading role among bilateral and multilateral donors in supporting small and microenterprise development in 46 countries throughout Asia and the Near East, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. A.I.D. is increasingly channeling credit on an appropriate scale to local enterprises. By increasing the incomes of the poor, providing opportunities for advancement of microentrepreneurs and encouraging indigenous investment, such assistance makes an important contribution to broad-based economic growth. A.I.D. plans to provide $75 million for microenterprise in FY 1991.

GRASS-ROOTS INVESTMENT BUILDS BETTER PRODUCTS

Suyitno lived in the outskirts of the village of Cepter in Central Java. Like his father and his grandfather, Suyitno earned a meager living by casting scrap iron into crude implements. Ever since the railroad repair yard closed years earlier, the hundred or so skilled foundry men of the village had struggled to find outlets for the only trade they knew.

One day, Suyitno was visited by Mr. Budi, a businessman from Yogyakarta, about 30 miles away. Budi owned a factory that made simple machinery for bending and smoothing rattan poles. He thought that the small-scale foundry men in Ceper could produce some pieces of the machines more cheaply than he could, and he asked Suyitno to organize them and to oversee the casting of some samples.

The samples were suitable, and orders came in regularly for more than two years. Suyitno's firm grew. He added new work space and several young employees. But then, as quickly as it began, the orders from Budi stopped. There was no apparent reason.

Suyitno turned to Anton, the director of the metal subproject of the Central Java Enterprise Development Project (CJEDP), for advice. The A.I.D.-supported project is designed to help poor metalworkers develop new products and new markets. Anton found that demand for the rattan machines had grown faster than anyone had anticipated, and the market had expanded across the entire country. Unfortunately, Suyitno's frame parts could not pass the Department of Industry's new standards because of inferior molds used in casting them.

Anton met with Budi and Suyitno to find a solution. Suyitno thought that if the local founders could obtain aluminum molds, they could match the quality of the larger factory that was now supplying the products and do so at a lower price. Anton proposed that the CJEDP project would supply these molds if Budi would pledge to continue to work with the local small producers to develop new products. CJEDP spent approximately $1,500 for molds that have preserved the jobs and improved the capacity of 10 small firms. Through this project and others like it, A.I.D. has worked at the ground level to keep opportunities in growing markets open to micro- and small enterprises.

c. Environment

Most developing countries rely on their renewable resources for economic expansion. Agriculture, forestry, fishery production and other industries such as tourism depend on the productivity of managed and natural ecosystems. Promoting the sustainable use of renewable resources is a high priority in A.I.D.'s efforts to support broad-based economic growth.

In many developing countries, natural resources are currently being consumed at rates that are unsustainable, and environmental quality is rapidly declining. World population is growing by more than 80 million people each year, placing ever-greater stress on physical and biological resources. More than 1 billion people are affected by deforestation through resulting soil erosion, loss of agricultural productivity, flooding and fuelwood shortages. Many species of plants and animals have been lost, and millions more are seriously jeopardized. Increasing levels of pollution threaten human health and environmental quality.

PUBLIC DEBATE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INCREASES IN INDONESIA

The A.I.D mission in Indonesia has been working with and supporting a variety of environmental, non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Recently, one of the NGOs, the Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI), initiated legal action against the Investment Coordinating Board, the North Sumatra Governor, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Forestry, the Minister of Population and the Environment and a private sector pulp processing plant for violating the nation's environmental laws.

This was the first such case brought against the government since the beginning of the New Order. WALHI accused the government of failing to base its issuance of an operations permit to the private sector rayon and pulp firm on the required environmental impact assessment.

Environmental degradation affects not only individual countries, but also the global community. Global environmental issues such as climate change, ozone depletion and loss of biological diversity are threatening the survival of our planet. Climate change and ozone depletion dramatically highlight the cumulative effects of local environmental degradation on the global environment, and the potentially catastrophic economic, political and social consequences. A.I.D. is committed to increasing the resources available to address these critical issues.

Short-term economic need is a major driving force behind environmental degradation in developing countries. If the positive relationship between longer term economic realities and conservation were better understood, economic forces could be harnessed to benefit the environment while promoting development. In the absence of an appropriate policy framework and concrete strategies, inappropriate economic incentives will continue to promote destruction.

Building on a baseline analysis of the relationship between economics and conservation, A.I.D. is supporting a project with the Thai government, university officials and local NGOs to evaluate the impact of current policies on the natural resource base and to determine the need for policy reform. A.I.D. is also investigating ways to improve national income accounting to reflect the depletion of natural resources. Economic policy reform will be an increasingly important component of A.I.D.'s environmental efforts.

Obligations for all environmental activities are planned at a level of $276 million in FY 1991. Building on a strong environment program, A.I.D. foresees focusing its environmental resources on six major areas of intervention: economics and environmental policy; environmental education; environmentally sound energy production and use; tropical forestry and biological diversity (terrestrial and marine); urban and industrial pollution and environmental health; and environmentally sound agriculture.

Forestry will continue to be an important component of A.I.D.'s environment program. DA and DFA forestry activities account for approximately 22% of total environment obligations (if Egypt is excluded from the base). Forestry projects include agroforestry, reforestation, protection of forests in parks and preserves, natural forest management and research.

Conservation of biological diversity and tropical forestry will continue to receive priority. Biodiversity activities include establishment and management of parks and preserves and other methods of habitat protection, cataloging of species and other support for in-situ conservation. Conserving biological diversity and preserving tropical forests can be successful only as part of a broader effort to promote the sustainable use of natural resources. Thus, A.I.D. integrates its biodiversity efforts with relevant agricultural research, ex-situ conservation, and environment planning and management.

The need for an integrated approach to the environment is reflected in the fact that programs that focus on environmental planning and management now account for nearly 25% of A.I.D.'s environment program.

A.I.D. HELPS UGANDA SAVE ITS ENVIRONMENTAL DIVERSITY

After decades of misrule, Uganda is making a comeback, both politically and economically. Now, with economic assistance from A.I.D. and technical assistance from the World Wildlife Fund, CARE and Wildlife Conservation International, the eastern African republic is taking steps to conserve its diverse plant life and wildlife.

Uganda is blessed with a diversity of plant and animal life equaled in few other countries. However, the wildlife within its borders includes a number of endangered species. The Impenetrable Forest in southwestern Uganda, for example, harbors perhaps 50% of the world's remaining population of mountain gorillas.

Recognizing the value of this diversity, the government of Uganda has involved A.I.D. and a number of private voluntary organizations in conservation activities in three very different regions of the country: the Impenetrable Forest (Bwindi Forest), the Rwenzori Mountains and the Kibale Forest. Using minimal regional funds, A.I.D.'s work with voluntary organizations in these areas has, says Fred Winch, deputy director of A.I.D.'s mission in Uganda, made it "the driving force for maintaining biodiversity."

A grant to the World Wildlife Fund financed a number of in-forest activities, including surveys, research, management planning and multiple-use zoning. Meanwhile, CARE is carrying out projects in agroforestry, conservation education, and soil and water conservation in surrounding areas with the aim of halting encroachment by neighboring farmers on the tropical rainforest.

Thomas Butynski of the World Wildlife Fund, who has worked in forestry since 1986, says the project protects a variety of animals and birds, the range of which is not yet known.

"When I arrived, it was thought some 100 mountain gorillas existed in the Impenetrable," he says. "But recent, more detailed census work indicates that at least 300 gorillas live there."

A.I.D.'s program also involves the Kibale Forest, which is unique in that it harbors eight separate species of primates. A.I.D. funding will make it possible for Wildlife Conservation International, a division of the New York Zoological Society, to expand its activities to discourage farmland encroachment through a combination of "conservation education and the creation of an appropriate, sustainable level of forest harvesting," says Keith Sherper, director of A.I.D.'s mission in Uganda.

Global environmental issues are of increasing concern. A.I.D.'s efforts to combat global warming are reflected in forest management, reforestation, renewable energy and energy conservation activities. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is reserving $15 million to ensure an increasing commitment to global climate change activities.

In addition, A.I.D. is collaborating closely with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and is funding the analysis of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries as a baseline for planning national and international response strategies and for assessing the scope and scale of future resource requirements.

Energy efficiency, funded at a level of about $26 million, has become an increasingly important component of A.I.D.'s energy portfolio. Assistance has been provided to at least 20 countries to support government and private sector energy efficiency efforts, especially in the industry and electric power sectors. These include training programs on the environmental effects of energy production and use. A.I.D. encourages the development and use of sustainable, commercially available renewable energy systems to support rural and urban development wherever such technologies are socially, technically and economically viable.

A.I.D. is working with U.S. industry to promote private sector support for infrastructure in developing countries. A.I.D. is also working with the multiagency Committee on Renewable Energy Commerce and Trade (CORECT) to enhance U.S. industry involvement and to promote the transfer of renewable energy technology.

The magnitude and scope of environmental problems facing the globe and threatening developing countries are greater than a single agency or an individual country can address effectively. Solutions require global cooperation, and coordination with other donors is critical to success. A.I.D. has taken the lead in creating the new Environment Working Group within the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Working Group will try to harmonize environmental practices, coordinate support for environmental profiles and cooperate on issues such as the economics of conservation.

Consistent with our Congressional mandate, A.I.D. is an active participant in U.S. efforts to encourage environmental reforms in the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). A.I.D. participates with Treasury, State, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in seeking changes to MDB projects, policies and staffing. A.I.D. monitors MDB projects for potential environmental problems, seeking improvements in design early in the project cycle, and provides recommendations to U.S. Executive Directors. A.I.D. distributes semiannually an annotated list of the projects we are monitoring to Congress, to interested NGOs and to other donor agencies.

d. Agriculture

A.I.D.'s agricultural strategy is income-oriented and is based on support for agricultural systems that are productive, sustainable and environmentally sound. Increasing real wages in the rural sector depends on productive employment generation and increased labor productivity. Advances in agricultural productivity in the poorest nations contribute to broadly based growth in income. Increased incomes stimulate consumption and translate into increased demand for both domestically produced and imported products.

A.I.D.'s agricultural assistance resources support six key program objectives that are essential to successful agricultural development. These are agricultural services, technology development, planning and policy reform, rural infrastructure, natural resources development, and land use and decentralization. A.I.D. continues to pay special attention to reforming inappropriate agricultural policies and supporting agricultural research and input supply services (e.g., fertilizer distribution services).

For example, in Costa Rica, A.I.D. supports policy analysis that leads to reforms in agricultural markets. This analysis emphasizes the influence of macroeconomic variables such as foreign exchange rates and fiscal policy measures on agricultural sector performance. A.I.D. supports a considerable amount of agricultural research. For example, in Cameroon, A.I.D. supports the introduction of new high-yielding, disease-tolerant varieties of corn and sorghum. In Rwanda, A.I.D. supports the introduction of new high-yielding potatoes.

A.I.D. will continue to support efforts to increase agricultural productivity through improved technologies, increased efficiencies in marketing, crop diversification, and use of irrigation resources, and encouragement of agro-based industries. Related areas of concern include improved rural infrastructure, particularly in transportation, communication and marketing; better analysis of pricing, marketing and resource allocation; and greater investment in human capital.

In FY 1991 A.I.D. will obligate an estimated $726 million in DA, DFA and ESF for agricultural activities. The regional distribution of A.I.D.'s agricultural assistance program is heavily skewed toward the ANE region. In recent years, that region has accounted for 45-50% of A.I.D.'s assistance to agriculture. Roughly half of the ANE share goes to Egypt. LAC, AFR and the central bureaus account for the remainder.

For example, in Jordan, A.I.D. supports an Agricultural Marketing Development project to help establish an institutional and policy framework to allow Jordanian farmers and businessmen to exploit export marketing opportunities. The project has helped locate profitable export markets and has identified policy and other sources of inefficiency in the domestic market. The project also has led to increased cooperation between various government agencies and to increased cooperation between those agencies and the private sector.

2. Human Capacity Development

The development of a country's human capital is critical to sustained economic growth. Participation is a key part of the process of broad-based economic growth and democracy, but without adequate education and health, the capacity and will of individuals to participate fully in their society are weakened. Human capital investment, according to the World Bank, generally has a high economic rate of return and compares favorably with other investments. Investments in education and health contribute significantly to economic growth.

a. Basic Education

The strong correlation between basic education and the acquisition of employable skills, higher farmer productivity, improved nutrition, lower infant mortality and slower population growth makes assistance for basic education a priority. Basic education also provides the fundamental skills, knowledge and attitudes that are prerequisites for informed participation in the democratic process and in market economies. Expansion of basic education is also the most effective route to improving economic and social prospects for girls.

NEW GUINEA SCHOOLCHILDREN LEARN FROM RADIO THAT SCIENCE IS ALL AROUND THEM

A.I.D. has invested substantial sums over the past 15 years in developing and refining a highly effective way of using radio for improving basic education.

In Papua New Guinea, the roads are few and the mountainous terrain steep. Access to schools is difficult. Teachers reach their schools by foot, in canoes and even by small airplanes. The schools are low, n

arrow buildings with thatched roofs and often a courtyard, and there is always a school garden. Pairs of children share desks; they also share simple equipment on which Radio Science lessons depend — mirrors, glass jars, plastic cups.

Teachers in Papua New Guinea are enthusiastic about the Radio Science lessons. Harold Ure, the science educator on the radio staff, says, "It is our aim to tell the teachers to use what they have around them. We don't have sophisticated materials or equipment...I think the whole program can be taught with what we have around us."

All science is local science. Harold Ure's view of the curriculum, that the materials for the whole program "are all around us," works in Hisiu village when Radio Science children undertake an experiment in judging soil texture after listening to the lesson, "What is soil made of?" The radio actors ask the children to go outside and collect soils; some are assigned to collect garden soil, some clay, some sand. When the samples have been gathered, the teacher gives directions for the simple test. At first the children are awkward, and their attempts to repeat the experiment fail. But gradually and with help from their teacher, they begin to see how the soils are separating, and they are able to make observations about the process.

Science education is important. And children love the excitement of good science lessons. Yet teachers struggle with science, not only because of a lack of materials, but because they haven't been adequately trained. The Radio Science lessons are proving to be invaluable. The children are learning science; they are doing science. And the teachers are learning, too.

Education is one of the primary ways in which most national economies invest in the future. Given the scarce resources available to developing country governments, it is important that investments in education be cost-effective. In many developing countries, important opportunities exist for reform in the education sector, particularly budgetary reform. As the Agency continues to purse economic reform policies in developing countries, A.I.D. will work in close collaboration with other donors to assist countries in the implementation of both economic and needed education sector reforms. New A.I.D.-funded basic education programs in Mali, Guinea and Ghana are examples of recent collaborative reform efforts.

The Agency's planned funding level for basic education in FY 1991, including DA, DFA and ESF will exceed $100 million. The program includes activities in all regions.

b. Training

The strength of a society's human resource base depends not only on the spread of basic education, but also on increasing numbers of people with needed vocational skills and specialized training. The human resource development training portfolio includes skills training for adolescents and adults to be self-employed or employed in small and medium-sized enterprises. Scientific, technical, administrative and managerial training support A.I.D. programs in every sector.

TECHNICAL TRAINING AT A BARGAIN-BASEMENT PRICE

Samuel Salinas is a 23-year-old mechanics student in the Manpower Skills Training Program in the Philippine province of Cebu who was financially unable to attend school beyond a high school level.

"I entered the Manpower program because I was determined to find a better future," said Salinas. "Without this training, I would have ended up just selling native products on the street."

The Manpower program is funded by a three-year, $50,000 grant from A.I.D. and has provided technical skills training to more than 135 young Philippine men. The program provides training for participants in skills necessary for productive jobs in the community and is designed to train about 600 students during the three-year period.

Training is offered in welding, electronics, machinery and carpentry to men ages 16-23 who have completed from one to four years of high school. In addition, the students receive practical training in English and mathematics. The students are charged a minimal tuition of $1 per month and a $1.75 insurance fee for the six-month to one-year program. Operating funds are supplemented through sales of products constructed during training.

When training is completed, each graduate is placed in a factory or company for a three-month, on-the-job training period. About 85% of the trainees are hired for permanent positions by the company with which they trained. Successful graduates now are working in companies such as the San Miguel Corporation and the Coca-Cola Company.

Hermie Pila of the Salesian Society, which carries out the training, described the training schedule as a "strict, rigid program." "The Manpower program not only provides training for higher paying jobs, but it also helps to build individual character," said Pila.

Participant training in the United States plays an important role in strengthening private and public sector institutions, including universities, in improving leadership and in fostering democratic principles in developing countries. A.I.D. will train approximately 20,000 participants in the United States during FY 1991.

c. The Participation and Contribution of Women

The sustained development of a country requires the involvement of all its citizens, half of whom are women. A society that neglects to develop the potential contribution of women to economic, social and political progress is seriously and unnecessarily handicapping itself.

A.I.D. guidelines require that project design incorporate attention to the roles and contributions of women as well as of men and children. Data collection and analysis must be disaggregated by gender so that the actual roles and needs of women are understood. Not only must women's roles be considered, but women must also participate in all levels of project design and implementation.

Throughout the world, women's full contribution to and benefit from economic growth are constrained because their access to and control of resources are limited. In FY 1991 A.I.D. plans a new initiative in at least three selected developing countries to examine, quantify and increase the productive contribution of women's labor. The focus will be on policy and institutional reforms as they affect evolving patterns of women's credit, employment and labor in both formal and informal sectors.

In the agriculture sector, innovative work with private voluntary organizations (PVOs) is planned to explore interventions to improve women farmers' productivity. Women are often bypassed by extension, training, commodity inputs and credit programs - even in Africa, where they raise as much as 80% of locally grown food crops.

Education of females is perhaps the single most important input to ensure improvements in the human resource base, both now and in the future. There is evidence worldwide that the education of women is associated with all indicators of social and economic development, from improved child health and nutrition and lower fertility to increased levels of GNP.

BRINGING WOMEN INTO THE DEVELOPMENT MAINSTREAM

Boontieng Lattisoongnien pats one of her 13 cows affectionately as she talks about her accomplishments as a participant in an innovative dairy project in Thailand designed to involve rural women in small business through access to credit, agricultural extension services and training formerly reserved for men.

Funded through A.I.D., the project has helped her expand her small herd, buy a new shed and modern milking equipment, and upgrade her pasture land.

"I am saving more money each month than I used to earn in a year," she says. "Although my three oldest children, all sons, completed only elementary school, I am using some of my savings to send my daughter to the university." Her daughter will study business, Lattisoongnien proudly explains, "so she can take over our dairy someday."

A.I.D. was among the first donor agencies to recognize the impact of women in development efforts.

A.I.D.'s Women in Development policy was established in 1974 in response to Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, also known as the Percy Amendment. Although initially seen as a vehicle to improve the status of women specifically, with the publication of the first policy paper on Women in Development in 1982, A.I.D. moved beyond female-specific projects to integrate women in overall development efforts.

Over the last six years, A.I.D.'s Office of Women in Development (WID) — the single largest organization dealing with the role of women in development of all economic assistance donors — has been the catalyst to accelerate the integration of women into A.I.D.'s programs. Through its efforts, this approach now is being adopted by most donor and multilateral organizations.

d. Health and Child Survival

One of the social indicators most often correlated with economic growth and development is reduced infant and child mortality. In conjunction with efforts to stimulate sustained economic growth, much can be done directly to promote better health in infants and children and to develop sustainable, affordable health delivery systems. Effective, low-cost technologies addressing those illnesses that most often attack infants and children can have a direct effect on mortality. More importantly, in the long run, broad-based health care delivery systems can be built around those technologies, leading, in turn, to sustained improvements in health and life expectancy.

Prompted by the unnecessary wastage of millions of young lives every year, governments and communities in the developing world have joined with international organizations, donors, private organizations and private citizens in a common commitment to reduce infant and child mortality. Through these combined efforts, in less than a decade, the outlook for the world's children has been substantially improved.

ORT SAVES CHILDREN FROM DEADLY DEHYDRATION

Many women in developing countries do not perceive diarrhea or dehydration as life-threatening. Teaching mothers to recognize the signs of dehydrating diarrhea and to correctly prepare and use oral rehydration salts (ORS) to treat dehydration is a principal objective of A.I.D.'s diarrheal disease control activities.

A.I.D. programs are reaching out to the most remote and underserved areas to provide critical information about oral rehydration therapy (ORT). In the village of Punial, in the mountainous northern region of Pakistan, women bring earthen pots and glasses to the Aga Khan Health Center, where they are taught to recognize the signs of dehydration and to prepare solutions from both packets and homemade ingredients. In a remote area of Kajaido district in Kenya, a World Vision Relief and Development project is teaching mothers about ORT. Eighty-three percent of the mothers in the area are now aware of ORT. Mothers intervene in cases of diarrhea and have shown they can effectively practice what they have learned — prompting local health officials to cite the project as a model for other villages.

Studies have shown that mothers are more willing to try oral rehydration therapy if it is promoted in ways that are compatible with prevailing cultural beliefs and practices. In Cameroon, studies found that most cases of diarrhea are first treated at home, but not with oral rehydration salts. Most mothers turn to modern medical facilities only when traditional healers and other remedies fail and the case becomes severe. Based on this information, the national diarrheal disease control program will develop a strategy for reaching mothers through target messages to seek medical care sooner in cases of serious diarrhea and to make ORT their preferred method of home treatment.

In Nepal, Save the Children Foundation began to promote the importance of fluid intake during diarrhea after focus groups revealed that withholding fluids is a common practice. It also began to advocate "ORS for all different types of diarrhea" after learning that diarrhea has differing names in different villages.

In Indonesia, Helen Keller International, with A.I.D. support, is testing distribution of ORS through small shops — an approach that is being closely watched by national policy-makers. Retailers who accepted invitations to participate in the project received training and an initial stock of packets. In 10 months, the 395 participating village retailers sold more than 15,000 packets — meeting what was an unmet need for ORS in their communities. Some shop owners are so satisfied with sales that they have begun acting as middlemen, buying packets to sell to other traders as well as directly to mothers.

Today, for example, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 60% of the world's children have access to a simple, effective treatment that prevents the dehydration associated with diarrhea that can result in death. Of the 400 million children in the developing world (excluding China), more than half are vaccinated against measles, and over 60% against the other five major vaccine-preventable diseases of childhood. WHO estimates that these two actions alone - oral rehydration therapy and immunizations - have helped reduce the annual child death toll by 15-20% and have protected the health and growth of even larger numbers of young children. Pride can be taken in the rapidity with which the health and even survival prospects of these children have been realized. The magnitude of the task remaining reminds us of the importance of sustaining these efforts.

A.I.D. plans to spend a total of approximately $196 million for child survival activities from all sources in FY 1991. A significant portion of this amount will be spent in the 22 child survival emphasis countries: Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Zaire, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Yemen, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Peru. A.I.D. also gives attention to broader health programs and to serious conditions such as parasite-borne diseases, which affect the population at large and without which advances in child survival cannot be secured.

A.I.D., ROTARIANS SAVE KIDS FROM POLIO

In 1987, A.I.D. entered into a cost-sharing cooperative agreement with Rotary International, an organization with a remarkable ability to mobilize and train large numbers of volunteers.

A.I.D. pledged $6 million to support Rotary's PolioPlus Campaign, and, in return, Rotary promised to raise at least $78 million from American Rotarians. By the end of 1989, American Rotarians had raised $94 million for the campaign; Rotarians in other countries raised an additional $103 million. The A.I.D. funds were used to start model PolioPlus programs in Nigeria and India, two of the world's most populous countries. India alone accounts for more than 50% of the world's polio cases.

Social mobilization is the key to the PolioPlus programs in Nigeria, India and 87 other developing countries. In each country, an army of volunteers, mostly Rotarians, is recruited and trained in immunization tasks, such as baby tracking, health education and record keeping. The volunteers work with political and health leaders at the national, state and local levels to conduct immunization drives.

The Rotary PolioPlus volunteer network is solidly built, with directors at the national and state level and a PolioPlus committee in each area. The volunteers are trained at community-level workshops, and appropriately designed training materials increase the likelihood of project success.

India and Nigeria would be hard-pressed to pay for the tens of thousands of volunteers assisting with their PolioPlus immunization programs. This kind of large-scale public health enterprise is difficult to carry out in the developing world without an effective volunteer component, such as the social mobilization model developed by Rotary International with A.I.D. support.

In addition to the basic survival and health problems of children, A.I.D. is concerned with the consequences of civil strife for children in particular. Children injured, displaced or orphaned as a result of such strife need, deserve and will continue to have our attention. A.I.D. also assists in providing prostheses for civilians who have been injured as a result of civil unrest in countries such as El Salvador, Mozambique and Uganda.

The total cost of providing health services on a consistent basis for ever-growing populations cannot be met by donors and host governments. A.I.D. recognizes the importance of sustainability - in relation to demand, institutional capability and financial availability - and the Agency has been in the forefront of efforts to find new ways to institutionalize and finance health care.

The health of any country's citizens is a public good that must be supported by a mixture of public and private resources. Efficiencies inherent in the private sector point to it as a logical service provider, using a combination of fee-for-service and public funding. Both for-profit and private voluntary organizations have a critical role to play in health care delivery. Even in the poorest of countries, such as Haiti, we have found that people can and will contribute to the cost of their health care.

e. Nutrition

The persistent problem of malnutrition and famine is a major impediment to human development. Without adequate nutrition, good health is impossible. Eradicating malnutrition and hunger requires a multifaceted approach and a number of related activities that include national and household-level food security; infant and child-feeding practices; vitamin and mineral status (particularly vitamin A and iron); nutrition surveillance systems; nutrition education and social marketing; and a viable food industry and technology.

A.I.D. emphasizes long-term sustainable solutions to the problem of vitamin A deficiency and other nutritional deficiencies through home gardening, food fortification and nutrition education. Distribution of vitamin A capsules is necessary to prevent blindness caused by malnutrition. The A.I.D. Vitamin A Technical Assistance Program (VITAP) provides funding to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) for vitamin A promotion activities. One PVO has shown that gardening activities can promote vitamin A supplementation and generate income for the family. Such projects are currently under way in Belize, Bolivia, Peru and Sudan.

Individual nutrients are critical, but they are not sufficient to combat malnutrition. The A.I.D. Child Survival Nutrition Strategy is based on a holistic solution. Its goal is to prevent nutritional deficiencies and improve overall nutritional status. Breastfeeding is one of the more important and cost-effective ways of doing this. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has estimated conservatively that well over 1 million infant lives could be saved per year through exclusive breastfeeding for the first 4-6 months of a child's life. Exclusive breastfeeding gives infants protection from disease and an ideal diet and provides a greater likelihood of a longer interval before the next birth. A.I.D. has developed a Breastfeeding for Child Survival Strategy because breastfeeding not only has an enormous direct impact, but also enhances each of the other key child survival interventions - diarrheal disease control, immunizations, nutrition and child spacing.

f. AIDS Prevention and Control

The emergence of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the 1980s illustrates the potential impact of health problems that are not constrained by national boundaries. The cornerstone of A.I.D.'s effort to combat this pandemic is support for the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA). In addition to our support for GPA, there are U.S.-funded bilateral AIDS prevention activities in 43 developing countries. We are providing technical assistance in public education, social mobilization, prevention counseling, technical assistance in disease surveillance, blood transfusion screening, control of sexually transmitted diseases and the distribution of badly needed supplies and equipment. Private voluntary organizations have proved invaluable in the struggle against AIDS because of their capacity to act rapidly and catalyze community response in times of crisis. In FY 1991, A.I.D. plans support for WHO/GPA at $21 million and to provide an equivalent amount in bilateral support.

g. Population and Voluntary Family Planning

A.I.D. remains the largest donor to voluntary family planning programs in the developing world, supporting population activities in more than 95 countries. At the same time, A.I.D. firmly opposes abortion as a method of family planning and coercion of any sort within family planning programs.

There are three important reasons for our continued strong commitment to voluntary family planning. First, at the family level, the ability to plan the number and spacing of one's children makes a critical contribution to the health and survival of children and their mothers, as well as increases the family's capacity for self-determination. Second, at the national level, the burden of incorporating an ever-growing population into the economy can overwhelm available resources - 66 developing countries now have population policies aimed at lowering population growth rates or improving maternal and infant health. Finally, family planning can reduce the incidence of abortion.

A.I.D. continues to provide technical assistance and program resources for a wide range of activities including demographic surveys, training of medical and paramedical personnel, contraceptive development, communications support, family planning service delivery and contraceptive procurement.

In addition to a sound ongoing program, A.I.D. emphasizes the development of new models of family planning service delivery. We have entered into valuable partnerships with the private sector to design insurance programs, employer-provided family planning services, contraceptive marketing and development communications.

INDONESIAN POPULATION PROJECT COMBINES FAMILY PLANNING AND PROFIT

The for-profit private sector is becoming an increasingly active partner in providing voluntary family planning services as a result of several innovative projects supported by A.I.D.

For example, the A.I.D. centrally supported Enterprise program takes a novel approach to involving the private sector in family planning. The program was initiated in 1985 under the management of John Snow Inc., a health management consulting firm. Its objectives are twofold: to increase the involvement of for-profit companies in delivering family planning services and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of private voluntary organizations in providing family planning services. To date, the program has initiated projects with factories, banks, mines and insurance companies and parastatals in 27 countries.

In Indonesia, the P.T. Gamay Djaya factory, the largest optical factory in the country, requested assistance to establish an on-site family planning clinic for its 1,300 workers and their spouses. Enterprise assisted the clinic for two years. The company then assumed full financial responsibility for the clinic's continued operation. P.T. Gamay Djaya has expanded its services under its own auspices to include both family planning and complete primary care.

Enterprise also taps service providers that have not been fully used in the past, such as pharmacists, midwives and physicians. In Ghana, Enterprise has brought midwives more fully into the delivery of family planning services by training them in business skills and expanding their role to include family planning counseling and contraceptive distribution.

As Enterprise enters the final year of its five-year contract, effort is being given to evaluating projects, incorporating lessons learned from experience.

"A major objective of our activities with non-governmental and private voluntary organizations is to assist them in diversifying their income base in order to move toward sustainability," says Catherine Fort, deputy director of evaluation for the program.

"I believe that it's possible to privatize family planning services and that privatization is a good way to augment the level of family planning services in a country," adds Fort. "We are leaving something behind that will continue."

The lessons learned from Enterprise will be applied to a new private sector project.

Fertility trends are closely monitored through A.I.D.'s survey project, and evidence of program impact exists in various countries. In the 28 countries that have received the largest amounts of A.I.D. population assistance, recent surveys show that the average number of children per family has dropped from 6.1 in the 1960s to 4.5 today, a 26% decline.

We are even beginning to see a dramatic turnaround in sub-Saharan Africa, where the use of family planning has traditionally been very low. Fertility rates have declined by 17% in Kenya and by 14% in Zimbabwe. In Burkina Faso, for example, only 100 couples were practicing family planning in 1983; by 1989 20,000 couples were. In Botswana, couples have an average of five children today, down from over seven in 1981. Most African countries now support the provision of voluntary family planning services for health and/or economic reasons.

In FY 1991 an estimated $247 million will be obligated for population activities through DA, DFA and ESF accounts. The equivalent of 10% of the DFA will be spent on population/family planning activities in 1991. Bilateral and central estimates for population activities in Africa for 1991 total approximately $75 million.

h. Narcotics

The anti-narcotics program has been an important part of A.I.D.'s portfolio in the 1980s. With the concern over the domestic drug problem and the Bush Administration's activism on this issue, A.I.D. has identified the program as a high priority. This expanded program consists of four parts: alternative development and income substitution, macro-level economic assistance, narcotics awareness and education, and Administration of Justice. Although the Andean region will be the major focus for these programs in FY 1991, projects also will be implemented in other parts of South America, Central America, the Caribbean and Asia.

The FY 1991 A.I.D. anti-narcotics budget will be $224.4 million, primarily in ESF funds. Alternative development, income substitution and macro-level economic assistance will account for $221.4 million, compared to $43.8 million in FY 1990.

Colombia, Bolivia and Peru will receive $208.9 million in ESF. The allocation of these funds will will depend on each country's counter-narcotics and economic adjustment efforts. The Northwest Frontier Area Development project in Pakistan will receive $7.5 million, and the Narcotics Awareness and Control project in Afghanistan will be funded at $5 million in ESF assistance.

Narcotics awareness and education projects will receive $3 million. Projects in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay will receive $2.4 million in DA funds, and Peru will receive $600,000 in ESF funds.

3. Program Elements that Promote Pluralism, Participatory Development and Political Freedom

Sustainable, broad-based economic development has always depended upon economic, political and social participation at all levels of society. Rather than a new priority, a donor-imposed concept or a condition of aid, participation is an evolutionary process, the value and stages of which we are beginning to understand more fully.

The linkages between economic, political and social participation are complex and mutually reinforcing. For example, economic participation leads to greater individual investment in the society, to the formation of associations between individuals and ultimately to greater political participation. At the same time, enhanced political freedom and pluralism facilitate competition, economic freedom and participation.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

In a nation founded on democratic principles, Americans sometimes take for granted the fundamental rights and freedoms they have enjoyed for more than 200 years. For people in much of the developing world, however, these rights our forefathers found to be self-evident are dreamed-of goals toward which they struggle.

Supported by foreign assistance legislation passed by Congress, A.I.D. helps the people of the developing world work toward individual rights and freedoms.

A.I.D. believes that the most effective method of institutionalizing democracy is through encouraging attitudes that enhance human rights and democratic initiatives at the grass-roots as well as the governmental level. These include the right to civil and political liberties, the right of citizens to participate in governing themselves, the right to travel freely within and outside one's country, and the right of citizens to associate in political, economic and religious activities.

By educating people about their rights, A.I.D. seeks to improve the human rights atmosphere in the developing world.

For example, the Leadership Role Awareness for Women in Southern Thailand project is designed to address the problem of rural women's ignorance of their legal rights. The women also are encouraged to seek roles as leaders.

Under the project, women in the Songkla-Haad Yai area receive instruction in their villages on everyday legal issues and are taught how to develop their roles as village leaders. A pamphlet outlining their legal rights was printed as a reference. The women are then able to share what they learn with other residents of their villages.

A.I.D. has encouraged democratic initiatives and respect for human rights by providing support for labor unions, cooperatives, credit unions and local organizations, as well as special initiatives that promote human rights, strengthen legislative bodies and judicial administrations, and support free and fair elections. These activities, as well as many others, support opportunities to build institutional capacity and increase citizen awareness of and participation in the political process, irrespective of the form of that participation.

In FY 1991, A.I.D. will continue with this approach by assisting indigenous efforts to develop the capacity for effectively administering justice in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In the Asia, the Near East and Europe, a new emphasis and additional resources are being placed on the relationship between "open markets and open societies." These activities will principally focus upon a triad of democratic initiatives: strengthening the judiciary, the legislature and the ability to conduct free and fair elections. In Africa, special emphasis will continue to be placed on efforts to safeguard basic human rights and persuade governments to respect them, as well as on the development of a regional judicial project. In FY 1991, support for institutions that foster adherence to human rights and the democratic process will continue through such projects as the regional Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the U.S.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the Asia and Near East Regional Human Rights project. Funding for human rights and democratic initiatives is estimated at $15 million in FY 1991.

Overview of Central Programs

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CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Central bureau programs complement, support, and are integrated with A.I.D.'s overseas programs. They are a conduit for accessing the research and service capabilities of the U.S. scientific community, universities, the U.S. private sector, private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), and other institutions in addressing the problems of the developing world. These programs enable field missions and regional bureaus to obtain technical expertise in priority areas.

For FY 1991, the proposed level for central programs is $428,953,000. This consists of:

-- $315,703,000 for the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T);
-- $16,900,000 for the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE);
-- $57,000,000 for the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA);
-- $25,630,000 for the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC);
-- $11,162,000 for the Office of the Science Advisor (SCI); and
-- $2,558,000 for the Office of International Training (OIT).

Other central programs are discussed separately: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad; International Disaster Assistance; Housing Guaranty program; and P.L. 480 Food for Peace.

In addition, the Minority Resource Center (MRC) of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) helps to increase the participation of economically and socially disadvantaged (including women-owned) businesses in A.I.D.-financed activities. A.I.D.'s mandate involves the enhancement of opportunities for the participation of small, minority, and women-owned firms, as well as Historically Black Colleges and Universities, universities with more than 40% Hispanic student bodies, and minority-controlled private and voluntary organizations. Annual contracting goals are established for the Agency. To achieve these goals, the Agency's Project Early Alert System is used to review proposed contracting actions to identify areas of potential participation by Gray Amendment entities, which includes all the entities noted above. Workshops, seminars, and conferences are also conducted to increase awareness of contracting opportunities for qualified entities. The MRC maintains the A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System (ACRIS), a database to match Agency requirements with the expertise of appropriate small and disadvantaged firms, and recently completed the Directory of Gray Amendment and Related Resources.

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The central bureaus and offices cooperate with regional programs to achieve broad-based and sustainable economic growth, to develop human capacity to enable all citizens to benefit from economic progress, and to promote democratic pluralism. Accomplishing these goals depends on the adaptation, institutionalization, and dissemination of technological change and the mobilization of the U.S. and developing country private sectors. A.I.D.'s investment in research and technology has been directly responsible for innovations that have had and will continue to have a significant impact on the economic and social progress of developing countries. Programs which encourage private enterprise development and stimulate competitive markets are vital to the Agency's efforts to promote self-sustaining economic growth. In support of these programs, the A.I.D. Research Advisory Committee (RAC), composed of scientists from academia, the private sector, and non-profit organizations, advises the Agency on stimulating and utilizing scientific breakthroughs, strengthening the research process in developing countries, and maintaining quality A.I.D. research by periodic reviews of research programs, policies, and practices.

Central bureau programs, through partnerships with PVOs and cooperative development organizations (CDOs), foster sustainable self-help efforts at the community level, often in areas not reached by other assistance agencies. These organizations provide a direct channel for people-to-people projects that broaden the participation of citizens in developing countries in the social and economic decisions that affect their daily lives. U.S. PVOs offer training, technical assistance and support to local affiliates and community groups to enhance their capability to carry out technically sound, effective projects, which enable them to have greater impact and to become more integrated into national development efforts.

On the domestic front, PVOs have played an important role in fostering U.S. public understanding and support for development assistance efforts designed to tackle the problems of hunger and poverty throughout the developing world. Through A.I.D.'s Biden-Pell Development Education program, PVOs are supported in their efforts to convey to the millions of Americans whose interests they represent, the links which bind U.S. security and economic prosperity to the development needs of the Third World. A.I.D. also provides administrative support to the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, an independent citizens' group that advises the A.I.D. Administrator on substantive issues of concern to both A.I.D. and U.S. non-profit development organizations.

BROAD-BASED AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Many centrally funded programs assist in the promotion of economic growth, especially through activities which help increase incomes while encouraging sound use of the environment and natural resources. Many developing countries have mortgaged their future by consuming their natural resource base to stress present day economic growth without considering future returns. Ongoing and new A.I.D. programs will promote growth through sound environmental management and maintenance of the natural resource base.

Increasing Incomes

Programs to increase incomes are focused on five primary areas: agricultural technologies; microenterprises; private sector development; improved policy and market environments; and energy development.

Agricultural Technologies. The engine of growth in the predominantly rural societies of developing countries is agriculture. To increase the returns to agricultural producers and marketers, central bureaus support development of a wide range of technologies to increase the productivity and sustainability of agriculture.

Technology development is integral to the central collaborative research support program (CRSP) under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act. U.S. land grant institutions are involved with national and international organizations in research and development activities which continue to make genetic improvements in animals and food crops, including disease- and insect-resistant varieties. U.S. and developing country institutions have a continuing interest in maintaining relationships in research, education, and extension for their mutual benefit.

A.I.D. supports innovative systems of agricultural technology transfer. Integrated communication systems using media, extension visits and farmer feedback have rapidly increased the use of known technologies such as: improved land preparation and varieties to double rice yields in the Comayagua province of Honduras; integrated pest management to prevent significant losses in tomato crops in Honduras; corrected methods and doses of pesticides in Jordan; and improved land preparation and pest management to increase the quality and yield of the potato crop in Huaraz, Peru.

The A.I.D.-supported "Fertilizer Center" has developed and promoted low-cost indigenous phosphorous fertilizer in 15 developing countries. Low-cost biological nitrogen usage was emphasized in the Philippines by another central project that developed high quality inoculum for leguminous crops.

A recent research breakthrough in the control of fish reproduction could lead to large scale hatchery development to produce more and cheaper protein for several developing countries, especially in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

A.I.D. will give greater emphasis to the production and marketing of higher value horticultural crops, which can be grown more profitably than basic grains and generate new jobs. Through a centrally-funded project, A.I.D. will assist in the development of an agricultural marketing project in Nepal to prepare for a shift toward growing high-value crops in the hill regions. A.I.D. will promote the use of home gardens to increase household incomes and to improve nutrition.

Winrock International, in cooperation with the Center for PVO/University Collaboration in Development, the Seed Technology Laboratory at Mississippi State University, and the Peace Corps, will continue to refine and transfer on-farm seed production technology and practices to

small farmers in the Gambia and Senegal. Under the Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) Integrated Maize Production project in the Ivory Coast, corn yields from hybrid varieties should double, farmer incomes should triple, and corn production should more than meet the demands of the country's animal feed industry, thereby permitting corn exports to neighboring countries.

Through work conducted by Appropriate Technology International (ATI), A.I.D. has funded the development of several technologies that assist small farmers. For example, many small farmers in West Africa supplement their incomes and food supplies by raising vegetables during the dry season. ATI has developed a low-cost, high-volume, foot-operated irrigation pump that will be commercially manufactured and sold to small growers in Mali and Cameroon. Using this treadle pump, farmers can irrigate a plot of land in less than one-third the time required to manually irrigate the same area.

A.I.D. is one of the principal donors to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which supports eleven international research centers in developing countries around the world. Research at these centers has been immensely successful in developing new varieties of rice and wheat, descendants of which are planted in vast areas of the developing world. The centers also have been increasingly successful in improving other crops. A biological control method for cassava mealy bug has saved cassava production in large areas of Africa. A recent cross with a disease-resistant banana may improve resistance of the plantain to a disease hitherto virtually uncontrollable except by chemical methods. Improved natural resistance to several key livestock diseases also is being studied. Sustainability of production will be an increasingly important consideration in future research of the centers.

Under the Program in Science and Technology Cooperation (PSTC), research is continuing in tissue culture research, genetic variation, and recombinant microbiology to enhance food crops, improve drought tolerance, and enhance resistance to disease, insecticides, and herbicides. Biochemical growth regulation in plants and animals is being studied, as well as the chemical aspects of natural pesticides from plants, biological nitrogen fixation, integrated aquaculture systems, and special characteristics of soils.

The A.I.D.-Israeli Cooperative Development Program supports the delivery of Israeli technical assistance and training to address a broad range of developing country assistance requirements for which Israeli experience, technology, and expertise are particularly well-suited. Israeli expertise has the potential to be of significantly greater assistance to developing countries' efforts to achieve accelerated food production, improved natural resource management, and rural and community development.

Microenterprises. Despite public policy biases that in many cases favor larger, more capital-intensive industries, most new non-agricultural employment opportunities in developing countries are generated by self-employment, small businesses, and microenterprises. A recent evaluation of microenterprise programs found that A.I.D.

activities are having a direct impact on the poor and have had success in bringing in women entrepreneurs. The evaluation also noted more success with for-profit rather than socially oriented programs.

The Administrator has appointed the Advisory Committee on Microenterprise Development to assist in developing guidelines for the Agency's microenterprise program. Committee members are drawn from the private and volunteer community, banking, business, and academia; they have first hand experience in microenterprise programs for different areas of the world.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. will implement a new project, Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS), that builds upon the work of Hernando de Soto. The project will identify how the informal sector functions and define the institutional reforms needed to facilitate market-led economic growth. The important role of women in the informal sector and the legal and institutional constraints they face in expanding their contribution to a growing national product will be explicitly addressed in IRIS. The Cameroon, Philippines, and Guatemala are likely to be the first target countries.

Other central programs assist mission projects that serve very small firms, generally owned or operated by one person, in various ways: advising local intermediaries on how to provide effective credit and non-financial assistance to microentrepreneurs, e.g., the Dominican Republic; guiding local research and surveys of informal financial markets, e.g., Bangladesh; and creating training curricula and teaching materials to upgrade the staffs of local microenterprise promotional institutions, e.g., the Philippines, Kenya, Senegal, and Indonesia.

Under the Growth and Equity through Microenterprise Investments and Institutions (GEMINI) project, A.I.D. is carrying out long-term research on growth patterns in the microenterprise sector that will make policy formulation more effective. GEMINI is initiating action research to demonstrate improved methods of assisting microenterprises, such as industry-specific assistance, credit program expansion, and the use of alternative institutional arrangements. A significant part of the GEMINI research program will focus on gender-based constraints.

Under an A.I.D. partnership grant, TechnoServe will continue to help farmers in Kenya to organize and operate their own milk processing and marketing operation. Through a simple process involving introduction of a culture and cooking on a wood stove, the farmers produce a yogurt-like product that is marketed at street stalls, in schools, and clinics. In Ghana, TechnoServe will assist 10,000 farmers in a program to expand the palm oil sector, which in addition to stimulating village economies and providing job opportunities for women, will ease the pressure to cut natural forests for fuel.

Other centrally-funded programs also provide assistance to microenterprises. Through a grant to ACCION International, credit will be provided to thousands of microentrepreneurs, including market vendors,

shop owners, and small manufacturers, in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Guatemala. In Togo, Catholic Relief Services will work through micro-producer trade associations to provide technical and management training to local artisans, including blacksmiths, carpenters, and welders.

A.I.D. and the Peace Corps are jointly sponsoring microenterprise skills training in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Mali, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Fiji, and Western Samoa for volunteers and their counterparts, to alert them to local small business opportunities and resources to help the entrepreneurs they serve.

Private Sector Development. The privatization and divestiture program continues to foster the economic growth of productive, job-producing indigenous private enterprises in developing countries. Privatization allows governments to reduce their deficits by ending the costly subsidies they pay to keep inefficient parastatals afloat. Privatization also increases the quality of goods and services available in the market and the responsiveness of producers to consumer needs and demands.

Efficient financial markets are indispensable to the pursuit of broad-based economic growth. In countries as diverse as Gambia, Indonesia, and Guatemala the Financial Sector Development project (FSDP) is a resource for A.I.D. field missions to help meet the credit needs of small business entrepreneurs, develop equity markets to allow for a wider ownership of businesses, and reform the policy and regulatory environment. Through the project, A.I.D. has provided support to Morocco, whose authorities are seeking to build a mini stock market; to Pakistan, who is restructuring its financial sector; and to the Honduran banking sector.

The mandate of the Private Sector Revolving Fund/Guarantee Authority (PSRF/GA) is two-fold: to increase credit to small businesses--a market often overlooked by many financial institutions--and to effect permanent improvements in the lending practices of developing country financial institutions.

PSRF also uses it guarantee authority in other ways. For example, recently implemented was a $5 million "forfaiting" facility which promotes imports of U.S. products by certain developing countries by guaranteeing a portion of the trade finance notes. The PSRF also has provided lending for start up of a venture capital company. In FY 1991, guarantee arrangements in some or all of the following areas will be developed: equipment leasing operations for small business; mobilizations of local currencies for financial institutions interested in expanding small business credit; and wholesale marketing or syndication of a standardized small business loan guarantee through selected banks in developing countries.

The PSRF now has loan obligations in excess of $65 million and loan guarantees of $25 million (U.S. Government contingent liabilities). During fiscal year 1991, the PSRF anticipates $125 million in guarantee authority, based on A.I.D. contingent liability totaling $62.5 million.

In FY 1990, A.I.D. will help establish and test a pro bono private sector technical advisory service consisting of Wall Street investment bankers, commercial bankers, and attorneys specializing in more advanced financial and capital market transactions and make them available quickly to missions and host country governments and institutions.

Policy and Market Environments. A.I.D. seeks to improve the policy environment for private enterprises and to strengthen host country decision-making processes, organization, and management to improve the implementation of policy change. Through these changes, A.I.D. hopes to expand opportunities for the rural and urban poor which will reward those who are prepared to take risks and show initiative. A.I.D.'s development experience has shown that a country's reliance on competitive market forces and open trading systems is the most effective way to achieve sustained growth over a broad range of economic sectors. To this end, the results of A.I.D. research into the obstacles of economic growth are used in the design, adaptation, and implementation of growth oriented economic policies and in policy dialogue with host country officials.

Some centrally funded programs are designed to improve and supplement economic expertise, U.S. or host country. The International Center for Economic Growth capitalizes on the idea that developing countries find the experiences of their counterparts are more relevant in solving economic and social problems than those of developed contries. A contract with a consortium led by Harvard Institute for International Development has led workshops in the areas of political economy of policy reforms, etc., as well as advising host country governments on macroeconomic policy reforms. In FY 1990, a new cooperative agreement with the Institute for Policy Reform will provide A.I.D. with economic and policy analyses of country specific or global issues concerning natural resources, conservation, and the sustainability of agricultural production.

The Agricultural Policy Analysis project focuses on increasing knowledge and understanding of developing country decision-makers about how key economics policies affect agricultural and rural development. The project provides assistance in the design, evaluation, and implementation of projects and studies in the Philippines, Pakistan, Egypt, Yemen, Zaire, Niger, Cameroon, Guatemala, Honduras, and Ecuador. Collaborative research programs encompass the impact of economic adjustment programs, natural resource use, international trade issues, and the political dynamics of policy making. In-country training provides valuable hands-on experience for developing country analysts to appreciate the impacts of free market policies.

By focusing on the effects of subsidized credit, the role of transaction costs, the need for savings mobilization, and the effects of macro-financial policies, A.I.D. promotes policies and institutional changes to stimulate rural savings and increase access to financial services in Bangladesh, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Niger, the Philippines, and Zaire.

The A.I.D. centrally supported International Voluntary Services (IVS) Agricultural Program in Ecuador is helping to form cooperatives and other farmers' associations and to increase small farmer access to credit, markets, and extension services. The program includes the improvement of marketing links, marketing information, quality control, and packaging of agricultural products.

A series of impact evaluations has shown that adopted policy reforms must be accompanied by a host of structural changes (bureaucratic, legal, institutional), as well as long-term commitment by the host government. Policy implementation will be addressed under the new FY 1990 Implementing Policy Change project. Pilot activities in Guinea and Uganda, funded by the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program, are providing valuable "field laboratory" experience for this new project.

The Agricultural Marketing Improvement Strategies (AMIS) project provides research and technical assistance to diagnose marketing system constraints and pilot test innovations to reduce or eliminate marketing constraints. The Women in Development (WID) program is funding a study through this project to explore the roles and functions of women in marketing systems and to explore how marketing system changes affect women.

Energy Development. Economic expansion in many developing countries is constrained by the lack of energy resources, particularly electric power generating capacity. The development of cost-effective indigenous energy sources reduces dependence on imported oil and serves as a means of increasing broad-based income opportunities.

A.I.D. attempts, through policy reform and institutional development, to mobilize private sector capital for energy development. A centrally-funded A.I.D. seminar and follow-on technical assistance in the Philippines resulted in the adoption of comprehensive rules and regulations to allow private companies to participate in the electric power sector, and has enabled the National Power Corporation to begin construction of the first build-operate-transfer (BOT) power plant in any A.I.D.-assisted country. In Costa Rica, technical assistance provided under a centrally funded activity created conditions for implementation of an executive decree that allows the private sector to sell power to the national grid. The first Costa Rican sugar mill to test the concept, El Viejo, sold excess power to the grid during the spring of 1989.

A.I.D. also assists host country governments to develop and implement realistic energy price reform, thus enhancing the financial viability of utilities and creating incentives for end-use energy strategies and for the development of alternative energy sources.

A.I.D. coordinates the use of U.S. Government resources by private U.S. firms seeking involvement with the energy and power systems of developing countries. A new Private Sector Energy Development study fund will share the cost of feasibility and other pre-construction project development activities with U.S. private sector developers of private energy projects. A.I.D. promotes the commercialization of energy research in

India by providing financial and institutional support to joint venture consortia consisting of Indian researchers and private entrepreneurs, often including U.S. partners. Other A.I.D. countries have initiated or are considering this concept.

A.I.D. will support the development of analytic tools to identify technically, financially, and economically sound biomass energy projects and to tell how best to use the surplus power from such biomass-fueled power generation. A.I.D. also funds research in biomass resources and conversion technology, emphasizing improved, renewable production and the efficient use of woody biomass (especially fast-growing trees) and tropical grasses (including cane and bamboo) for fuels.

A.I.D. will help to identify site-specific bankable applications of renewable energy, including photovoltaics for vaccine refrigeration, wind farms, and improved cookstoves. Cogeneration opportunities in sugar factories and the use of sugar for the production of ethanol will be explored.

The assessment and development of innovative and environmentally sound energy technologies such as oil shale-to-power, municipal waste-to-energy, fluidized-bed combustion, and hydro-, wind and solar energy sources will be initiated in developing countries. In India, technology innovation will be accelerated by performing prefeasibility studies for integrated coal-gasification combined-cycle technology.

To overcome the lack of energy resources constraining economic expansion and the lack of highly trained individuals in the energy area, the Agency administers formal energy training programs for individuals from less developed countries. The primary focus is to expand the benefits of energy projects being financed by A.I.D. in approximately 35 countries.

Sustaining the Environment and Natural Resources

Overexploitation and degradation of the environment is fast becoming a major development challenge. One mechanism A.I.D. is using is the Debt for Development Initiative to fund debt-for-nature swaps, which cancel a portion of a country's total debt burden in exchange for increased support of natural resource conservation. There is one ongoing debt-for-nature project in Madagascar. In another, the World Wildlife Fund will identify areas that warrant environmental protection and develop institutions to design and manage the conservation programs.

A.I.D. plays a leadership role by first raising awareness and understanding of the linkages between environmental degradation and economic growth opportunities. With an understanding of these linkages and a solid base of knowledge and information, policies may be formulated in all sectors that will minimize environmental degradation and assure resources are used in a rational and sustainable fashion. In the agriculture sector, for example, a broad range of natural resource policy issues are being studied under the Agricultural Policy Analysis project.

Since 1900, more than half of the world's tropical forests have been lost, primarily through conversion to agricultural uses to meet the food

needs of ever growing human populations. Forest destruction, particularly in the humid tropics, poses a special set of threats to both the countries involved and to the world as a whole. Developing countries are experiencing decreased agricultural productivity, fuelwood shortages, increased flooding, severe soil erosion and consequent siltation of dam reservoirs, and loss of habitats for native plant and animal species. The world as a whole is threatened by the loss of an important sink for greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide that may result in global climate changes and subsequent changes in agroclimatic zones, human settlement, etc.

A.I.D.'s new initiative to halt tropical deforestation will be a three-pronged program aimed at policy change; research, technology, and information transfer; and institutional strengthening within those countries with large humid tropical forests and most rapid deforestation rates. The Natural Resources Policy and Training project will develop and test methods of economic analysis to express the true economic value of natural resources in order to persuade governments that environmental policy reform and policy reform in other sectors, such as land tenure, are reasonable and worthwhile.

The Agency supports improved cultivation methods and land-use practices to reduce soil erosion and destruction of plant and animal habitat. A.I.D. is developing research strategies for improved multi-purpose tree development with 32 institutions in the Asia and Near East region and is undertaking reforestation programs in 10 countries, while at the same time seeking more intensive and sustainable use of existing agricultural lands. Utilizing technologies from the Soils Management CRSP, low-input technologies are being introduced to permit permanent, highly remunerative agriculture in the fragile humid tropics of the Amazon. A.I.D. is also translating resource management strategies into opportunities for employment and income by increasing production of marketable wood and use of non-wood forest products.

In the energy area, improved efficiency and conservation represent the cheapest, quickest, and most important near-term responses to the potential threat of severe climatic change. A.I.D. has initiated a major efficiency project in Costa Rica that will be a model for other countries. The project will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the electricity sector, from generation through distribution to end uses, that will lead to recommendations aimed at leveraging practical investments in technical and institutional programs that would be less costly than additional electricity supply. To maximize the impact of its assistance on environmental initiatives, the Agency will begin expanding its efforts on end-use efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy to "key" developing countries that are major contributors of greenhouse gases.

The conservation of "biological diversity" is a specialized problem in the management of tropical forests, where more than half the world's species live. In the next 10 years, an estimated one million plant and animal species will disappear, which represents as much as 10% of the earth's total. This means the loss of genetic material that has great potential value for crop improvement, for disease and insect resistance,

and as a source of pharmaceutical or industrial products. A.I.D. central programs are designed to maintain biological diversity by helping countries prepare development strategies that integrate conservation of biological resources into the development planning process.

Additional grass-roots efforts are being supported through programs with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in Chiapas, Mexico and the Conservation Foundation's (CF) Tropical Forestry program. The considerable diversity of biological resources is being threatened by unplanned development in Chiapas, and the WWF program focuses on development of biological inventories, resolving land tenure problems, and environmental education. CF is implementing a forestry pilot project in Peru's Manu National Park aimed at ecologically sustainable and economically profitable forest management in an area where exploitation pressure is significant but not yet overwhelming.

A.I.D.'s environmental planning and management (EPM) program specifically supports country environmental profiles and environmental and natural resources management assessments that identify current trends, status of the information base, and opportunities for action. These profiles and assessments are designed to influence decision makers to take environmental concerns increasingly into account. They also represent a valuable means of strengthening host-country institutions and encouraging local participation through non-governmental organizations' involvement in the process.

Coastal zones are the world's most naturally productive ecosystems and are increasingly a major focus for tourism; but they are rapidly being degraded by upstream land-use practices and are also the preferred dumping sites for waste of all types. To permit development with minimal damage to the natural environment, A.I.D. is taking an integrated approach to coastal resource management (CRM) in Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Ecuador and deriving lessons in these countries for application in other A.I.D. countries.

Other central programs support integrated pest management, which promotes more effective use and reduced reliance on pesticides; information networks to expand access to new technologies and appropriate natural resource management practices; soil management and integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral systems to reduce chemical inputs in agriculture; and vector biology and control programs to implement integrated control of insect-transmitted diseases. The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project helps developing countries prepare comprehensive strategies for sustainable production of food, income, and fuel on fragile lands, especially steep slopes and humid tropical lowlands. The Agency also is beginning to examine opportunities to address urban and industrial environmental pollution problems through more effective regulatory frameworks and environmentally sound technologies.

Through the Land Tenure Center (LTC), A.I.D. assists developing countries in Africa and the Latin America and Caribbean regions to formulate technical and policy solutions to tenure-related constraints to natural resource management. Studies conducted by LTC have shown that land and

resource rights are key determinants of rural incomes and that inadequate tenure security can accelerate environmental degradation.

A growing awareness of the environment and natural resource problems prompted the A.I.D. Administrator to ask BIFAD to take the initiative in helping to mobilize U.S. universities and other resources. BIFAD's recently established Standing Committee on Sustainable Agriculture is assembling a national select committee on the global sustainability of agriculture and associated environmental issues. The select committee will guide the development of a national agenda which is likely to include education and public awareness, policy reform, research, and dissemination of proven interventions.

A.I.D. sponsors research in the atmospheric, marine, and earth sciences, including meteorology, hydrology, geology, seismology, and remote sensing for natural resource analysis and the better use and preservation of coastal zones. Research projects will contribute to the development of useful technologies for sustainable resource use.

HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Central programs aimed at developing human capacity focus on alleviating hunger, improving primary health care, and expanding access to quality basic education. Programs aimed at reducing population pressures contribute to developing human capacity while facilitating economic growth. A.I.D.'s participant training program also continues to be an important means to developing human resources in the Third World countries.

Alleviating Hunger

Alleviating hunger is fundamental to the development of human capabilities. Chronic hunger and malnutrition affect the lives of some 700 million people in the developing world. The chronically hungry comprise up to 60% of the population in the poorest countries.

Concern for famine and hunger is the raison d'etre of Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act and the work of BIFAD. In addition to appropriate policies and technologies to alleviate hunger, human and institutional resources are needed to make them effective. Under Title XII, U.S. land grant institutions provide training and expertise to develop the planning capability, management capacity, research competency, and personnel in sufficient numbers at all levels needed for agricultural development in the developing countries. These U.S. universities are involved in projects in more than 40 countries, as well as in 10 regional and 43 multiregional projects. Through the WID program, the Agency has agreements with Title XII universities to research ways in which women farmers can gain easier access to credit and expand their agricultural outputs. Another Title XII activity involves researching how to increase women's participation in nontraditional income-generating activities.

A.I.D.'s central programs seek to alleviate hunger by increasing food crop, livestock, and fisheries production through technical innovations that lead to improved varieties and production practices; by reducing

post-harvest losses and other processing, distribution, and marketing inefficiencies; and by improving the quality and diversity of food available at the household level. Adequate diets are critical at every stage of human development as well as to sustained economic development. Malnourished children do not become participating and contributing members of society.

Greater emphasis will be placed on improving access by the malnourished poor to the available food supply by: (1) combining food technology and private sector expertise with community development strategies to yield affordable and sustainable local food and food delivery systems accessible to the poor in rural and urban settings; (2) expanding community and household gardening outreach programs; (3) promoting the cultivation and consumption of vitamin and mineral rich vegetables; (4) improving the distribution of nutritious foods within the household through well-designed and targeted messages based on family lifestyles, consumption patterns and work roles; and (5) improving food and nutrition monitoring methodologies to better determine the context of malnutrition.

A.I.D. undertakes research to develop plants and animals that are more productive while being resistant to disease, pests, and stresses caused by drought and low nutrient levels. A.I.D. also promotes efficient farming methods and appropriate agriculture technologies as a means to increase productivity. Examples of success include: development of improved common bean genotypes that incorporate low-cost nitrogen fertilization qualities and expand the harvest with minimal commercial inputs; development of disease, weed, and insect resistant varieties of sorghum, wheat, and peanuts for Asia and Africa (introduced in the United States as well); and development of a milkfish hatchery industry in Indonesia to replace dependence of aquaculture farmers on unreliable, natural sources of fingerlings.

Some of the research activities over the next two years include: undertaking field trials of 90 new lines of sorghum, millet, beans, cowpeas, wheat, and peanuts that are tolerant to environmental stress and have yields equal to or higher than current lines; developing a breed of hair sheep that is tolerant to heat and low levels of nutrition; developing two animal vaccines for improved livestock production; and introducing in Kenya and five other African countries dual-purpose goats with higher productive efficiency for milk and meat than native varieties.

A.I.D.'s central programs also promote improved processing, utilization, handling, storage, and marketing of agriculture and aquatic produce. Recently, A.I.D. assisted the fresh fruit and vegetable industries of Jordan, Niger, and Thailand with the introduction of "shrinkwrapping" to extend the shelf-life of perishables. Assistance to mango processors and marketers in Peru has improved the productivity of the mango growers and the profitability of their businesses. In Brazil, assistance has helped increase the number of seed producers from 10 to 700 and the land devoted to seed production from .2 million to 3.5 million hectares.

A.I.D. programs carry out research to develop more nutritious foods and alternative sources of food and to improve dietary practices and nutrient intake. They seek opportunities to improve diets through use of highly

nutritious traditional and non-traditional foods, development of appealing new products, and improvement of existing food products that lack certain vitamins and minerals.

Through one central program the Agency has assisted the wheat milling industry in Egypt to introduce a new iron fortifier to reduce chronic iron deficiency anemia. Cooperation with the International Agriculture Research Centers (IARCs) has resulted in the development and promotion of maize with improved protein qualities. Improved bean cultivars have been developed through access to new germplasm with disease and insect resistance.

A.I.D. has helped several Latin American governments to develop national plans for upgrading the nutritional quality of staple foods with a program to survey and identify the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency. Assistance in assessing the regulatory climate in Togo, Egypt, and Mali has resulted in expanding the role of the private sector in food marketing in these three countries.

Upcoming central activities include: developing food products from peanuts and soybeans (e.g., peanut-based cheese spread, peanut enriched noodles, soybean-textured enriched meat products, and soybean-based dairy product substitutes) which improve the nutritional value of human foods and animal feeds in Thailand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, India, Uganda, and Burkina Faso; introducing staple food fortification processing in Bangladesh, Niger, Bolivia, and Haiti; introducing a parboiled, high nutrient sorghum food product (SORIZ) as a rice substitute in Mali; and in Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Swaziland, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Mexico, studying means to improve dietary practices for mothers, adolescent girls, and infants including intra-household food allocation practices and procedures for the improvement of weaning practices.

Improving Primary Health Care

A.I.D. is continuing its strong commitment to improving child survival and maternal health for two important reasons.

First, despite progress toward increasing life expectancy in recent years, the health of the majority of people in most developing countries remains poor. In many countries, life expectancy does not exceed 55 years, 20% of children die before the age of five, and millions suffer from chronic, debilitating illnesses. Each year approximately 14 million infants and children die in the developing world from diarrhea, measles, whooping cough, tetanus, malaria, acute respiratory infections and related diseases. Undernutrition affects nearly 30% of all children in the developing world and is a contributing factor in 60% of all child deaths.

But equally important, A.I.D.'s efforts to address these problems are succeeding, both in delivering current technologies to those in need and in developing new and improved technologies. Centrally funded services support field programs that are increasing immunization of children against such common killers as measles, and improving the chances of children surviving multiple bouts with diarrheal disease. Globally,

immunization coverage has reached impressive levels: 66% for the third dose of polio and diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT); 72% for immunization against tuberculosis (BCG); and 59% for measles.

Dehydration from diarrhea remains one of the major killers in developing countries. A.I.D. works with international organizations such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to develop national programs, produce oral rehydration salts (ORS), communicate health messages to communities, and support research on new vaccines and better delivery mechanisms. Through these efforts, we have seen impressive progress. In 1989, about 60% of developing country populations had access to a trained provider of ORS; 330 million ORS packets were produced; and more than 300 million childhood diarrhea cases received some form of oral rehydration therapy. In Egypt alone it is estimated that between 1984 and 1986 approximately 75,000 child deaths from diarrhea were averted as a result of these health technologies.

Operations research carried out under the Primary Health Care project has been used to make improvements in child survival programs in the Philippines, Pakistan, and Zaire in such diverse areas as treatment of pneumonia, supervision of health workers, and nutritional counseling. National surveys now completed in a number of countries are letting policy makers assess progress and understand some of the underlying determinants of improved child health.

According to recent estimates, 50% or more of all infant mortality is really neonatal mortality (death in the first month of life). To reduce neonatal mortality, A.I.D. promotes birth spacing, child bearing during the safest part of a woman's reproductive life, prenatal and postnatal care, nutritional improvements for women, immunizations of women to prevent neonatal tetanus, and safe delivery practices.

Current measles vaccination programs are preventing some 1.3 million deaths annually, but measles is still killing 1.5 million children each year, many of whom are under nine months old--an age group not protected by currently used vaccines. However, new strains of measles vaccine have been shown effective at six months in trials supported by A.I.D. in Mexico and Haiti. The World Health Organization (WHO) has announced that it plans to include the new measles vaccine in its expanded programs in immunization worldwide.

Several activities are under way to promote breastfeeding and improve weaning practices. The Agency also promotes the fortification of staple processed foods with iron and vitamin A and the distribution of these as supplements to reduce anemia and nutritional blindness.

Association has been made between reduced severity of measles and diarrhea episodes with vitamin A interventions; however, the methods for providing vitamin A require evaluation and study to determine appropriateness, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability. A.I.D. plans to convene three international seminars focusing on these issues with a view towards developing a consensus in the public health community with respect to vitamin A delivery. A.I.D. will also continue to fund Helen Keller International, which provides vitamin A technical support to other PVOs.

A.I.D. plans to establish a Child Survival Internship program in FY 1990 for PVOs currently implementing A.I.D.-supported Child Survival projects to provide up-to-date technical and managerial training in child survival through a recognized U.S. school of public health.

A major research effort is under way to develop a malaria vaccine in response to the resurgence of the disease. Research has yielded significant scientific advances and provided new insights for continued progress.

Reducing the deaths and incapacitation caused by polio has been the singular aim of the Rotary Foundation's Polio Plus campaign--an extraordinary expression of private sector support for child survival. Launched in 1985, this entirely private sector initiative works hand in hand with public sector health providers by providing polio vaccine and creating public awareness through supporting social mobilization activities. A.I.D. awarded Rotary a $6 million, five-year grant, with Rotary promising to raise $78 million. To date, Rotary has pledges totaling over $230 million, with actual cash contributions of over $120 million. The program is working in 82 countries, has supplied over 700 million doses of polio vaccine, and has mobilized over 30,000 volunteers.

Central programs seek to improve, adapt, and lower the cost of basic health technologies. For example, A.I.D. supported the development of non-reusable syringes to reduce the risk of infection in immunization programs. One of these new syringes with a non-reusable hypodermic needle has been identified among 1989's greatest achievements in science and technology by Popular Science.

A.I.D. promotes research in biotechnology and immunology in human and animal systems, including recombinant microbiology, monoclonal antibodies, and related immunological techniques for better and more rapid diagnosis, immunotherapy, vaccine development, and related health applications. Research is focused on developing more heat-stable vaccines; such vaccines would eliminate the need for the cold chain, a major constraint to immunization services in developing countries. Research is also conducted on the biological control of mosquito and snail vectors of human pathogens.

Improving health awareness in the general public is also a means to reduce the incidence of disease. A.I.D. has tackled this problem with programs of health communication and marketing and has been a leader in this field.

Through participation in a dialogue with host country officials on health policies, A.I.D. seeks to improve the efficiency, equity and scope of national health programs. The privatization of Kenyatta National Hospital in Kenya has been undertaken in the past year as a result of feasibility demonstrations supported by A.I.D. In addition, A.I.D. has been instrumental in Kenya's introduction of user charges into its traditionally free government health system.

A.I.D. has provided worldwide leadership in the increased emphasis on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention and control. A.I.D. is the major donor to the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS (WHO/GPA) and the largest supporter of bilateral programs, which are becoming increasingly important in meeting the needs of people in less developed countries. In several urban areas in Africa, over 15% of all adults are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In many African hospitals, up to 50% of adult medical inpatients have HIV infection. Globally, between 5 and 10 million people may be infected with HIV. Approximately 25% of these people will develop AIDS within five years of infection.

A.I.D.'s program gives highest priority to countries that already have widespread HIV infection, that are close to areas of high infection, or that have groups of people practicing high-risk behavior. A.I.D. programs also help to monitor the HIV/AIDS pandemic in individual countries, increase government and public awareness of the problem, and develop and implement AIDS prevention programs. A.I.D. also conducts applied research aimed at improving preventive measures, such as the use of peer educators to effect behavior change among people who practice high-risk behavior.

In FY 1990 A.I.D. will undertake a new initiative to combat narcotics abuse in the developing countries. The initiative is keyed to three findings: more information on drug abuse and its prevention is needed in many countries; local experts need training on the conduct of effective programs; and awareness programs, building upon models successfully developed by A.I.D. in the agriculture, education and health sectors, are essential to reducing in-country demand. The Agency will provide information and technical assistance in these areas and carry out research on more effective, country-level narcotics education programs.

Expanding Access to Quality Basic Education

Long-term sustainable economic growth is dependent on broad-based, quality education to improve the productive capability of the work force. In most developing economies, the lack of basic education and skills training impedes productivity and technological advances; lessens the chances for improvements in health, nutrition, family planning and agricultural productivity; and exacerbates the problem of unemployment. A significant number of children, particularly girls, is not receiving any type of basic education. Also, most children attending schools are receiving education of very poor quality due to inadequately trained teachers, a lack of textbooks and other instructional technologies, pedagogically weak teaching materials, and unattractive incentive systems for both teachers and students.

Providing quality basic education opportunities to all school age children is A.I.D.'s principal education sector objective. Underlying this objective are concerns for improving the quality and efficiency of existing education and training systems to deliver and sustain literacy and numeracy while increasing access for the poor, rural, and female segments of the population. The Agency is taking a lead role in

preparations for the World Conference on Education for All in March 1990 through developing private and public awareness of the effort and through organizing major roundtables at the conference in key policy areas.

A.I.D. central programs support field missions in the development of educational planning and management tools, such as management information systems, and cost-effective learning technologies, such as radio education; the dissemination of the results of research for application world-wide; and the design and implementation of new bilateral education projects.

A central A.I.D. activity is strengthening the non-governmental education sector in Haiti to deal with such issues as education administration, management information systems, local financing, and teacher improvement. In Somalia, the A.I.D.-supported education sector assessment identified non-essential portions of the civil service, including posts in the education ministry; this has prompted a 10% reduction in central government employment. A.I.D. helps host countries to conduct comprehensive analyses of their education sectors and to identify key leverage points for improved efficiency. A.I.D.'s sector assessments have been used by the countries and other donors, such as the World Bank, as blueprints for systematic reform.

Activities over the next two years will include supporting education reforms designed to improve educational services and conducting research to reduce barriers to achieving universal, quality basic education, with special emphasis on increasing access for girls. Such activities are expected to be implemented in 20 countries representing all three regions. A.I.D. central programs provide technical collaboration and matching funds to missions in support of the female education initiative.

A.I.D. also will assist Jordan, Indonesia, Thailand, Burundi, Sri Lanka, Botswana, Mali, and others in making more efficient allocation and use of their educational resources, especially at the primary school level. The results of policy research on effective education are being compiled in a comprehensive data bank and through computer models to illuminate major policy choices for Latin American and Caribbean decision-makers. Policy seminars will be held in every region over the next several years. Through a centrally funded program, A.I.D. will train 150 education officials annually to strengthen their analytical, management, and operational skills. A special new focus on monitoring and evaluation will help countries track the educational impact of their improvement efforts and make needed mid-course corrections. Management information systems will be established in Mali and other countries just beginning major A.I.D.-assisted reforms.

The low literacy rate for females and other underserved groups is a major deterrent to the success of many development efforts. A.I.D. is building special emphases into basic education projects to address this problem through country-specific research, analysis, pilot-testing of incentives, alternative school organization, training, and new teaching methods. Over the next two years, the Agency will develop methodological tools to track and analyze the participation of underserved populations and implement at least three pilot projects to increase female participation

in primary and junior secondary schooling. New Agency bilateral programs employing this centrally developed methodology in Mali and Malawi will begin that effort.

A.I.D. will continue its leadership role in developing and applying new methods and technologies for improving school quality. In collaboration with mission programs, a centrally funded program has supported national efforts at classroom improvement through "interactive radio" in Honduras, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and the Dominican Republic. To date, about half a million students are learning through interactive radio; improvements in learning outcomes are dramatic. Similar efforts will be extended to other countries in Latin America and Africa over the next two years. Research in Papua New Guinea on the use of radio to provide basic scientific literacy to students is resulting in the development of a new curriculum and teaching methodology adaptable worldwide. A new project will generate other practical steps for improving the quality of education at the classroom level. Factors such as the limited amount of time spent in teaching, unavailability of teaching materials, and rote copying instead of interactive practice will be documented and remedies developed.

Reducing Population Pressures

The consequences of rapid population growth are now more widely understood than they were even a decade ago. The damaging effect of rapid population growth on the health of mothers and children is particularly clear: maternal and infant mortality rise measurably with large numbers of births and with births too closely spaced. Rapid population growth exacerbates economic and environmental problems. The daunting challenges of reducing hunger in the developing world, providing basic services, expanding productive employment, increasing incomes, and managing the natural resource base are all made more difficult by high rates of population growth.

Surveys have shown that many couples want to space or limit their children and that they would use family planning services if such services were accessible. A.I.D.'s population assistance program emphasizes the right of each couple to choose the number and spacing of their children, the health benefits of family planning to mothers and children, and efforts to reduce abortion. The basic strategy of the A.I.D. program is to ensure the widespread availability of quality voluntary family planning services. Most developing countries now support the provision of voluntary family planning services for health or economic reasons and want population growth consistent with the growth of economic resources and productivity.

Use of family planning has led to unprecedented reductions in fertility in many countries. In Thailand, the average completed family size has declined from about seven children in 1965 to 2.1 children in 1987. In Indonesia, average completed family size has declined from 5.6 to 3.4 over the same period. In several African countries, great inroads have been made in family planning service delivery. New programs have been established in Uganda, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Guinea, and Mali.

A.I.D. emphasizes service delivery through the private for-profit sector. There are new partnerships with manufacturing plants, mining companies, pharmaceutical distributors, and others. For example, under the central Population Policy Initiatives project, Zimbabwe's largest medical aid society is now reimbursing its 155,000 members for family planning services provided by clinics of the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Program. Shifting these users of family planning from subsidized to self-supporting services will lessen the cost of providing services through the public sector, which currently serves about 90% of all users in Zimbabwe.

Centrally funded family planning service activities over the next two years will include: establishing 20 large multi-year family planning service delivery subprojects in sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East; launching six new contraceptive social marketing (CSM) programs, particularly in Africa; revising the long-range strategy for family planning service delivery in each region reflecting changing demographic trends, program needs, and improved contraceptive technology; and examining the relationship between family planning programs and HIV prevention programs.

Through presentations under the Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID) project and the Innovative Materials for Population Action (IMPACT) project, government decision makers have become increasingly aware of the effects of population growth on health and the environment. Over the past five years, dramatic shifts have occurred in the commitment of sub-Saharan African governments to population issues.

Over the next two years under centrally funded programs, A.I.D. intends to improve population and family planning information by completing demographic and health surveys in 15 countries (including Nigeria, Cameroon, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Morocco) and providing technical support to 20 countries (including Chad, Zaire, Tanzania, Yemen, and Pakistan) that are conducting national censuses. This assistance will be complemented by similar activities in other countries (such as the Philippines, Burundi, and Ivory Coast) funded by A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus. A.I.D. also will support activities in 12 countries (including Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Tanzania, Malawi, Bolivia, and Peru) that increase the awareness of the links between population growth on the one hand and health, development, and environmental stability on the other hand.

A.I.D. continues to place high priority on research to acquire more effective, appropriate contraceptive methods and to design, implement, and evaluate cost-effective delivery systems. Substantial progress has been made in developing several new contraceptive methods. Further, A.I.D. continues to support natural family planning methods, including breastfeeding. Important guidelines have been developed on when breastfeeding can be considered a reliable method of contraception and on the use of appropriate contraceptives for lactating women.

Upcoming activities under centrally funded research programs include: obtaining the Food and Drug Administration approval to market the new long-acting NORPLANT implant and supply it to family planning programs; continuing research that is well under way on other contraceptive methods; demonstrating the feasibility and acceptability of family planning services in Africa; and emphasizing cost-recovery and sustainability of family planning programs in Latin America, Asia and the Near East.

A.I.D. contributes to strengthening the capability of developing country family planning institutions by training program personnel to manage population and family planning programs; to deliver effective family planning information and services through training of service providers at the management, medical, and community levels; and to conduct personnel training. Over the past two years, 27,000 managers, physicians, nurses, midwives, and community-level family planning workers have been trained in 60 countries; another 30,000 will be trained over the next two years.

In addition to training, A.I.D. will strengthen developing country family planning communications and promote innovative use of the mass media. It also will promote the involvement of the commercial private sector and encourage informed choice of family planning options through information, education, and communications (IEC) programs. Over 150 communications subprojects employing various media, from television and radio drama, to magazine novels and popular songs, have successfully delivered social messages, relating to responsible parenthood and the benefits of family planning, to millions of couples in all regions. Successful involvement of the commercial sector has resulted in over one million hours of free radio and television time, valued at four to seven times A.I.D.'s investment.

Over the next two years, A.I.D.'s central program will continue efforts to improve communications programs in over 40 countries through careful needs assessment, rigorous design of national IEC strategies, and application of optimal communications methods; and to promote informed choice of family planning options through specially designed training and IEC programs in 100 institutions in 50 developing countries.

Participant Training

The Participant Training Program is the Agency's most visible response to human resource development. Since 1944, more than 250,000 participants have received training in the United States and third countries in fields that increase productivity and self-sufficiency. While A.I.D. participants are primarily mid-level career managers and technicians from the public and private sectors, many former U.S.-trained A.I.D. participants have risen to positions of national leadership in their countries and are now influential in shaping future development policies.

Following the Agency's commitment in 1982 to expand the Participant Training Program, the number of participants trained in the United States

has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1989, the number in training exceeded 19,500. Twenty-seven percent, or 5,271, of these participants were women. Both the number of U.S. trainees and the number of women in training are the highest to date.

Participants are jointly selected by A.I.D. and the host country. Training programs are designed to meet either the objectives of project-specific staff development programs or general training projects that broaden human resources in order to contribute to a country's development.

In FY 1989, academic (degree) training accounted for 51% (9,962 participants, of which 2,513 or 25% were women) of all training in the United States, while technical (non-degree) training constituted 49% (9,472, of which 2,758 or 29% were women) of the nearly 19,500 participants trained. Approximately 10% of all participants were enrolled in Ph.D. programs, 20% in Masters programs, and 21% in undergraduate programs. The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region continues to emphasize training for the socially and economically disadvantaged; 75% of the academic trainees from LAC studied at the undergraduate level.

The fields of study of A.I.D. participants are diverse, with the heaviest concentration of participants in skill areas relating to specific development objectives: agriculture (24%), industry (23%), public administration (22%), and health and family planning (12%).

The Participant Training Program is geographically broad-based as well. In FY 1989, A.I.D. participants were trained throughout every state in the nation at over 1,000 facilities including over 600 four-year colleges and universities, and over 100 community colleges.

In both FY 1990 and FY 1991, the number of participants in U.S. training, including technical and academic programs, is expected to exceed 20,000.

The centrally funded Training Evaluation and Support Services (TESS) project provides vital links among missions, participants, and the American host community. TESS funds have been used to provide: grants to the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs, the Agency's principal link to the U.S. academic and international education community; grants to the National Council for International Visitors, the host of mid-winter community seminars which allow academic participants an important glimpse into American family and cultural life; funding for evaluation and follow-up activities; various workshops to educate contractors on the policies and directions of the Agency; and funding for a field service support agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions worldwide.

The Labor Organization Development project strengthens labor relations to help improve the economic status and welfare of workers in developing countries. This activity annually provides short-term training for approximately 80 officials involved with labor activities.

Entrepreneurs International, a private sector to private sector training initiative, provides free on-the-job training to participants to expand and improve their businesses and thus generate employment. Participants become familiar with American goods, services, and technology; an outgrowth of this training is continued U.S. commercial opportunities with the host country private sector.

A.I.D. now requires the use of the Training Cost Analysis (TCA) System in all Agency projects with participant training. By providing a standard format for cost proposals and reporting, A.I.D. is able to determine what activities should be included in the participant training process, who should be responsible for each part of the process, and the actual costs of the training project.

Pluralism

Consistent with the current worldwide movement to reemphasize democratic development through political participation, governmental decentralization and greater accountability, A.I.D. is exploring ways to expand its human rights and democracy program in FY 1991. It has become evident that an enhanced democratic environment is an important element in the achievement of greater social justice and more equitable economic growth.

In FY 1991 greater emphasis will be placed on programs designed to improve democratic processes and institutions and strong, independent legal systems. Central programs will support human and legal rights awareness activities, technical electoral assistance programs and research studies and seminars to analyze various aspects of democratic development, such as the relationship of private enterprise, economic growth and democracy in the developing world. In addition, a grant is planned for the study of judicial administration in a number of African countries in preparation for the possible establishment of a long-term African regional judicial center.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
33.5	37.85*	23.0*

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) assists private, non-profit institutions which serve host-country citizens. These institutions are recognized as American by their founding or sponsorship by U.S. citizens and the active participation of Americans in their delivery of educational and medical services.

These institutions meet all or most of their operating expenses from tuition, fees, private contributions from U.S. and in-country sources, earnings from endowments, and the sale of services. ASHA grants help to build and renovate facilities, to purchase equipment and, in a few cases, to meet the costs of operating educational and medical programs.

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

Program and Institutional Impact

The achievement of the United States' developmental and foreign policy goals is facilitated when others share American values. American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas create opportunities for continuing relationships between Americans and citizens of other countries. By serving as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices, they promote justice, democracy and respect for the individual, as well as private initiative, free inquiry and innovative approaches to problem-solving.

ASHA-financed buildings and equipment provide the physical infrastructure to strengthen institutional services and expand the numbers of knowledgeable, skilled and healthy individuals able to contribute to economic and social progress. Laboratory, library, classroom, clinical and dormitory buildings and medical and scientific equipment permit institutions to increase the numbers of students or patients served, to undertake research, introduce new courses, upgrade curricula, improve public health, and better diagnose and treat disease.

ASHA-assisted institutions educate future leaders and those already in the work force in a variety of disciplines essential to broad-based and sustained growth. These include agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing,

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* Includes $3 million of convertible Polish zlotys for construction of the Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center at the American Children's Hospital, Krakow, Poland.

public health, education, engineering and the arts and sciences. Their use and adaptation of American methods contributes to political, social and economic pluralism and to the training of persons who can communicate, share values and work with Americans in business, government, the sciences and other mutually beneficial endeavors.

Accomplishments in 1989

In 1989, 77 American-sponsored schools and hospitals in 40 countries were undertaking ASHA-financed projects. These institutions annually educate over 200,000 students from more than 100 countries. They serve more than 4 million persons each year at hospitals which link patient services with medical education and research. Twenty-one (21) ASHA-assisted projects were completed in 1989. They are as follows:

-- Science laboratories at the American Collegiate Institute, Izmir, Turkey;
-- A college of nursing at the Bangkok Adventist Hospital in Thailand;
-- A center for social research and continuing education at Notre Dame University, Cotobato City, Philippines;
-- An educational training center for medical assistance at the Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi;
-- Additional classrooms, laboratory and library facilities at the Tarsus American School in Turkey;
-- A health sciences building and nurses dormitory at the Ludhiana Medical Center in India;
-- Diagnostic and surgical facilities at the Nancy Fulwood Hospital at Sahiwal, Pakistan;
-- A library and computer center at Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece;
-- A school of nursing at the Sanz Laniado Medical Center, Netanya, Israel;
-- Laboratories for chemistry, biology, physics and computer sciences at Robert College, Istanbul;
-- An outpatient and maternal-child health building at Tenwek Hospital, Bomet, Kenya;
-- Classroom, laboratory, library, and administrative facilities at the American University of Les Cayes in Haiti;
-- Diagnostic and patient care facilities at the Mother and Baby Hospital, Jerusalem;
-- Expansion of diagnostic and surgical facilities at Hospital de la Familia in Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala;
-- Classroom, laboratory, library and administrative facilities at the Sampedrana International School, San Pedro Sula, Honduras;
-- Expansion of the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens;
-- Student housing at the Ohr Somayach College for Women, Jerusalem;

-- An expanded outpatient and ambulatory care surgical unit at the Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem;
-- Maternal-child health and patient care facilities at Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye, Rwanda;
-- Renovation of a classroom and administration building and faculty housing at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University, Shanghai, China; and
-- Surgical and patient care facilities at the Sino-American Medical Center, Shanghai, China.

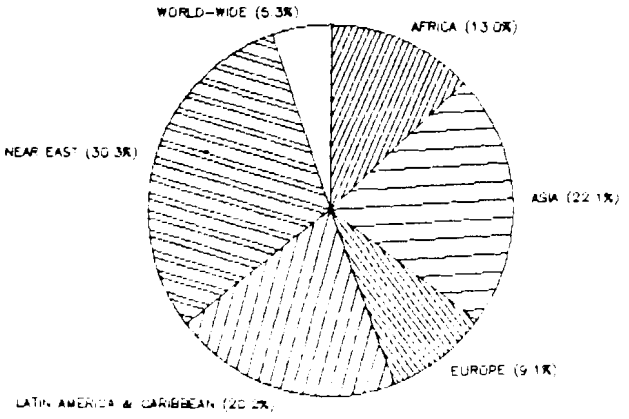
In addition, ASHA grants during 1989 played an important role in ensuring the survival of the American University of Beirut; assisting the medical education programs of Project HOPE and Project ORBIS in 25 countries; financing medical and scientific equipment to maintain the leadership role of the Hadassah Medical Center in health services and the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science in the natural sciences; continuing a program of exchanges in pediatric medicine between health professionals of Poland and the United States and financing construction of the Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

Five Year Overview

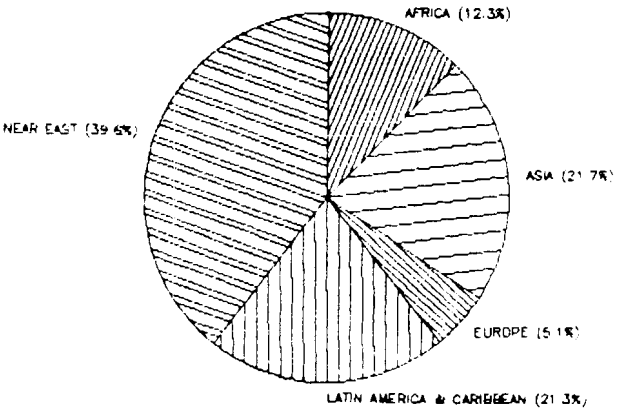
During Fiscal Years 1985-1989, ASHA made 206 grants totaling $172 million for the benefit of 90 institutions. Forty-seven million dollars (27%) assisted 41 institutions (45%) new to the program during that period. Newly assisted institutions are in Belize, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, India, Israel, Kenya, Korea, Lesotho, Micronesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The attached table provides information on ASHA grants by region, country and institution, with asterisks indicating first-time recipients during the five-year period.

The following charts show the distribution of ASHA grants and dollars over the five-year period.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS – FYs 1985–1989



DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, FYs 1985–1989



Fiscal Year 1989 Program

Forty-two of 76 applicants were awarded grants totaling $33.5 million. Institutions receiving assistance and the amounts received are set forth in the attached table.

Fiscal Year 1990 Program

Grants will be awarded following an assessment of 92 applications. To merit assistance in an increasingly competitive environment, institutional objectives must be clearly congruent with Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act, ASHA program criteria must be met to a degree substantially greater than that required for establishing minimum eligibility for consideration and the grant proposal must strongly justify public investment on the basis of need, impact and cost-effectiveness.

Fiscal Year 1991 Program

A.I.D. requests $23 million for the ASHA program. Priority will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

GRANTS by REGION, COUNTRY, and INSTITUTION - FYs 1985-1989[1]
(in thousands of Dollars)

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
AFRICA			**[3,290**	**+ 2,900**	**+ 3,545**	**+ 3,125**	**+ 3,472**	**= 16,332]**
Botswana	Kanye Medical Center			800				800
	Maru a Pula School		425			125		550
			425	**800**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**1,350**
Cameroon	Central Hospital d'Enongal	*	325		325			650
			325	**0**	**325**	**0**	**0**	**650**
Kenya	Outward Bound School	*				250		250
	Tenwek Hospital	*			500			500
	University of Eastern Africa	*					500	500
			0	**0**	**500**	**250**	**500**	**1,250**
Lesotho	Maluti Adventist Hospital	*					500	500
			0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500**	**500**
Liberia	Cuttington University		600	700	720	300		2,320
			600	**700**	**720**	**300**	**0**	**2,320**
Malawi	Malamulo Hospital		700	550			350	1,600
			700	**550**	**0**	**0**	**350**	**1,600**
Zaire	Good Shepherd Hospital		550	850	800	900	550	3,650
	Institute de Kama	*					122	122
			550	**850**	**800**	**900**	**672**	**3,772**
Zambia	Macha Hospital	*			200			200
	Mwami Adventist Hospital		690					690
			690	**0**	**200**	**0**	**0**	**890**

[1] DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS, ASHA ASSISTANCE HAS BENEFITTED 90 INSTITUTIONS. ASTERISKS (*) INDICATE 41 FIRST-TIME RECIPIENTS DURING THIS FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
Zimbabwe	Simon Mazorodze Institute	*			1,000	1,550	1,450	4,000
			0	0	**1,000**	**1,550**	**1,450**	**4,000**
ASIA		[	**4,510**	**+ 3,950**	**+ 6,930**	**+ 8,475**	**+ 5,630**	**= 29,495]**
China	American Medical Center	*			1,000	2,000	750	3,750
	Center for Am.Studies-Fudan	*			2,000	2,000	250	4,250
	Nanjing Ctr. Chin/Am.Studies	*				700	300	1,000
			0	0	**3,000**	**4,700**	**1,300**	**9,000**
India	Dhamtari Hospital	*					800	800
	Kodaikanal Int'l School	*	300					300
	Ludhiana Medical College		500	500		500	450	1,950
	Vellore Medical College		500	450	700			1,650
	Woodstock School	*	110				350	460
			1,410	**950**	**700**	**500**	**1,600**	**5,160**
Korea	Chung Ang University	*		400				400
	Presbyterian Medical Center		400					400
	Soong Sil University		900					900
			1,300	**400**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,700**
Micronesia	Xavier High School	*		600		400		1,000
			0	**600**	**0**	**400**	**0**	**1,000**
Pakistan	Memorial Christian Hospital	*					800	800
	Nancy Fulwood Hospital	*		500		700	200	1,400
			0	**500**	**0**	**700**	**1,000**	**2,200**

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
Philippines	Angeles University	*		650				650
	Ateneo de Davao University		250				230	480
	Ateneo de Zamboanga Univ.	*	850			150		1,000
	De La Salle University					800		800
	Notre Dame de Marbel College	*			950			950
	Notre Dame University	*			850			850
	Saint La Salle University	*			250		250	500
	Xavier University					225		225
			1,100	**650**	**2,050**	**1,175**	**480**	**5,455**
Sri Lanka	Eastern Technical College	*			130			130
			0	**0**	**130**	**0**	**0**	**130**
Thailand	Bangkok Adventist Hospital		700		300			1,000
	Yonok College	*		850	750	1,000	1,250	3,850
			700	**850**	**1,050**	**1,000**	**1,250**	**4,850**
EUROPE		[	**1,675**	**+ 1,350**	**+ 1,525**	**+ 1,250**	**+ 898**	**= 6,698]**
Greece	American College of Greece			500				500
	American Farm School		475			250	298	1,023
	Am. School Classical Studies	*			450			450
	Anatolia College		600	200		300		1,100
	Athens College				350		300	650
			1,075	**700**	**800**	**550**	**598**	**3,723**
Italy	Bologna Center		350	325	325	300		1,300
			350	**325**	**325**	**300**	**0**	**1,300**
Poland	American Children's Hospital		250	325	400	400	300	1,675
			250	**325**	**400**	**400**	**300**	**1,675**

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN			**[4,025**	**+ 6,945**	**+ 5,950**	**+ 8,505**	**+ 6,879**	**= 32,304]**
Belize	Saint John's College	*					750	750
			0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**750**	**750**
Brazil	Esperança Medical Center			192	250	550		992
			0	**192**	**250**	**550**	**0**	**992**
Ecuador	Cotopaxi Academy	*			500	800		1,300
			0	**0**	**500**	**800**	**0**	**1,300**
Guatemala	Francisco Marroquin Univ.			1,900	1,400	1,150	950	5,400
	Hospital de la Familia				200			200
	University of the Valley		850	600	600		850	2,900
			850	**2,500**	**2,200**	**1,150**	**1,800**	**8,500**
Haiti	Am. University of Les Cayes	*		700	900	1,600	1,829	5,029
	Bohoc Technical Institute		375	330	200			905
	Hospital Saint Croix		300	355	200		500	1,355
			675	**1,385**	**1,300**	**1,600**	**2,329**	**7,289**
Honduras	Panamerican Agric. School		1,700	1,443	1,000	1,355	850	6,348
	Sampedrana Intern'l School		800	200		1,250	300	2,550
			2,500	**1,643**	**1,000**	**2,605**	**1,150**	**8,898**
Jamaica	Saint George's College			225				225
			0	**225**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**225**
Mexico	American/Brit. Cowdray Hosp.			1,000		1,000	500	2,500
	University of the Americas				700	800	350	1,850
			0	**1,000**	**700**	**1,800**	**850**	**4,350**

Country	Institution		FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
NEAR EAST		[	**13,150**	**+14,425**	**+13,150**	**+14,545**	**+12,400**	**= 67,670]**
Egypt	American University in Cairo		1,850	1,750	650	1,300	1,000	6,550
	College of the Holy Family	*	400					400
			2,250	**1,750**	**650**	**1,300**	**1,000**	**6,950**
Israel	American College of Belz	*	500					500
	Beth Yacov Avaf School				100			100
	Boys Town		300		700			1,000
	Children's Town	*		500				500
	Emunah College		200					200
	Feinberg Graduate School		500	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,250
	Gan Yavne Youth Village		150					150
	Hadassah Medical Center		1,500	1,500	1,650	1,500	1,500	7,650
	Harry Truman Institute	*		150				150
	Israel Arts/Science Academy	*		200			1,500	1,700
	Machanaim High School	*		200	200	200		600
	Machon Alte Institute	*					1,500	1,500
	Mother and Baby Hospital	*		1,250		1,250		2,500
	Ohr Somayach School		1,000		1,000	670		2,670
	Ohr Hachayim Girls College						500	500
	Sanz Medical Center		500			300	900	1,700
	Sha'Alvim College	*		400				400
	Shaare Zedek Medical Center			500	500			1,000
			4,650	**5,450**	**5,150**	**4,920**	**6,900**	**27,070**
Jordan	Am. School Oriental Studies		250					250
			250	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**250**
Lebanon	American University of Beirut		5,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	3,500	27,000
	Beirut University College		350	200		350	300	1,200
			5,350	**6,200**	**6,000**	**6,850**	**3,800**	**28,200**
Turkey	Admiral Bristol Hospital		650	725	450	575	250	2,650
	Am. Collegiate Institute	*		300				300
	Am. Girls' Service Center	*			400	400		800
	Robert College				500		450	950
	Tarsus American School	*				500		500
			650	**1,025**	**1,350**	**1,475**	**700**	**5,200**

Country	Institution	FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	TOTALS
WORLD-WIDE		[3,350 +	3,926 +	3,900 +	4,100 +	4,221	= 19,496]
	Project Hope	1,500	2,000	1,550	1,700	2,200	8,950
	Project Orbis	1,850	1,925	2,300	2,400	2,000	10,475
	Program Evaluation			50		21	71
		3,350	3,925	3,900	4,100	4,221	19,496
TOTAL ASSISTANCE		30,000	33,495	35,000	40,000	33,500	171,995

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
32.2	29.1	40.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

A.I.D., through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is responsible for providing relief assistance to foreign nations affected by natural or man-made disasters and for providing non-relief assistance in contingency planning, training, preparedness, warning and mitigation. The goal of this program is to save lives and reduce the suffering of victims in foreign countries stricken or imminently threatened by disasters. Property loss and subsequent economic and social disruptions associated with disasters are a major deterrent to A.I.D.'s and the developing countries' goals of fostering broad-based economic growth and sustaining the viability of development assistance programs. OFDA currently collaborates with bureaus within the Agency to reduce the threat posed by natural hazards to development.

Program Strategy

Two main components of A.I.D.'s strategy address the principal goal of saving the greatest number of lives. These include responding with relief goods and services during disasters in foreign countries as well as preparing for and reducing the likelihood of loss of life in the event of disasters:

A. U.S. Government Emergency Relief Coordination. Through the use of all appropriate U.S. Government resources and cooperation with private sector resources, A.I.D. seeks to alleviate suffering and reduce the number of deaths in the aftermath of disaster by providing efficient and rapid responses to requests for emergency relief and to enhance recovery through rehabilitation programs.

B. Preparedness and Mitigation: A.I.D. seeks to promote preparedness for, and to mitigate the impact of, future disasters by introducing risk analyses and influencing investment decisions; by training host country officials in contingency planning and disaster management; and by improving early warning of natural events which cause disasters. A.I.D. will focus on reorienting its overall approach to disaster preparedness and mitigation by integrating development concepts into all of OFDA's activities.

Sources of Funding

	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)			
- Budget Authority	25.0	24.9	40.0
- Transfer	3.0 a/	--	--
- Recovery of prior year Obligations	2.3	--	--
- Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	4.6	4.2 b/	--
- Unobligated Balance End of Year	-4.2	--	--
- Reappropriation	1.5	--	--
Total IDA Program	32.2	29.1	40.0
Other Disaster Relief			
- Section 492(b) Authority	18.6 c/	--	--
Total Disaster Assistance Program	50.8	29.1	40.0

a/ Transfer from Department of Defense budget under the Humanitarian Relief Program (McCollum Amendment).

b/ Includes $1.7 million for OFDA and $2.5 million for other A.I.D. disaster accounts.

c/ From other A.I.D. accounts, per authority of Foreign Assistance Act, Section 492(b), for disasters such as Hurricane Hugo in the Caribbean and civil strife in Sudan and Mozambique.

FY 1989 and FY 1990 Program Summary

In FY 1989, A.I.D. responded to 54 disasters and administered a program totalling $50.8 million, of which $47.8 million was administered by OFDA for worldwide programs and $3 million (transferred from the Department of Defense budget under the McCollum Amendment) was administered by the Asia, Near East and Europe Bureau for humanitarian relief.

A comprehensive evaluation of the past decade of OFDA's preparedness activities is nearing completion. This review will help guide the Office's program during the next decade.

In FY 1990, OFDA will work closely with A.I.D.'s regional bureaus to incorporate humanitarian responses to cyclic disasters and other recurring phenomena into overall regional development strategies. The OFDA director will review and revise the International Disaster Program policy, goals and objectives to assist A.I.D.'s bureaus and overseas missions in gaining an institutional awareness and concern for the impacts of disasters on the development process.

We recognize the efficacy of directing disaster relief commodity procurement funds into local economies during and after disasters to further host country microenterprise development. A.I.D. will continue to enhance regional and country disaster readiness while utilizing local private sector suppliers when appropriate.

The Congress earmarked $1 million of the International Disaster Assistance account in FY 1988 to assist orphaned and displaced children. In FY 1989, $500,000 was earmarked for this purpose. From this $1.5 million, 19 projects were implemented in Ethiopia. These included potable water supplies, rehabilitation of shelters, and the provision of medical and school supplies. Some of the voluntary agencies with which A.I.D. cooperated included Save the Children Federation, Christian Relief and Development Association, and Catholic Relief Services. In FY 1988, A.I.D. began a three-phased project providing assistance to war-traumatized children in Mozambique. Save the Children provided psychotherapy for those children who were forced to observe or perpetrate acts of violence. Many of those children were forced to witness or assist in the killing of parents and other family members. Additionally, in FY 1989, A.I.D.'s disaster funding provided $159,000 for vocational training for displaced children in Sudan and $75,000 for establishing a model orphan village in Uganda. In FY 1990, A.I.D. anticipates spending $500,000 in disaster funds on war-orphaned and displaced children in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Sudan. These earmarked funds will be granted to U.S. private and voluntary organizations.

FY 1991 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $40 million for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1991. The proposed program includes $34 million for worldwide disaster relief (including stockpiles) and $6 million for non-relief activities such as preparedness, mitigation, and early warning. A.I.D.'s emergency relief coordination capability will be greatly enhanced in FY 1991. This will result from improved regional and global communications systems dedicated to disaster coordination and full implementation of A.I.D.'s incident management principles.

Future direction will focus on: (1) more closely linking disaster relief to ongoing development efforts; (2) development of communications and information systems to facilitate relief operations; (3) assessment of needs following a disaster; (4) promotion of disaster mitigation, institution building, and technology transfer in target countries; and (5) enhancing host country ability to respond immediately to a disaster.

We also will emphasize expanding public awareness of disaster threats and means of avoidance, as well as establish close intergovernmental cooperation through the U.N. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. In FY 1991, OFDA will encourage other A.I.D. bureaus, U.S. Government agencies, private industry, international financial institutions (the World Bank and Asian Development Bank), international organizations, (Organization of American States and Pan American Health Organization), private agencies (Partners of the Americas), and the reinsurance industry to improve disaster planning and to integrate disaster mitigation, preparedness and relief principles into their projects.

The FY 1991 requirement of $40 million for International Disaster Assistance is necessary in light of prior-year obligations which exceeded the $25 million regular appropriation. The $15 million increase requested for FY 1991 is based on the fact tha the incidence of disasters worldwide is demonstrably escalating and vulnerable populations are increasingly threatened by the vagaries of nature and the cruelties of civil strife. It is impossible to predict accurately when future disasters will occur and what costs they will entail. Increasing the International Disaster Assistance appropriation to $40 million will ensure that the U.S. Government response to foreign disasters continues to be accomplished expeditiously with the least amount of disruption to other A.I.D. programs.

Given the current legislation, if requirements exceed A.I.D.'s projected disaster assistance request, as in the past, the Agency may find it necessary to use the authority of Section 492(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to draw on other A.I.D. development assistance accounts for significant disaster relief needs. Otherwise, based on OFDA's average annual use of Section 492(b) authority for the past five years, we would anticipate a need for approximately $45 million per year (not including supplemental appropriations) if this authority were unavailable.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
1/	1/	1/

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

A.I.D.'s Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for addressing shelter and urbanization needs in developing countries. The Agency, through this Office, administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which began in the early 1960s to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. Today, A.I.D. addresses a broad spectrum of urban issues including infrastructure and services, municipal management and finance, urban environmental protection, land tenure and employment generation. Together with host country officials, A.I.D. is developing approaches to effective program planning and management and capital investment strategies to benefit low-income urban families.

The Agency manages these activities through seven small Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs) located in Cote D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Thailand, and Tunisia. A.I.D. provides leadership in urban development research and training, and the RHUDOs co-manage with A.I.D. missions virtually all of the Agency's Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund-financed capital and technical assistance programs for housing and urban development projects. Through these programs, A.I.D. engages in policy dialogue with developing country governments to improve the standard of living of the urban poor and provide opportunities for economic growth.

The Urban Challenge

Under the dual pressures of rapid population growth and high rates of urbanization, developing countries are undergoing profound changes in their social and economic structures. By early in the next century, urban populations will exceed those in rural areas, and more than half of these nations' poor will be living in cities. The growth of "mega-cities" will continue, and by the year 2000 there will be some 280 cities in less developed countries (LDCs) with populations over one million compared to only 77 in 1970. Equally important is the comparable growth being experienced by smaller, secondary cities.

Although rapid urban growth in LDCs creates problems due to lack of infrastructure, insufficient revenue-generating capacity, and a general lack of urban management skills, cities and towns contain the solutions to these problems and the potential for enhanced economic growth and social development. Cities are the loci of off-farm employment opportunities; they provide markets for surplus agricultural goods and inputs for increased agricultural production. Economic specialization and diversification in

1/ A.I.D. estimates implementing U.S. Treasury borrowing authority to cover claims for countries rescheduling debt as follows: FY 1990 - $37 million, FY 1991 - $48 million. In FY 1989, $13 million was borrowed.

manufacturing and commerce, the forces that fuel economic growth, occur in the cities. Half of the gross domestic product in LDCs is generated in cities, and this proportion is predicted to rise over the next decade.

During FY 1989, A.I.D. completed the first part of a major two-part policy report to Congress, as mandated, on the impact of urbanization in developing countries. The study concludes that increasing urbanization will place an unprecedented and severe burden on the economic, political and social institutions of developing countries. The report identifies a number of issues that can be addressed in future urban development programming, including the promotion of efficient urban management, the development of urban jobs, the mobilization of financial resources for urban services, especially infrastructure, and the mitigation of negative environmental conditions. These areas represent new challenges but at the same time are consistent with A.I.D. experience in its urban programs and policies.

Housing Guaranty Program

The HG Program is A.I.D.'s primary capital resource for implementing shelter programs and related urban support activities. Through the program, the U.S. private sector provides long-term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. Capital outputs of the HG Program include minimum affordable shelter, basic water and sanitation infrastructure, home improvement loans, and community facilities. The U.S. Government guaranties repayment of the loans, and lenders charge interest at lower rates because of the security of the U.S. commitment. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses.

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $2.3 billion in guaranties to finance housing projects since the inception of the program over 25 years ago. To date, some 215 projects have been carried out or are in progress in over 40 countries. In FY 1991, A.I.D proposes to authorize $100 million to finance new HG loans. In FY 1989, $105 million was authorized, with $100 million planned for FY 1990.

Program Directions

In FY 1988, A.I.D. through the Office of Housing and Urban Programs, in collaboration with the regional bureaus and participating missions, began implementing a sector lending approach to the HG Program. This approach calls for tangible progress in policy reforms which facilitate access by low-income families to shelter and related urban services. A.I.D. operates with the conviction that adequate, if minimal, shelter for all can be produced with available resources if the right policies are pursued and if there is a fundamental concern for equity, sustainability and environmental soundness. The key is to rely on individual initiative, market forces, and the private sector to produce housing. The public sector should establish the policy framework and serve as a facilitator of shelter delivery and a provider of infrastructure and services. Sector programming is seen as a more efficient vehicle than

traditional project-oriented assistance for alleviating constraints to the delivery of urban services and for facilitating the expansion of the private sector's role in shelter provision.

The first $25 million of a five-year, $100 million HG loan was authorized for Pakistan in FY 1989. The HG loan will help create the policy environment necessary to overcome financial constraints to the provision of low-income shelter. The project will assist the Government of Pakistan to develop a facilitative role that provides a regulatory framework for private and joint public and private housing finance companies. A second $25 million tranche of HG resources was authorized in FY 1989 for Indonesia under the policy-based Municipal Finance and Shelter Program. In FY 1989, the Government of Indonesia adopted new urban development policies encouraging private sector resource mobilization, private sector participation in the provision and delivery of urban infrastructure and services, and utilization of development grants to municipalities with attention to the requirements of low-income households.

In support of the HG Program, A.I.D. funds approximately $5 million annually in development assistance for related technical assistance, research and training. The training efforts focus on high-priority policy and programmatic issues which support ongoing or planned capital and technical assistance efforts in shelter and urban development. The training is conducted locally and in the United States and develops a cadre of policymakers and program implementers able to improve their country's capacity to address urban development needs. In FY 1989, A.I.D. supported over 25 developing country participants who attended courses in the United States on housing finance, public and private partnerships in urban development, and other related topics. In November 1988, more than 50 public and private sector leaders from 33 A.I.D. client countries came to A.I.D.'s first international meeting on urban policy held in Washington. Participants discussed case experiences which illustrated the progress of policy making in areas critical to urban development. At the regional level, five major conferences covering a variety of important policy themes were held in FY 1989.

The General Assembly of the United Nations also produced an important policy statement in FY 1989 in adopting the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, symbolizing a major shift in world thinking. The U.S. delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT) was instrumental in negotiating this key policy statement which calls for urgent efforts to accelerate the production of low-income shelter and urban services, recognizes the important contribution of shelter to economic growth, and recommends that nongovernmental organizations play a more active role throughout the process. A.I.D. also participated in the Twelfth Session of HABITAT where there was substantial evidence that many nations have made strides toward the shelter strategy's goal. A.I.D. is assisting with the preparation for the Third International Shelter Conference, to be held in Washington in April 1990, which will highlight successful examples of public-private partnerships in housing finance, land development and infrastructure.

In the area of applied research, A.I.D. carried out important activities in the following areas: the urban environment, helping to define the major urban environmental issues and provide the basis for innovations in future programming; the informal sector, considering new strategies to include the informal sector in program activities; the urban economy, investigating the linkages between urban investments and their impact on the economy; decentralization, providing both theory and practical guidelines for decentralization of government authority; megacities, identifying key urban management issues in the largest urban centers; and data management, developing a database on important urbanization indicators to monitor urbanization trends.

Proposed Housing Guaranty Authorizations

($ millions)

	FY 1990	FY 1991
Africa		
Zimbabwe	5	5
Asia and Near East		
India	5	5
Indonesia	25	25
Pakistan	25	25
Philippines	20	20
Portugal	15	15
Tunisia	5	
Latin America and Caribbean		
Guatemala	---	5
TOTAL:	100	100

FOOD FOR PEACE

The Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480), and Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 are the two principal statutory sources of U.S. food aid.

The U.S. Government's food aid program serves a variety of objectives -- humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. Publicly, the program is best known for providing food aid for the destitute and hungry, especially in critical emergency situations. In recent years, A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to integrate food aid with its other resources to (1) help promote national economic development and the ability of developing countries to thus cope with their own crisis situations, and (2) more effectively address two primary needs of the poor and hungry -- household income and access to the food supply.

Both Title I and Title II government-to-government programs are increasingly used to support policy reform agendas, especially in the agriculture sector. This often includes encouraging changes in pricing policies to increase rural incomes and reduce subsidies governments cannot afford, thereby helping to reduce unmanageable government deficits. Strengthening the private sector is another major program emphasis of food aid. Governments are encouraged to use the private sector to import and distribute commodities, and self-help measures focus on reducing government restraints on the private sector. In supporting structural adjustment "safety net" and humanitarian programs, food aid softens any temporary negative impacts on the poor during economic austerity programs.

Title I of P.L. 480 authorizes the provision of long-term, low-interest loans to friendly countries to purchase U.S. agricultural products -- generally food -- to sell in local commercial markets. Self-help measures in the agreements promote the improvement of infrastructure needed for better food production, storage, marketing and distribution, and for policy reforms to increase private agricultural production. Recipient country-owned local currencies generated by the sales are used to finance the self-help measures or for development projects which include private sector credit, rural roads, storage and research facilities. During FY 1991, A.I.D. will attempt to improve program integrity by encouraging recipient governments to improve their accountability and auditing capabilities. Title I programs also promote long-term commercial trading relationships between the United States and recipient countries.

Title III, the Food for Development program, is similar to Title I except that agreements can be on a multi-year basis and loan repayment obligation offset is possible if the importing country

uses the local currency generated by the sale and/or the commodities for specified agricultural and rural development activities to improve the well-being of the rural poor. Currently, there are Title III programs in Bangladesh and Bolivia.

Title II authorizes food donations on a grant basis, principally for humanitarian and economic development programs, including emergency and disaster relief. The highest priority use of Title II is emergency assistance. The second priority is to support non-emergency maternal and child health, school feeding and food for work programs which directly benefit needy people. The majority of Title II programs are sponsored by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), the World Food Program (WFP), and international relief organizations. There are also a limited number of section 206 government-to-government grant programs in Africa.

Title II commodities can be distributed directly to beneficiaries or sold commercially ("monetized"). The objectives of current "monetization" programs include increasing food and agricultural production, establishing reliable food distribution systems for low-income groups, developing food emergency preparedness plans, supporting community self-help initiatives, and removing constraints (such as the lack of credit) to more effective job creation by the private sector.

Section 416(b) of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of U.S. Government surplus commodities, held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). These commodities, which fluctuate in accord with CCC stocks, are mainly for use in programs similar to those authorized under Title II of P.L. 480.

Through the Food for Progress program, authorized in the Food Security Act of 1985, U.S. agricultural commodities can be provided to developing countries on a grant basis in exchange for development policy reforms promoting economic freedom, private domestic production of food commodities for local consumption, or the creation and expansion of efficient domestic markets in the recipient country. Title I appropriated funds and Section 416(b) commodities may be used to carry out the program. Through FY 1989, only four Food for Progress agreements have been negotiated (Madagascar, Guinea, Ecuador and Indonesia), and all have drawn upon Section 416(b) commodities for implementation. A $10 million program for Poland was signed in FY 1990. The Title I funding option will be exercised in FY 1991. A.I.D. is considering new Food for Progress programs for Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zaire.

Selected Progam Examples

The following represent a sampling of recent food aid activities. While many of these examples focus on the economic development

potential of food aid, humanitarian assistance is very much a component of all programs and continues to be a high food aid priority.

The multi-faceted Catholic Relief Service (CRS) Title II program in Togo stresses the participation of the recipients in their own self-realization and improving their economic situation. There are three major components of the program: maternal and child health care, school feeding, and humanitarian aid. Also, "monetization" supports a water supply project which provides potable water to 31 participating schools, and with the help of local government supported extension workers, 46,000 seedlings are being planted at ten pilot schools.

In Lebanon, Save the Childen Federation (SCF) continues to provide humanitarian emergency Title II food assistance to about 135,000 families. The recipient families, which represent almost a third of the country's population, are civilian displaced persons whose lives have been severely disrupted because of the continuing conflict.

In FY 1990, some of the local currency generated under the Bolivia Title III program is being allocated for projects that contribute to economic development of rural areas through the careful use of natural resources. For example, to attract other donor funding, seed capital is being provided for the organizational and educational efforts of the League for Environmental Defense, the Center for the Study of Land Use Capability, The Friends of Nature Foundation, and other private groups. This strategy has already generated support from the World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy, Conservation International and the Inter-American Development Bank.

In Mali, by combining the use of P.L. 480 Title II commodities with resources of a food aid grant and its own funds, World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) has made the difficult transition from a purely relief feeding program to a more carefully targeted program that supports sustainable economic development. The program includes food for work projects in the areas of irrigated agriculture and range and herd improvement.

In Yemen, recent progress in the privatization of state poultry farms, a cost-saving consolidation of agricultural research farms and the redirection of a major water conservation program can be directly attributed to the implementation of Title I agreement self-help measures and the results of studies funded with local currencies generated by the sale of Title I rice.

Self-help measures negotiated for the current Bangladesh Title III agreement promote improvements in agricultural production, storage and distribution systems, especially in poor rural areas, and the improvement of market interventions related to the external

procurement of foodstuffs and easing of import restrictions for private, domestic industry.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991, a Title I program level (commodity allocation without factoring in reflow of receipts from prior agreements) of $817 million is proposed. On the basis of prices estimated by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipment of an estimated 4.4 million tons of commodity assistance. For FY 1990, commodity allocations against the $849 million program level are expected to total over 4 million tons; in FY 1989, final sales registered were 3.6 million tons at a program level of $767.5 million.

For FY 1991, a Title II program level of $646.0 million is proposed, including $241.2 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries.

On the basis of projected prices, the requested level should be adequate to finance delivery of the legislatively mandated minimum of 1.9 million metric tons of food. New Title II initiatives, especially in Africa, are being encouraged so that the 1.425 million metric ton subminimum also can be met. "Monetization" to help meet the local currency costs associated with food aid and for economic development will continue to be encouraged where appropriate. Meeting the requirement for using processed or bagged commodities for 75% of non-emergency Title II development programs is possible under the proposed budget. Meeting this requirement will continue to be difficult, however, because of the preferred use of less costly bulk commodities by several very large long-term refugee programs.

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1991 Congressional Presentation

Country	TOTAL 1989 a/			TOTAL 1990			TOTAL 1991			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		SOYBEANS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON		WOOD		UNDESIGNATED	
$1,070 or less Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	BALES (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Bangladesh	389	80.0	(80.0)	319	60.0	(60.0)	361	60.0	(60.0)	308	40.0				17	5.0			10	5.0			335	50.0			26	10.0				
Bolivia	104	17.0	(17.0)	145	20.0	(20.0)	154	20.0	(20.0)	154	20.0												154	20.0								
Congo				7	2.0		15	2.0		15	2.0												15	2.0								
Cote D'Ivoire	15	5.0					17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0								
Dominican Rep	12	5.4		32	20.0		97	20.0		77	10.0								20	10.0			97	20.0								
Egypt	968	177.0		770	153.0		1,064	150.0		700	91.0	266	364	59.0									1,064	150.0								
El Salvador	168	40.0		142	35.0		170	35.0		123	16.0								22	11.0			145	27.0	25	8.0						
Ghana	13	6.0		20	6.0		20	6.0							20	6.0							20	6.0								
Guatemala	104	18.0		65	18.0		138	18.0		138	18												138	18.0								
Guinea				33	10.0		33	10.0							33	10.0							33	10.0								
Guyana	41	7.0		0	4.0		54	7.0		54	7.0												54	7.0								
Haiti							92	12.0		92	12.0												92	12.0								
Honduras	108	18.0		43	12.0		92	12.0		92	12.0												92	12.0								
Indonesia	54	15.0		0	10.0		38	5.0		38	5.0												38	5.0								
Kenya	27	5.0		0	8.0	(8.0)	38	5.0		38	5.0												38	5.0								
Liberia				25	7.5																											
Madagascar				17	5.0		10	5.0											10	5.0			10	5.0								
Morocco	168	44.0		139	35.0		144	35.0		77	10.0						22	2.0	45	23.0			144	35.0								
Pakistan	156	80.0		156	80.0		157	80.0											157	80.0			157	80.0								
Philippines				0	18.4		145	20.0							33	10.0	112	10.0					145	20.0								
Senegal	16	5.0		17	5.0		17	5.0							17	5.0							17	5.0								
Sierra Leone	17	4.0		17	4.0		18	4.0		8	1.0				10	3.0							18	4.0								
Somalia				22	5.0		10	5.0											10	5.0			10	5.0								
Sri Lanka	226	36.0		98	16.0		154	20.0		154	20.0												154	20.0								
Sudan	134	23.5		135	20.0		148	20.0		123	16.0	18	25	4.0									148	20.0								
Uganda	18	6.0		19	6.0		18	6.0															0	0.0	18	6.0						
Yemen	30	10.0		13	5.0		33	10.0							33	10.0							33	10.0								
Zaire	110	31.0		68	16.0		84	16.0		54	7.0				30	9.0							84	16.0								
Zambia	34	10.0		18	7.0		13	5.0											4	2.0			4	2.0	9	3.0						
SUBTOTAL	2,912	642.9	(97.0)	2,320	587.9	(88.0)	3,334	598.0	(80.0)	2,246	292.0	284	389	63.0	210	63.0	134	12.0	278	141.0	0	0.0	3,257	571.0	52	17.0	26	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1991 Country and Commodity Allocations

Country	TOTAL 1989			TOTAL 1990			TOTAL 1991			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR		RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		SOYBEANS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON		WOOD		UNDESIGNATED	
$1,071 or more Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Whi: Title	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Whi: Title	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Whi: Title	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000) $ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	BALES (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Costa Rica	86	15.0		0	15.0		77	15.0		77	10.0											77	10.0					5.0			
Jamaica	232	37.2		221	30.0		215	30.0		92	12.0			33	10.0	90	8.0					215	30.0								
Peru	77	15.0		72	10.0		115	15.0		115	15.0											115	15.0								
Poland				49	20.0																										
Tunisia	183	25.0		92	15.0		115	15.0		115	15.0											115	15.0								
SUBTOTAL	578	92.2	0.0	434	90.0	0.0	522	75.0	0.0	399	52.0	0	0 0.0	33	10.0	90	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	522	70.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	5.0	0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED	3,490	735.1	(97.0)	2,754	677.9	(88.0)	3,856	673.0	(80.0)	2,645	344.0	284	389 63.0	243	73.0	224	20.0	278	141.0	0	0.0	3,779	641.0	52	17.0	26	10.0	0	5.0	0	0.0
(% Title III)			13.2%			13.0%			11.9%																						
RESERVE				926	127.8		494	94.8																							
TOTAL COMMODITY	3,490	735.1	(97.0)	3,680	805.7	(88.0)	4,350	768	(80.0)																						
INITIAL PAYMENT		(18.0)			(16.1)			(15.4)																							
FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL		45.4			59.4			54.5																							
OCEAN FREIGHT		5.0			0.0			0.0																							
FFPr Freight								10.1																							
PROGRAM LEVEL	3,490	767.5		3,680	849.0		4,350	817.0																							

a/ Final Sale Registrations.

FOOD FOR PROGRESS

Country	TOTAL 1989		TOTAL 1990		TOTAL 1991		WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR		RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		SOYBEANS		TOTAL		TALLOW		COTTON a/		WOOD		UNDESIGNATED	
	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000) $ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Ghana					20	6.0					20	6.0							20	6.0								
Guinea					33	10.0					33	10.0							33	10.0								
Kenya					38	5.0	38	5.0											38	5.0								
Madagascar					10	5.0									10	5.0			10	5.0								
Morocco					87	15.0	77	10.0							10	5			87	15.0								
Sri Lanka					54	7.0	54	7.0											54	7.0								
Uganda					18	6.0													0	0.0	18	6.0						
Zaire					77	10.0	77	10.0											77	10.0								
TOTAL	0	0.0	0	0.0	337	64.0	246	32.0	0	0 0.0	53	16.0	0	0.0	20	10.0	0	0.0	319	58.0	18	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	263,559	174,700	63,065	25,794	153,570	133,813	19,758	---	149,692	122,223	---	---
Afghanistan/Pakistan*	57,382	---	36,747	20,635	815	---	815	---	27,469	b/	b/	b/
Bangladesh*	22,630	22,355	275	---	17,460	17,460	---	---	16,482	16,482	---	---
Bhutan	458	---	458	---	246	---	246	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	1,187	1,187	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	770	770	---	---	907	907	---	---	880	880	---	---
India	118,078	98,171	19,907	---	83,204	67,879	15,325	---	71,621	71,621	---	---
Indonesia	6,581	6,581	---	---	5,089	5,089	---	---	5,754	5,754	---	---
Laos*	1,517	---	1,517	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon*	12,333	12,038	294	---	10,605	10,605	---	---	10,625	10,625	---	---
Morocco	16,632	14,688	1,943	---	15,899	14,688	1,212	---	3,452	3,452	---	---
Nepal	1,571	---	1,571	---	2,160	---	2,160	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	15,997	15,997	---	---	12,512	12,512	---	---	12,113	12,113	---	---
Sri Lanka*	5,480	321	---	5,159	844	844	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thai Border*	1,255	1,255	---	---	2,490	2,490	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Bank	1,336	1,336	---	---	1,339	1,339	---	---	1,297	1,297	---	---
Yemen	353	---	353	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	93,467	61,552	20,219	11,696	86,018	75,527	10,326	165	67,420	64,805	---	2,615
Bolivia	16,284	14,429	1,855	---	13,302	11,606	1,696	---	12,061	11,600	---	461
Brazil	1,229	---	1,229	---	600	---	600	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	91	---	91	---	158	---	158	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica*	71	---	71	---	207	---	207	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Rep.	5,080	4,700	380	---	5,231	5,168	63	---	3,827	3,827	---	---
Ecuador	668	668	---	---	335	---	335	---	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	8,082	3,055	2,665	2,362	4,547	3,262	1,285	---	4,886	2,732	---	2,154
Guatemala	10,325	6,712	3,613	---	8,531	7,943	588	---	7,542	7,542	---	---
Haiti*	22,089	11,617	1,707	8,764	14,353	13,795	558	---	12,710	12,710	---	---
Honduras	3,216	2,636	580	---	5,670	4,619	1,051	---	3,601	3,601	---	---
Jamaica*	6,227	3,600	2,057	570	4,185	3,600	419	165	3,600	3,600	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mexico	4,329	---	4,329	---	2,256	---	2,256	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	254	---	254	---	42	---	42	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	15,525	14,136	1,389	---	26,602	25,533	1,069	---	19,193	19,193	---	---
AFRICA - TOTAL	154,177	67,394	31,652	55,131	104,848	82,633	22,216	---	83,729	47,994	---	35,736
Angola*	2,232	2,232	---	---	2,126	2,126	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	2,601	2,027	574	---	2,049	1,907	142	---	1,132	1,132	---	---
Botswana	1,309	---	1,309	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burkina Faso	5,856	5,856	---	---	5,651	5,550	101	---	5,574	5,574	---	---
Burundi	67	---	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	2,180	---	---	2,180	939	---	939	---	1,989	---	---	1,989
C.A.R.	304	---	304	---	360	---	360	---	---	---	---	---
Chad*	3,016	---	1,768	1,249	859	---	859	---	2,315	---	---	2,315
Comoro Is.	125	---	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	152	---	152	---	66	---	66	---	---	---	---	---
Cote d'Ivoire	506	---	506	---	757	---	757	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia*	19,766	15,038	4,727	---	30,796	30,796	---	---	11,456	11,456	---	---
Ethiopia (North)*	7,506	7,506	---	---	10,924	10,924	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	3,269	1,158	910	1,201	1,199	966	233	---	2,792	975	---	1,818
Ghana	12,364	7,274	5,090	---	7,795	4,871	2,924	---	5,302	5,302	---	---
Guinea	6,558	---	188	6,370	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
Guinea Bissau	460	---	460	---	44	---	44	---	531	531	---	---
Kenya	1,716	1,716	---	---	885	885	---	---	2,707	2,707	---	---
Lesotho	3,891	2,805	1,086	---	586	---	586	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	7,841	---	9	7,832	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	1,986	1,986	---	---	2,132	2,132	---	---	2,302	2,302	---	---
Malawi*	4,352	---	913	3,439	8,234	---	8,234	---	---	---	---	---
Mali	4,353	592	1,941	1,820	557	296	261	---	3,034	611	---	2,423
Mauritania	4,249	455	355	3,439	1,009	489	520	---	4,892	366	---	4,526
Mozambique*	13,672	3,950	1,375	8,347	13,352	10,468	2,884	---	29,784	7,119	---	22,665
Niger	1,140	---	1,140	---	82	---	82	---	---	---	---	---
Rwanda*	752	514	238	---	123	123	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sao Tome	1,254	---	1,254	---	41	---	41	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Senegal*	1,339	---	1,339	---	1,961	13	1,948	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles	126	126	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone*	3,719	3,497	222	---	1,927	1,747	180	---	906	906	---	---
Somalia*	7,164	---	2,711	4,453	258	---	258	---	---	---	---	---
Sudan*	22,174	5,650	1,725	14,800	743	743	---	---	2,939	2,939	---	---
Swaziland	194	---	194	---	787	---	787	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	883	---	883	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Togo*	3,681	3,681	---	---	2,705	2,705	---	---	2,576	2,576	---	---
Uganda*	850	761	89	---	5,492	5,480	12	---	3,000	3,000	---	---
Zaire	572	572	---	---	413	413	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	511,203	303,646	114,936	92,621	344,437	291,972	52,299	165	300,841	235,021	---	38,350

a/ DCC approved as of 12/12/89.
b/ Sponsors TBA.
* Country has emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) on following page.

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
EMERGENCY PROGRAMS												
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	42,324	15,013	1,517	25,794	13,095	13,095	---	---				
Afghanistan/Pakistan	20,635	---	---	20,635	---	---	---	---				
Bangladesh	1,720	1,720	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Laos	1,517	---	1,517	---	---	---	---	---				
Lebanon	12,038	12,038	---	---	10,605	10,605	---	---				
Sri Lanka	5,159	---	---	5,159	---	---	---	---				
Thai Border	1,255	1,255	---	---	2,490	2,490	---	---				
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	11,750	1,599	1,320	8,831	207	---	207	---				
Costa Rica	---	---	---	---	207	---	207	---				
Haiti	11,683	1,599	1,320	8,764	---	---	---	---				
Jamaica	67	---	---	67	---	---	---	---				
AFRICA - TOTAL	58,435	29,980	7,266	21,189	49,314	43,682	5,632	---				
Angola	2,232	2,232	---	---	2,126	2,126	---	---				
Chad	461	---	461	---	---	---	---	---				
Ethiopia	13,670	8,943	4,727	---	21,725	21,725	---	---				
Ethiopia (North)	7,506	7,506	---	---	10,924	10,924	---	---				
Malawi	3,439	---	---	3,439	5,621	---	5,621	---				
Mozambique	7,012	3,950	112	2,950	8,839	8,839	---	---				
Senegal	---	---	---	---	13	13	---	---				
Sierra Leone	1,820	1,820	---	---	55	55	---	---				
Somalia	152	---	152	---	---	---	---	---				
Sudan	21,752	5,228	1,725	14,800	---	---	---	---				
Togo	301	301	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Uganda	89	---	89	---	12	---	12	---				

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	511,203	303,646	114,936	92,621	344,437	291,972	52,299	165	300,841	235,021	---	38,350
Regular	398,694	257,054	104,834	36,807	281,820	235,195	46,460	165	300,841	235,021	---	38,350
Emergency	112,509	46,592	10,103	55,814	62,616	56,777	5,839	---	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	263,559	174,700	63,065	25,794	153,570	133,813	19,758	---	149,692	122,223	---	---
Regular	221,235	159,686	61,549	---	140,475	120,718	19,758	---	149,692	122,223	---	---
Emergency	42,324	15,013	1,517	25,794	13,095	13,095	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	93,467	61,552	20,219	11,696	86,018	75,527	10,326	165	67,420	64,805	---	2,615
Regular	81,717	59,953	18,899	2,865	85,811	75,527	10,119	165	67,420	64,805	---	2,615
Emergency	11,750	1,599	1,320	8,831	207	---	207	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	154,177	67,394	31,652	55,131	104,848	82,633	22,216	---	83,729	47,994	---	35,736
Regular	95,743	37,414	24,387	33,942	55,534	38,951	16,583	---	83,729	47,994	---	35,736
Emergency	58,435	29,980	7,266	21,189	49,314	43,682	5,632	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Reserve	---				172,431				72,742			
Stock Adjustment	(59,692)				(19,613)				(33,143)			
WFP Estimates	---				24,640				76,700 c/			
Forward Funding	(31,100)				(47,847)				---			
Buydown	46,890				---				---			
Transport Costs	231,000				197,879				228,860			
Farmer-to-Farmer	699				673				---			
PROGRAM LEVEL	699,000				672,599				646,000			

c/ Figure for planning purposes only; pending formal U.S. Pledge.

NOTE: (1) All country/regional levels reflect commodity costs only. Individual country levels may not add due to rounding.
(2) Farmer-to-Farmer technical assistance is funded from full P.L. 480 Appropriation at 1/10 of 1 percent.

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	1,053,979	609,881	294,098	150,000	596,742	536,490	60,252	---	709,778	509,778	---	---
Afghanistan/Pakistan*	333,240	---	213,240	120,000	4,950	---	4,950	---	200,000	b/	b/	b/
Bangladesh*	130,600	130,000	600	---	120,000	120,000	---	---	120,000	120,000	---	---
Bhutan	1,265	---	1,265	---	985	---	985	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	2,250	2,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	2,527	2,527	---	---	3,025	3,025	---	---	3,025	3,025	---	---
India	353,716	295,049	58,667	---	284,711	239,000	45,711	---	262,572	262,572	---	---
Indonesia	28,001	28,001	---	---	21,431	21,431	---	---	26,337	26,337	---	---
Laos*	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon*	25,892	25,517	375	---	22,680	22,680	---	---	22,680	22,680	---	---
Morocco	68,907	58,622	10,285	---	65,045	63,488	1,557	---	13,291	13,291	---	---
Nepal	4,216	---	4,216	---	7,049	---	7,049	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	61,134	61,134	---	---	56,007	56,007	---	---	57,488	57,488	---	---
Sri Lanka*	30,992	992	---	30,000	3,273	3,273	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thai Border*	1,600	1,600	---	---	3,200	3,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Bank	4,189	4,189	---	---	4,385	4,385	---	---	4,385	4,385	---	---
Yemen	450	---	450	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	390,264	235,081	92,765	62,418	321,936	272,886	48,390	660	286,811	277,090	---	9,721
Bolivia	61,617	54,617	7,000	---	52,905	45,158	7,747	---	53,886	51,965	---	1,920
Brazil	2,933	---	2,933	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	120	---	120	---	291	---	291	---	---	---	---	---
Costa Rica*	98	---	98	---	1,409	---	1,409	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Rep.	14,106	12,860	1,246	---	13,608	13,398	210	---	12,364	12,364	---	---
Ecuador	1,689	1,689	---	---	430	---	430	---	---	---	---	---
El Salvador	23,730	8,633	7,296	7,801	14,066	8,612	5,454	---	15,737	7,936	---	7,801
Guatemala	36,298	20,910	15,388	---	29,948	25,206	4,743	---	25,205	25,205	---	---
Haiti*	96,369	37,263	6,034	53,072	42,676	39,745	2,931	---	41,080	41,080	---	---
Honduras	9,373	7,405	1,968	---	20,472	16,272	4,200	---	16,027	16,027	---	---
Jamaica*	45,446	30,751	13,150	1,545	40,609	35,889	4,060	660	37,282	37,282	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Mexico	29,551	---	29,551	---	10,150	---	10,150	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	893	---	893	---	175	---	175	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	68,041	60,953	7,088	---	93,197	88,606	4,591	---	85,231	85,231	---	---
AFRICA - TOTAL	560,708	241,553	114,370	204,786	458,084	341,056	117,028	---	379,689	199,500	---	180,189
Angola*	6,000	6,000	---	---	5,607	5,607	---	---	---	---	---	---
Benin	9,489	7,589	1,900	---	8,794	8,612	183	---	3,639	3,639	---	---
Botswana	3,163	---	3,163	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burkina Faso	19,390	19,390	---	---	19,804	19,468	336	---	22,156	22,156	---	---
Burundi	85	---	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	12,900	---	---	12,900	2,990	---	2,990	---	13,854	---	---	13,854
C.A.R.	1,600	---	1,600	---	1,750	---	1,750	---	---	---	---	---
Chad*	12,163	---	7,075	5,088	3,156	---	3,156	---	10,213	---	---	10,213
Comoro Is.	159	---	159	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	470	---	470	---	220	---	220	---	---	---	---	---
Cote d'Ivoire	1,667	---	1,667	---	2,402	---	2,402	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia*	66,879	50,423	16,456	---	149,732	149,732	---	---	44,583	44,583	---	---
Ethiopian Refugee*	30,001	30,001	---	---	50,000	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	9,833	2,872	3,000	3,960	4,008	3,708	300	---	9,840	3,840	---	6,000
Ghana	40,660	25,514	15,146	---	25,769	16,789	8,980	---	22,903	22,903	---	---
Guinea	21,845	---	845	21,000	---	---	---	---	1,650	1,650	---	---
Guinea Bissau	1,806	---	1,806	---	153	---	153	---	1,753	1,753	---	---
Kenya	7,744	7,744	---	---	2,549	2,549	---	---	15,685	15,685	---	---
Lesotho	14,306	9,819	4,487	---	2,837	---	2,837	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	22,942	---	11	22,931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Madagascar	5,395	5,395	---	---	6,461	6,461	---	---	6,701	6,701	---	---
Malawi*	24,800	---	4,800	20,000	51,352	---	51,352	---	---	---	---	---
Mali	17,781	3,363	8,419	6,000	1,126	791	335	---	11,109	3,109	---	8,000
Mauritania	23,200	1,350	1,850	20,000	3,906	1,714	2,192	---	29,681	1,281	---	28,401
Mozambique*	68,833	19,983	8,850	40,000	78,798	50,048	28,750	---	157,839	44,118	---	113,721
Niger	6,172	---	6,172	---	105	---	105	---	---	---	---	---
Rwanda*	2,128	1,828	300	---	504	504	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sao Tome	4,409	---	4,409	---	186	---	186	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Senegal•	6,398	---	6,398	---	6,926	50	6,876	---	---	---	---	---
Seychelles	347	347	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone*	10,997	10,322	675	---	5,125	4,525	600	---	3,634	3,634	---	---
Somalia*	14,661	---	8,125	6,536	1,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
Sudan*	73,004	24,436	2,198	46,370	2,268	2,268	---	---	11,326	11,326	---	---
Swaziland	600	---	600	---	2,280	---	2,280	---	---	---	---	---
Togo*	15,209	11,780	3,429	---	9,059	9,059	---	---	9,268	9,268	---	---
Uganda*	1,275	1,000	275	---	7,245	7,200	45	---	3,855	3,855	---	---
Zaire	2,400	2,400	---	---	1,974	1,974	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	2,004,951	1,086,515	501,233	417,204	1,376,762	1,150,432	225,670	660	1,376,279	986,368	---	189,910

a/ DCC approved as of 12/12/89.
b/ Sponsors TBA.
• Country has emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) on following page.

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
EMERGENCY PROGRAMS												
ASIA/NEAR EAST -TOTAL	192,117	37,117	5,000	150,000	25,880	25,880	---	---				
Afghanistan/Pakistan	120,000	---	---	120,000	---	---	---	---				
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Laos	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---				
Lebanon	25,517	25,517	---	---	22,680	22,680	---	---				
Sri Lanka	30,000	---	---	30,000	---	---	---	---				
Thai Border	1,600	1,600	---	---	3,200	3,200	---	---				
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	63,192	5,500	4,400	53,292	1,409	---	1,409	---				
Costa Rica	---	---	---	---	1,409	---	1,409	---				
Haiti	62,972	5,500	4,400	53,072	---	---	---	---				
Jamaica	220	---	---	220	---	---	---	---				
AFRICA - TOTAL	213,013	115,091	21,552	76,370	285,553	211,508	74,045	---				
Angola	6,000	6,000	---	---	5,607	5,607	---	---				
Chad	2,020	---	2,020	---	---	---	---	---				
Ethiopia	45,456	29,000	16,456	---	115,201	115,201	---	---				
Ethiopian Refugee	30,001	30,001	---	---	50,000	50,000	---	---				
Malawi	20,000	---	---	20,000	49,000	---	49,000	---				
Mozambique	30,363	19,983	380	10,000	65,426	40,426	25,000	---				
Senegal	---	---	---	---	50	50	---	---				
Sierra Leone	6,000	6,000	---	---	225	225	---	---				
Somalia	223	---	223	---	---	---	---	---				
Sudan	71,910	23,342	2,198	46,370	---	---	---	---				
Togo	764	764	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Uganada	275	---	275	---	45	---	45	---				

FY 1991
CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

	FY 89 Actual Program Levels				FY 90 Approved Program Levels a/				FY 91 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP/IEFR	GTG
Region/Country												
Subtotal - Regions	2,004,951	1,086,515	501,233	417,204	1,376,762	1,150,432	225,670	660	1,376,279	986,368	---	189,910
Regular	1,536,629	928,807	470,281	137,542	1,063,921	913,044	150,216	660	1,376,279	986,368	---	189,910
Emergency	468,322	157,708	30,952	279,662	312,842	237,388	75,454	---	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	1,053,979	609,881	294,098	150,000	596,742	536,490	60,252	---	709,778	509,778	---	---
Regular	861,862	572,764	289,098	---	570,862	510,610	60,252	---	709,778	509,778	---	---
Emergency	192,117	37,117	5,000	150,000	25,880	25,880	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	390,264	235,081	92,765	62,418	321,936	272,886	48,390	660	286,811	277,090	---	9,721
Regular	327,072	229,581	88,365	9,126	320,527	272,886	46,981	660	286,811	277,090	---	9,721
Emergency	63,192	5,500	4,400	53,292	1,409	---	1,409	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	560,708	241,553	114,370	204,786	458,084	341,056	117,028	---	379,689	199,500	---	180,189
Regular	347,696	126,462	92,818	128,416	172,531	129,548	42,983	---	379,689	199,500	---	180,189
Emergency	213,013	115,091	21,552	76,370	285,553	211,508	74,045	---	---	---	---	---
Reserve	---				272,321				161,216			
WFP Unallocated	---				123,972				361,982 c/			
Stock Adjustment	(108,000)				(33,304)				(150,000)			
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,896,951 (MT) 2,054,100 (MTGE)				1,739,751 (MT) 1,908,507 (MTGE)				1,749,477 (MT) 1,903,000 (MTGE)			

c/ Figure for planning purposes only; pending formal U.S. Pledge.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
430.500 a/	431.566 b/	447.794 c/

OPERATING EXPENSES

A.I.D's Operating Expense appropriation finances the salaries and support costs of personnel responsible for managing the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 food programs, and related activities of the Federal Government as well as those personnel providing general support in such areas as financial, contract, and personnel management.

The U.S. Government foreign assistance program is distinguished from those of other countries in large part by our in-country presence. While maintaining overseas staff is more expensive than operating entirely from Washington, the in-depth knowledge of specific country conditions, improved access and working relationships with host country officials, and ability to adjust rapidly to changes in each country gained from maintaining staff overseas result in more effective development programs.

FY 1991 Program

For FY 1991 A.I.D. is requesting $447,794,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense appropriation, an increase of $16.228 million in appropriated funds from the FY 1990 level. There are four major areas for which costs are increasing:

1. Mandatory U.S. direct hire salaries and benefits will increase by about $10.7 million. The increase is based on an estimated full-time equivalent (FTE) workyear level of 4,269 in FY 1991, 80 FTEs below estimated FY 1990 and 120 below actual FY 1989.

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a. Includes $418,000,000 of New Budget Authority, $10,000,000 in deobligation/reobligation funds and $2,500,000 transferred from the Department of Defense for the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America. Excludes $65,148,000 in local currency trust funds, $5,311,000 in reimbursements, $2,064,000 in lapsed funds and $12,000 carried forward to FY 1990.

b. Includes $437,000,000 of New Budget Authority, $2,500,000 transferred from the Department of Defense for the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance to Central America and reductions of $6,077,000 pursuant to P.L. 99-177 and $1,879,000 pursuant to P.L. 101-167. Excludes $70,233,000 in local currency trust funds, $5,500,000 in reimbursements, and $12,000 carried forward from FY 1989.

c. Excludes $67,671,000 in local currency trust funds and $5,700,000 in reimbursements.

The increase in salary and benefit costs is the result of:

- Full-year funding of the January 1990 Federal pay raise versus partial-year funding in FY 1990;
- Partial-year funding of the proposed January 1991 regular pay raise (3.5%) and the expected executive-level pay raise (average of 22%);
- Increasing costs for employees under the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) and the Foreign Service Retirement System (FSRS) combined with increasing numbers of employees under these systems. The agency share of costs for employees under FERS and FSRS is about 28% of base pay compared to about 8% for employees under the old retirement systems.

2. A.I.D. is requesting $5.0 million to cover the first-year costs of developing an improved accounting system. The current accounting system is incomplete, lacking many functions essential for proper management and control of funds. It is also so cumbersome that it is virtually impossible to accommodate changes in accounting or reporting requirements.

   In FY 1990 A.I.D. will spend up to $1.0 million to develop a requirements package and logical design for the improvement of the accounting system. The $5.0 million increase requested for FY 1991 will be used to begin the actual development work, which is anticipated to take two or more years. Upon completion and implementation of the improved system, A.I.D. will be able to provide better accountability and control over the use of appropriated funds.

3. A.I.D. also is requesting $1.0 million to continue the automation initiative started in FY 1989 with deobligation/reobligation funds. This additional $1.0 million will enable the agency to complete the automation of offices and bureaus located in the Department of State main building to streamline A.I.D. operations and improve responsiveness to Congressional and other requests for information.

4. The funding situation in FY 1990, resulting from partial sequester, withdrawal of funds for the drug program, and absorption of the January 1990 Federal pay raise, has limited the Agency's ability to provide support for dependent education overseas. For FY 1991 A.I.D. is requesting an additional $1.0 million to enable the agency to provide the $2.5 million which has historically been contributed to this program.

To accommodate these increases offsetting savings will be required. A.I.D. is carefully examining Agency operations to identify those areas where economies can be achieved, including some staff reductions, while maintaining or improving overall efficiency.

The nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that major unanticipated changes in funding requirements during the operating year are not

uncommon. These changes can result from sudden program terminations, start-up costs of new programs, major shifts in policy or focus, mission evacuations, and the impact of natural disasters on country operations. The recent events in Eastern Europe and Panama, which may place additional requirement on A.I.D.'s Operating Expenses, illustrate the continuing changes the agency must deal with in its day-to-day operations.

Funding

The FY 1991 Operating Expense budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

FUNDING SOURCES FOR A.I.D. OPERATING EXPENSES [1]
(Dollars in thousands)

Category	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
O.E. Budget Authority	$ 418,000	$ 437,000	$ 447,794
Funds from Deobligation/ Reobligation	10,000		
Transferred from other accounts	2,500	2,500	
Reductions pursuant to:			
P.L. 99-177		(6,077)	
P.L. 101-167		(1,879)	
Total Appropriated Funds	$ 430,500	$ 431,544	$ 447,794
Local Currency Trust Funds	65,148	70,233	67,671
Balance Carried Forward	(12)	12	
Reimbursements	5,311	5,500	5,700
Mandatory Lapsed Funds	(1,518)		
Other Lapsed Funds	(546)		
Total Requirements	$ 498,883	$ 507,289	$ 521,165

Personnel

The agency's total direct-hire requirements, excluding personnel funded from the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General, are projected at 4,269 FTE workyears in FY 1991, a reduction of 120 FTE from actual FY 1989 FTE usage.

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1. Excludes fee income from the Housing Guaranty Program used to cover administrative costs of this program and costs funded from Operating Expenses of the Inspector General.

A review is currently under way to restructure the agency's workforce allocations to bring them more in line with current and projected program and management responsibilities. While budget realities necessitate a reduction in work force levels, every effort will be made to ensure that these adjustments do not adversely impact on management of the agency's programs. This will be accomplished through implementation of the actions identified in the management section of this report to reduce the managerial complexities of A.I.D.'s programs.

The following chart reflects the agency's current estimate of where its work force resources will be used in FY 1991. The distribution between Washington and overseas reflects the agency's efforts to balance mission program and management requirements, functions which are inherently a headquarters function (such as many areas of financial, personnel, and contract management, legislative liasion, etc.), and the relative cost of maintaining personnel overseas versus in Washington. The actual distribution of staff between Washington and overseas may change based on the results of the work force allocation review now under way.

A.I.D DIRECT-HIRE PERSONNEL WORKYEAR REQUIREMENTS [1]

Category	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
AID/W U.S. direct hire	2,071	2,041	2,001
Overseas Missions:			
U.S. direct hire	1,211	1,201	1,161
Foreign National direct hire	1,107	1,107	1,107
Overseas direct hire	2,318	2,308	2,268
Total Workyears	4,389	4,349	4,269

Trust Funds

Local currency trust funds, for the most part, are obtained through local currency generations from Commodity Import Programs under the Economic Support Fund (ESF), pursuant to agreements with the host country. The funds thus generated are used to cover, in whole or in part, jointly approved administrative costs at overseas missions.

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1 Excludes personnel funded from the separate appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Inspector General.

For FY 1991 A.I.D. is projecting local currency trust fund availabilities (dollar equivalent) of $67.7 million, a $2.6 million reduction from FY 1990. Actual trust fund availabilities will depend in large part on the availability of ESF funding for the individual countries and the timing of such availability during the fiscal year. Providing the ESF funding late in the fiscal year may result in delays in the availability of the local currency trust funds.

It should be noted that the estimates of local currency trust funds are based on current exchange rates in the various countries. The dollar equivalent value of these trust funds will change as exchange rates vary.

Local currency trust funds are country specific and are not transferrable to cover operating expense costs in other countries. Because of the heavy reliance on trust funds in some countries (85% or more of total operating costs), loss of trust funds in one country can have a devastating impact on the agency's Operating Expense budget.

Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS)

By direction of Congress, the Department of State expanded the FAAS system in FY 1990 to bill serviced agencies for support which had previously been funded by the Department. A.I.D.'s FY 1990 legislation imposed a $15.0 million limitation on the amount available to pay for FAAS services and prohibited payment for the "new" services. The Department's legislation requires that services provided under FAAS be commensurate with the level of reimbursement. A.I.D. is working with the Department to resolve this problem.

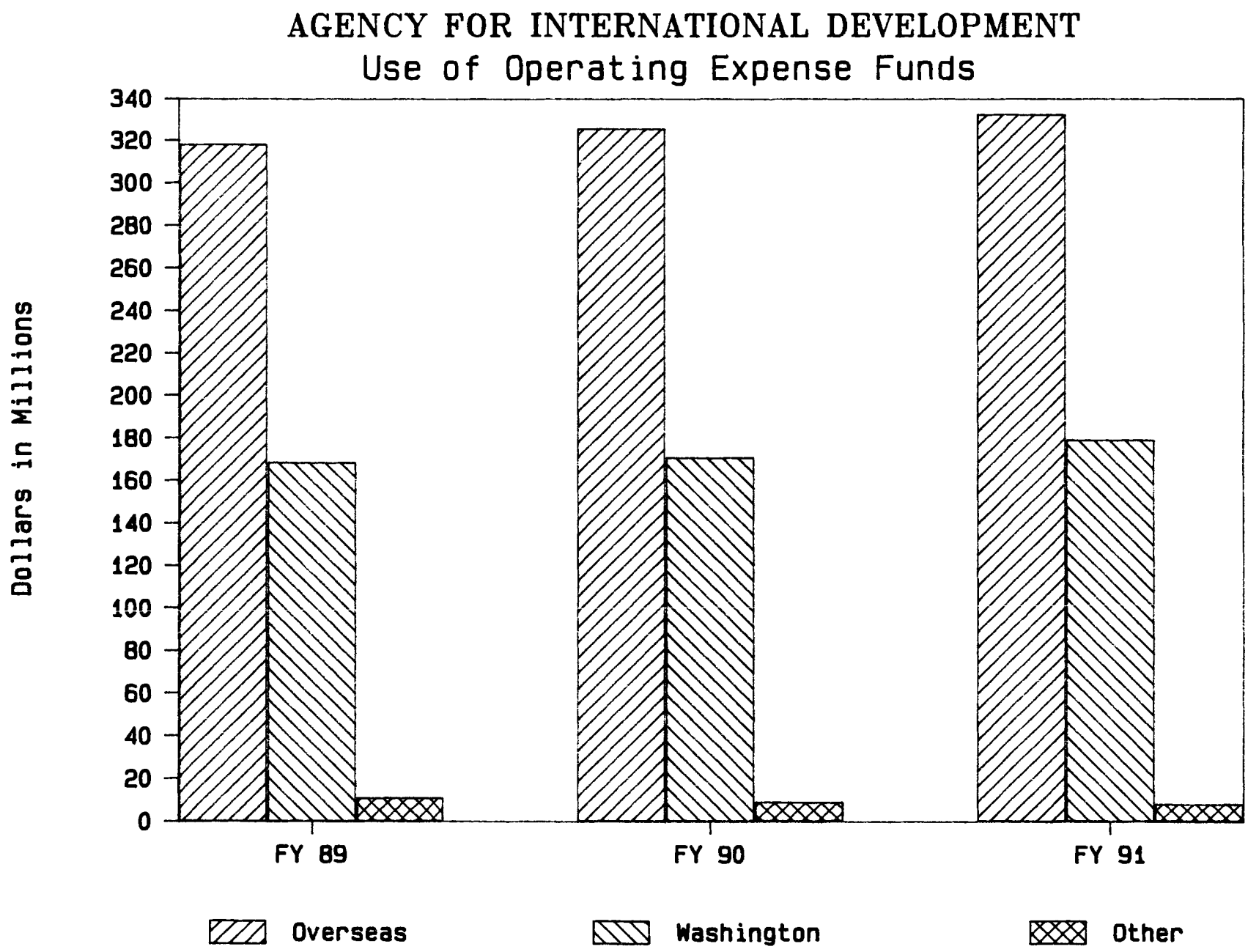
For FY 1991 the Administration is proposing that FAAS return to the system which was in place prior to FY 1990. A.I.D.'s request reflects this change.

Use of Operating Expense Funds

The table and chart on the next two pages reflect A.I.D.'s current estimate of how Operating Expense funds will be used.

OPERATING EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
OVERSEAS COSTS			
USDH Salaries/Benefits	$ 96,231	$ 103,378	$ 108,942
Other USDH Costs	23,540	26,955	27,145
FNDH Salaries/Benefits	21,132	23,617	23,966
Contract Personnel	46,498	46,655	46,533
Housing Costs	31,962	32,736	33,474
Office Operations	53,202	52,792	52,092
Non-expendable Property	24,165	16,475	16,647
FAAS	13,770	15,000	15,000
Dispatch Agent Fees	2,068	2,150	2,258
Overseas WANG Maint.	2,406	2,817	3,155
Other Payments	3,671	3,770	3,766
Subtotal Overseas Costs	$ 318,645	$ 326,345	$ 332,978
WASHINGTON COSTS			
USDH Salaries/Benefits	107,117	113,174	118,340
General Spt. Svcs.	30,146	27,540	28,750
ADP/WP Spt. Svcs.	12,949	12,889	14,264
IPAs/Details - JCC	1,422	1,367	1,402
Staff Training	3,830	3,773	3,924
Misc. Services	5,853	5,447	5,667
AID/W Travel	4,764	4,498	4,628
Other Payments	2,690	2,747	2,712
Subtotal Washington Costs	$ 168,771	$ 171,435	$ 179,687
OTHER COSTS			
New Accounting System		1,000	5,000
ADP Improvements	8,429		1,000
636(c) Construction	1,038		
636(d) Schools	2,000	1,500	2,500
Reserve		7,009	
Subtotal All Other	$ 11,467	$ 9,509	$ 8,500
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$ 498,883	$ 507,289	$ 521,165
Adjustments:			
Trust Funds	(65,148)	(70,233)	(67,671)
Reimbursements	(5,311)	(5,500)	(5,700)
Transfer from DOD	(2,500)	(2,512)	
FY 89 Deob/Reob	(10,000)		
Mandatory Lapsed Funds	1,518		
Unobligated Lapse	546		
Carried Forward	12		
APPROPRIATED OE FUNDS	$ 418,000	$ 429,044	$ 447,794


AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Use of Operating Expense Funds
Dollars in Millions
340
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
FY 89
FY 90
FY 91
Overseas
Washington
Other

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
40.533	40.147	40.341

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND a/

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted A.I.D. career foreign service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1991, $40,341,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1991, A.I.D. is requesting an appropriation of this amount.

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a. Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
28.084	30.453	33.884

INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The Agency's FY 1991 budget request includes $33,884,000 for the operation of the Office of Inspector General. This amount represents an increase of $3,431,000 over the FY 1990 appropriation of $30,453,000. The increase in FY 1991 availabilities will be used to annualize the cost of reaching and maintaining the Congressionally mandated position level of 240 positions.

In FY 1989, using the $28,500,000 appropriated, the Office of the Inspector General was able to recruit, process and hire a major portion of the staff needed to fill the 240 positions established that year. Unobligated funds were returned to the Treasury. The FY 1990 appropriation of $31,000,000 was reduced by $133,000 in accordance with P.L. 101-167 and $414,000 pursuant to P.L. 99-177. As a result, the Office of Inspector General has available $30,453,000 for FY 1990. Adjustments have been made in order to operate within the available funds.

In FY 1990, the Congress has directed that the A.I.D. Inspector General assume full funding responsibility for four overseas security programs previously funded for A.I.D. by the Department of State, Office of Diplomatic Security. These programs are office security projects, residential security systems, security communications, and the vehicle armoring program.

FY 1991 will be the first year in which the audit and investigative staff will be at full operational level. New auditors and investigators will have been oriented, trained and integrated into the operations. The level of effort of audits and investigations will increase as will associated operational and support costs such as travel and per diem. The increase requested in FY 1991 is directly related to the increased workload and productivity of the additional staff. The FY 1991 request includes all costs associated with the proposed 3.5% January 1991 pay raise and the expected executive level pay raise.

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Operating Expenses By Object Class
and Major Locations

Object Class	FY 1990	FY 1991
	($ Millions)	
11 Personnel Compensation		
IG/Washington	5.2	5.7
Overseas	6.8	7.5
Total	11.9	13.2
12 Personnel Benefits		
IG/Washington	0.8	0.9
Overseas	1.1	1.2
Total	1.9	2.1
21 Travel and Transportation		
IG/Washington	0.8	0.8
Overseas	2.1	2.3
Total	2.9	3.1
22 Transportation of Commodities		
IG/Washington	0.2	0.2
Overseas	1.2	1.1
Total	1.4	1.3
23 Rent, Communication and Utilities		
IG/Washington	0.8	0.9
Overseas	1.9	2.2
Total	2.7	3.1
24 Other Services		
IG/Washington	4.1	4.2
Overseas	2.6	3.3
Total	6.7	7.5
26 Supplies and Materials		
IG/Washington	0.5	0.6
Overseas	1.5	1.9
Total	2.0	2.5
31 Equipment		
IG/Washington	0.2	0.3
Overseas	0.7	0.8
Total	0.9	1.1
Summary		
IG/Washington	12.6	13.6
Overseas	17.9	20.3
Total	30.5	33.9

	FY 1990	FY 1991
U.S. Direct Hire:	217	217
Washington	124	124
Overseas	93	93
Foreign National Direct Hire	23	23
Total Direct Hire	240	240

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BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Responsible Officer:

BRADSHAW LANGMAID, JR.

Assistant Administrator (Acting)
Bureau for Science and Technology

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

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE										
1988	30,757	30,657	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
1989	33,769	33,225	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	544
1990	32,229	32,229	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	32,950	32,950	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NUTRITION										
1988	10,164	6,564	---	1,921	1,679	---	---	---	---	---
1989	10,272	6,673	---	2,600	999	---	---	---	---	---
1990	8,667	5,663	---	1,666	1,338	---	---	---	---	---
1991	9,000	6,322	---	1,328	1,350	---	---	---	---	---
ENERGY										
1988	10,497	6,454	---	---	---	---	---	3,668	375	---
1989	10,139	7,410	---	---	---	---	---	2,729	---	---
1990	15,406	11,513	---	---	---	---	---	3,893	---	---
1991	13,250	10,350	---	---	---	---	---	2,900	---	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES										
1988	6,080	5,670	---	---	---	---	---	410	---	---
1989	6,561	5,980	---	---	---	---	---	581	---	---
1990	9,869	9,433	---	---	---	---	---	436	---	---
1991	9,450	7,642	---	---	---	---	---	1,808	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS										
1988	8,559	5,909	---	2,650	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	8,912	6,309	---	2,603	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	8,330	5,701	---	2,629	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	8,319	5,701	---	2,618	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
1988	8,526	8,297	---	---	---	---	129	100	---	---
1989	9,891	8,309	---	---	---	---	---	1,285	---	297
1990	9,922	8,110	---	---	---	---	174	1,638	---	---
1991	9,300	7,280	---	---	---	---	530	1,490	---	---

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

CP-91

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
EDUCATION										
1988	4,857	400	---	---	---	---	4,457	---	---	---
1989	6,366	350	---	---	---	---	6,492	---	---	24
1990	5,227	364	---	---	---	---	4,763	100	---	---
1991	5,800	---	---	---	---	---	5,800	---	---	---
HEALTH										
1988	65,363	---	---	31,930	11,948	21,485	---	---	---	---
1989	78,128	---	---	27,824	17,075	32,699	---	---	---	530
1990	75,295	---	---	25,708	16,256	33,331	---	---	---	---
1991	77,150	---	---	23,925	19,925	33,300	---	---	---	---
POPULATION										
1988	114,663	---	110,973	---	690	3,000	---	---	---	---
1989	113,596	---	110,996	---	---	2,600	---	---	---	---
1990	116,061	---	116,061	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	109,836	---	109,336	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE										
1988	3,062	2,220	---	600	---	---	---	242	---	---
1989	2,011	1,048	---	500	---	---	---	463	---	---
1990	700	406	---	---	---	---	---	294	---	---
1991	598	398	---	---	---	---	---	200	---	---
CGIAR										
1988	42,000	42,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	39,828	39,828	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	40,000	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	304,528	108,171	110,973	37,101	14,317	24,485	4,586	4,420	375	100
1989	320,145	109,304	110,996	33,527	18,074	35,299	6,492	5,058	---	1,395
1990	321,534	113,247	116,061	30,003	17,594	33,331	4,937	6,361	---	---
1991	315,703	110,643	109,336	27,871	21,275	33,800	6,330	6,398	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
931-0054 INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER													
	FN G	75	C	---	---	59,695	57,222	3,460	3,373	3,460	3,460	3,114	3,114
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	59,695	57,222	3,460	3,373	3,460	3,460	3,114	3,114
931-0060 AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT													
	FN G			---	---	5,459	5,336	---	123	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	5,459	5,336	---	123	---	---	---	---
931-0242 FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.													
	FN G			---	---	2,537	2,422	---	115	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,537	2,422	---	115	---	---	---	---
931-0610 BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS													
	FN C	76	86	7,000	5,919	6,070	5,820	---	99	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	5,919	6,070	5,820	---	99	---	---	---	---
931-0621 SPRING X WINTER WHEAT													
	FN G	76	94	5,095	5,720	4,545	4,588	325	382	325	225	225	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,095	5,720	4,545	4,588	325	382	325	225	225	---
931-1229 SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE													
	FN G	79	C	---	9,902	8,242	7,908	660	93	580	1,341	580	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,902	8,242	7,908	660	93	580	1,341	580	---
931-1254 CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET													
	FN G	79	C	---	---	29,593	26,757	2,700	2,132	2,800	3,503	2,800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	29,593	26,757	2,700	2,132	2,800	3,503	2,800	---
931-1310 CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS													
	FN G	80	C	---	---	24,887	24,035	3,315	1,052	2,260	3,755	2,865	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	24,887	24,035	3,315	1,052	2,260	3,755	2,865	---
931-1311 CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	81	C	---	---	17,150	15,663	2,196	1,700	2,205	2,848	2,300	2,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	17,150	15,663	2,196	1,700	2,205	2,848	2,300	2,300
931-1323 STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS													
	FN G	80	90	5,415	4,390	3,310	3,053	360	282	360	605	360	360

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,415	4,390	3,310	3,053	360	282	360	605	360	360
931-1323 CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS													
	FN G	78	C	---	---	33,289	31,289	2,800	2,030	2,800	3,932	2,800	2,800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	33,289	31,289	2,800	2,030	2,800	3,932	2,800	2,800
936-4021 TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	81	C	4,055	4,565	3,455	2,585	600	410	510	1,217	510	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,055	4,565	3,455	2,585	600	410	510	1,217	510	---
936-4023 CRSP - POND DYNAMICS													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	6,173	4,932	919	1,050	920	1,494	920	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,173	4,932	919	1,050	920	1,494	920	---
936-4024 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	FN G	82	C	4,000	2,864	1,685	1,579	354	179	271	478	175	175
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	2,864	1,685	1,579	354	179	271	478	175	175
936-4048 CRSP - PEANUTS													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	10,184	8,868	1,700	1,316	1,700	2,809	1,700	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	10,184	8,868	1,700	1,316	1,700	2,809	1,700	1,700
936-4054 INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK													
	FN G	82	92	9,930	9,650	5,870	5,468	1,080	613	1,080	1,551	1,055	1,055
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,930	9,650	5,870	5,468	1,080	613	1,080	1,551	1,055	1,055
936-4083 HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.													
	FN G	83	92	1,670	2,450	1,510	1,032	160	306	---	332	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,670	2,450	1,510	1,032	160	306	---	332	---	---
936-4084 AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS													
	FN G	83	93	10,163	10,163	6,173	5,811	1,670	981	840	1,800,295	840	840
	SS G	83	93	---	544	---	---	544	---	---	544	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,163	10,707	6,173	5,811	2,214	981	840	1,800,839	840	840
936-4099 FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT													
	FN G	82	87	6,062	6,062	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,062	6,062	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-4109 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN													
	FN G	81	C	---	---	7,823	5,758	3,126	866	1,581	4,325	1,400	1,300
	SS G			---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,923	5,758	3,126	866	1,581	4,325	1,400	1,300
936-4111 INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS													
	FN G	68	C	---	---	12,496	8,701	1,680	---	2,178	1,910	2,110	2,160
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	12,496	8,701	1,680	---	2,178	1,910	2,110	2,160
936-4132 SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH													
	FN G	85	91	5,950	5,950	2,695	2,468	600	585	550	641	465	465
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,950	5,950	2,695	2,468	600	585	550	641	465	465
936-4136 SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH													
	FN G	35	91	4,200	5,882	2,091	1,791	500	---	500	1,175	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,200	5,882	2,091	1,791	500	---	500	1,175	500	500
936-4137 BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE													
	FN G	84	91	5,000	6,044	3,394	3,493	650	413	600	895	450	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	6,044	3,394	3,493	650	413	600	895	450	450
936-4141 * HIGH VALUE HORTICULTURE CROPS													
	FN G	91	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	560	560
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	560	560
936-4142 IPM AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION													
	FN G	85	91	5,800	3,831	2,031	1,538	600	557	600	1,136,356	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,800	3,831	2,031	1,538	600	557	600	1,136,356	600	600
936-4143 R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS													
	FN G	86	92	3,420	1,600	745	535	255	266	255	344	255	255
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,420	1,600	745	535	255	266	255	344	255	255
936-4144 POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYSTEMS R&D													
	FN G	85	92	3,245	3,000	1,395	970	425	543	425	516	425	425

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,245	3,000	1,395	970	425	543	425	516	425	425
936-4146 CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH	FN G	35	C	---	---	2,910	2,310	700	206	704	1,400	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,910	2,310	700	206	704	1,400	600	600
936-4161 REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	FN G	84	91	4,850	7,250	4,850	3,343	---	694	1,200	1,568	800	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,850	7,250	4,850	3,343	---	694	1,200	1,568	800	800
936-4173 VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	FN G	86	90	3,910	1,135	890	708	125	134	120	189	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,910	1,135	890	708	125	134	120	189	---	---
936-4177 IMPROVED BNF THRU BIO-TECHNOLOGY	FN G	86	96	9,690	9,690	1,730	1,138	1,200	1,792	1,140	941	1,140	1,140
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,690	9,690	1,730	1,138	1,200	1,792	1,140	941	1,140	1,140
936-4178 IMPROVED ANIMAL VACCINE THRU BIO-TECH.	FN G	86	92	5,870	5,870	1,973	1,370	810	347	810	1,606	800	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,870	5,870	1,973	1,370	810	347	810	1,606	800	800
936-4179 AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES MGMT.	FN G	90	97	5,365	3,200	---	---	---	---	400	132	400	132
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,365	3,200	---	---	---	---	400	132	400	132
936-4180 AQUACULTURE RESEARCH AND SUPPORT	FN G	88	92	1,275	1,275	255	---	255	320	255	381	255	255
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,275	1,275	255	---	255	320	255	381	255	255
936-4193 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS/CRSP	FN G	90	99	---	56,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,646	1,646
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	56,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	1,646	1,646
936-4194 EVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE RESERVE	FN G	90	C	---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: AGRICULTURE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	600	---	---	---	---	300	300	300	300
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				111,965	173,556	275,805	248,491	33,769	22,959	32,229	2,981,568	32,950	24,732
PROGRAM TOTALS:				111,965	173,556	275,805	248,491	33,769	22,959	32,229	2,981,568	32,950	24,732
GRANTS:				111,965	173,556	275,805	248,491	33,769	22,959	32,229	2,981,568	32,950	24,732
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
931-0045 NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT													
	FN G	75	87	17,802	17,802	17,802	11,673	---	3,708	---	2,421	---	---
	HE G	75	87	725	775	775	720	---	55	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,527	18,577	18,577	12,393	---	3,763	---	2,421	---	---
931-0262 NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT													
	FN G	76	C	---	---	6,896	4,804	436	1,310	---	1,218	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	6,896	4,804	436	1,310	---	1,218	---	---
931-1010 NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET													
	CS G	79	89	3,100	3,447	3,200	653	247	2,794	---	---	---	---
	FN G	79	89	4,586	4,686	4,686	4,586	---	100	---	---	---	---
	HE G	79	89	10,454	10,444	10,140	9,011	294	829	---	300	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,140	18,577	18,026	14,250	541	3,723	---	300	---	---
931-1309 FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP													
	FN G	81	91	13,200	13,200	11,800	11,760	237	39	---	1	---	138
	HE G	81	91	---	600	---	---	600	---	---	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,200	13,800	11,800	11,760	837	39	---	301	---	438
936-5110 FOOD, NUTRITION MONITORING AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	89	94	7,200	4,500	---	---	600	25	608	850	1,100	1,300
	HE G	89	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	142	50	---	92
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,200	7,500	---	---	600	25	750	900	1,100	1,392
936-5113 NUTR,EDUC AND SOC MKTG FLD SUPPORT													
	FN G	87	91	1,000	1,076	379	125	200	6	---	300	497	500
	HE G	87	91	2,500	2,323	821	280	700	583	524	725	278	650
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,399	1,200	405	900	589	524	1,025	775	1,150
936-5114 FOOD TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	87	88	1,400	517	517	-368	---	444	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,400	517	517	-368	---	444	---	---	---	---
936-5115 COMBATTING IRON DEFICIENCY													
	CS G	87	91	1,417	1,928	967	19	349	479	250	550	155	600
	HE G	87	91	250	250	50	50	100	---	---	50	50	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,667	2,178	1,017	69	449	479	250	600	205	675

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: NUTRITION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
936-5116 VITAMIN A FOR HEALTH													
	FN G	88	92	19,000	19,000	4,200	150	5,200	548	4,405	5,000	3,600	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	4,200	150	5,200	548	4,405	5,000	3,600	7,000
936-5117 WOMEN & INFANT NUTRITION:A FAMILY FOCUS													
	CS G	89	98	12,000	12,000	---	---	403	---	1,088	900	1,195	1,320
	FN G	89	98	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	125
	HE G	89	98	10,000	10,000	---	---	906	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	---	---	1,309	---	2,088	1,900	2,320	2,645
936-5120 FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE													
	FN G	90	94	---	5,600	---	---	---	---	650	---	1,000	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,600	---	---	---	---	650	---	1,000	600
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				107,634	114,148	62,233	43,463	10,272	10,920	8,667	13,665	9,000	13,900
PROGRAM TOTALS:				107,634	114,148	62,233	43,463	10,272	10,920	8,667	13,665	9,000	13,900
GRANTS:				107,634	114,148	62,233	43,463	10,272	10,920	8,667	13,665	9,000	13,900
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: ENERGY

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
936-5702			ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT											
	SD	G	78	87	1,782	1,782	1,782	1,713	---	69	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		1,782	1,782	1,782	1,713	---	69	---	---	---	---
936-5709			BIOENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY											
	FN	G	79	88	9,747	9,474	9,474	8,798	---	668	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	79	88	2,782	2,449	2,449	1,097	---	1,187	---	165	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		12,529	11,923	11,923	9,895	---	1,855	---	165	---	---
936-5724			CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST											
	ES	G	80	90	5,500	5,410	5,410	5,035	---	282	---	93	---	---
	SD	G	80	90	15,250	13,870	12,182	11,109	975	1,229	700	1,519	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		20,750	19,280	17,592	16,144	975	1,511	700	1,612	---	---
936-5728			ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION											
	FN	G	82	92	12,369	12,369	4,003	2,703	2,144	1,546	2,300	2,266	1,500	3,000
	SD	G	82	92	12,863	13,000	10,992	9,325	653	1,706	400	600	800	600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		25,232	25,369	14,995	12,028	2,797	3,252	2,700	2,866	2,300	3,600
936-5730			RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING											
	FN	G	85	91	8,200	5,269	2,884	1,774	585	845	800	1,646	1,000	700
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,200	5,269	2,884	1,774	585	845	800	1,646	1,000	700
936-5734			ENERGY TRAINING											
	FN	G	87	92	6,500	8,726	2,600	698	1,926	584	1,800	2,327	1,550	3,000
	SD	G	87	92	8,500	1,046	646	412	---	124	200	200	200	150
			PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	9,772	3,246	1,110	1,926	708	2,000	2,527	1,750	3,150
936-5737			BIOMASS ENERGY SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY											
	FN	G	89	94	9,000	12,930	---	---	1,600	100	1,400	2,200	1,800	2,000
	SD	G	89	94	6,000	2,070	---	---	626	10	600	500	200	700
			PROJECT TOTAL:		15,000	15,000	---	---	2,226	110	2,000	2,700	2,000	2,700
936-5738			PRIVATE SECTOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT											
	FN	G	89	94	5,000	5,874	---	---	1,155	---	1,163	2,000	2,000	1,000
	SD	G	89	94	2,000	2,000	25	---	475	---	843	500	---	600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		7,000	7,874	25	---	1,630	---	2,006	2,500	2,000	1,600
936-5741			ENERGY TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES ASST.											

*Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
G Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: ENERGY

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	90	94	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	350	---	1,000	1,000
	SD G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	150	---	700	700
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	20,000	---	---	---	---	500	---	1,700	1,700
936-5742	ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE RESERVE												
	FN G	90	C	---	5,200	---	---	---	---	3,700	2,000	1,500	1,500
	SD G	90	C	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	7,200	---	---	---	---	4,700	3,000	2,500	2,500
936-9997	MANPOWER AND ENERGY TRAINING												
	SD G	81	87	13,153	13,153	13,153	13,044	---	114	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			13,153	13,153	13,153	13,044	---	114	---	---	---	---
	PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:			118,646	136,622	65,600	55,708	10,139	8,464	15,406	17,016	13,250	15,950
	PROGRAM TOTALS:			118,646	136,622	65,600	55,708	10,139	8,464	15,406	17,016	13,250	15,950
	GRANTS:			118,646	136,622	65,600	55,708	10,139	8,464	15,406	17,016	13,250	15,950
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
936-5517			ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT											
		FN G	82	91	2,519	2,719	1,642	997	237	624	827	774	13	324
		SD G	82	91	6,615	6,564	4,310	3,911	581	339	436	1,077	1,237	1,237
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,134	9,283	5,952	4,908	818	963	1,263	1,851	1,250	1,561
936-5518			COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
		FN G	83	91	5,742	5,742	3,482	2,645	886	143	1,145	1,200	229	300
		SD G	83	91	2,258	571	---	---	---	---	---	---	571	571
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,000	6,313	3,482	2,645	886	143	1,145	1,200	800	871
936-5519			FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
		FN G	80	90	17,651	15,170	12,606	10,863	1,590	1,333	974	1,500	---	1,474
		SD G	80	90	2,170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		19,821	15,170	12,606	10,863	1,590	1,333	974	1,500	---	1,474
936-5547			FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.											
		FN G	85	94	24,550	14,971	8,029	5,665	2,430	---	2,012	2,500	2,500	2,500
		SD G	85	94	8,250	20,055	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		32,800	35,026	8,029	5,665	2,430	---	2,012	2,500	2,500	2,500
936-5554			CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY											
		FN G	88	97	9,800	9,800	905	27	837	196	2,375	1,600	1,350	1,600
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,800	9,800	905	27	837	196	2,375	1,600	1,350	1,600
936-5555			ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & ANALYSIS											
		FN G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	100	100	1,350	1,350
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	6,000	---	---	---	---	100	100	1,350	1,350
936-5556	*		FOREST MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION											
		FN G	91	99	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
936-5553			ENVIRONMENT/GLOBAL CLIMATE RESERVE											
		FN G	90	94	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,200	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,200	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	1,200	---
			PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:		79,555	104,792	30,974	24,108	6,561	2,635	9,869	8,751	9,450	10,356

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				79,555	104,792	30,974	24,108	6,561	2,635	9,869	8,751	9,450	10,356
GRANTS:				79,555	104,792	30,974	24,108	6,561	2,635	9,869	8,751	9,450	10,356
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
931-1282 STRENGTHENING GRANTS													
	FN G	79	C	---	---	40,223	38,293	136	1,462	---	604	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	40,223	38,293	136	1,462	---	604	---	---
936-5052 PROJECT REVIEW													
	FN G	84	C	---	---	159	75	250	---	242	242	242	250
	HE G	84	C	---	---	537	428	167	109	154	154	154	154
	SD G	84	C	665	665	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				665	665	696	503	417	109	396	396	396	404
936-5053 HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS													
	FN G	84	C	---	---	3,443	2,597	967	470	900	900	900	900
	HE G	84	C	---	---	4,083	2,941	844	911	915	915	915	915
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,526	5,538	1,811	1,381	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815
936-5055 TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES													
	FN G	85	94	3,034	5,091	2,025	1,371	461	389	502	502	502	502
	HE G	85	94	1,908	5,232	2,118	1,410	372	495	507	507	496	496
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,942	10,323	4,143	2,781	833	884	1,009	1,009	998	998
936-5057 JOINT MOUS-HEALTH													
	HE G	85	C	---	---	4,381	2,821	1,220	1,343	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,381	2,821	1,220	1,343	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053
936-5058 JOINT MOUS-AGRICULTURE													
	FN G	84	C	---	---	9,377	5,648	3,213	2,579	2,903	2,903	2,903	2,903
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,377	5,648	3,213	2,579	2,903	2,903	2,903	2,903
936-5060 MATCHING SUPPORT GRANTS PROG. SUPPORT GR													
	FN G	87	C	---	---	725	291	430	233	324	324	324	324
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	725	291	430	233	324	324	324	324
936-5061 SINGLE MOUS, AGRICULTURE													
	FN G	89	C	---	---	---	---	852	45	830	830	830	830
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	852	45	830	830	830	830
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				5,607	10,988	67,071	55,875	8,912	8,036	8,330	8,934	8,319	8,327

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				5,607	10,988	67,071	55,875	8,912	8,036	8,330	8,934	8,319	8,327
GRANTS:				5,607	10,988	67,071	55,875	8,912	8,036	8,330	8,934	8,319	8,327
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
931-1090 SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT													
	FN G	78	89	2,575	2,549	1,674	1,190	875	504	---	855	---	---
	SD G	78	89	4,009	3,863	3,456	3,433	407	69	---	361	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,584	6,412	5,130	4,623	1,282	573	---	1,216	---	---
931-1135 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY													
	FN G	78	89	6,774	6,685	6,485	6,138	200	469	---	78	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,774	6,685	6,485	6,138	200	469	---	78	---	---
931-1190 FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA													
	FN G	77	91	4,215	3,987	3,687	3,309	---	331	100	100	---	47
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,215	3,987	3,687	3,309	---	331	100	100	---	47
936-4053 MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY ACCESS													
	FN G	83	92	4,760	4,254	2,444	2,048	275	297	755	750	390	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,760	4,254	2,444	2,048	275	297	755	750	390	400
936-4127 WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II													
	FN G	83	87	---	1,500	1,500	1,162	---	338	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	1,500	1,162	---	338	---	---	---	---
936-4148 TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK SYS IN AGRIC													
	FN G	84	87	872	872	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				872	872	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-4193.50 SUSTAINABLE AGR. SYSTEMS/CRSP													
	FN G	90	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
936-5301 RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES													
	FN G	79	89	6,517	6,450	6,150	5,878	300	544	---	28	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,517	6,450	6,150	5,878	300	544	---	28	---	---
936-5303.01 LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION & ADMINISTRATIO													
	FN G	79	87	3,635	2,985	2,985	2,897	---	88	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,635	2,985	2,985	2,897	---	88	---	---	---	---
936-5314 RSCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP ID AND DEVELOPM													

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BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
	FN G	83	85	950	778	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			950	778	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-5315	EXP. APPROACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS												
	FN G	82	89	3,800	3,380	3,132	2,537	235	492	---	338	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,800	3,380	3,132	2,537	235	492	---	338	---	---
936-5317	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT												
	EH G	82	89	3,500	2,994	2,994	2,885	---	109	---	---	---	---
	FN G	82	89	3,500	3,705	3,168	2,624	538	615	---	467	---	---
	SS G			---	309	---	---	297	---	---	297	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			7,000	7,008	6,162	5,509	835	724	---	764	---	---
936-5402	MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES												
	SO G	82	86	1,737	1,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,737	1,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-5426	EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI												
	FN G	84	90	1,176	1,227	926	484	161	400	140	243	---	---
	SD G	84	90	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,263	100	187	---	50	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,676	2,727	2,326	1,747	261	587	140	293	---	---
936-5438	DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS												
	FN G	86	95	6,100	6,100	1,570	1,170	375	513	500	650	450	550
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,100	6,100	1,570	1,170	375	513	500	650	450	550
936-5446	DECENTRALIZATION: FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT												
	EH G	87	94	1,600	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	530	500
	FN G	87	94	3,000	5,600	670	320	500	604	600	700	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,600	6,600	670	320	500	604	600	700	530	500
936-5447	AGRICULTURE MKTG IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES												
	FN G	87	92	2,500	2,500	445	445	550	448	525	500	525	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,500	2,500	445	445	550	448	525	500	525	500
936-5448	GROWTH & EQUITY THRU MICROENT INVEST & I												
	FN G	88	93	1,100	1,220	---	---	---	---	238	200	100	120
	SD G	88	93	8,250	4,780	19	2	719	101	1,511	1,307	1,000	1,200

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,350	6,000	19	2	719	101	1,749	1,507	1,100	1,320
936-5450 FINANCIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	89	98	6,000	6,000	---	---	379	---	300	450	500	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	---	---	379	---	300	450	500	400
936-5451 IMPLEMENTING POLICY CHANGE													
	EH G	90	96	---	1,825	---	---	---	---	174	174	---	---
	FN G	90	96	---	2,280	---	---	---	---	202	100	500	450
	SD G	90		---	127	---	---	---	---	127	127	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,232	---	---	---	---	503	401	500	450
936-5452 SYSTEMS APPROACH TO REG. INCOME & SUS RE													
	FN G	89	94	2,600	2,600	---	---	200	---	600	600	550	625
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,600	2,600	---	---	200	---	600	600	550	625
936-5453 LAND & NATURAL RESOURCE ACCESS PROJECT I													
	FN G	89	98	6,000	6,000	---	---	230	25	600	645	615	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	---	---	230	25	600	645	615	700
936-5454 OPTIONS FOR MAXIMIZING EMP. GROWTH & ADJ													
	SD G	90	98	---	2,663	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,663	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	450
936-5547 FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.													
	FN G	85	94	2,800	2,800	1,400	-521	250	2,545	250	---	250	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,800	2,800	1,400	-521	250	2,545	250	---	250	---
936-5826.50 COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC													
	FN G	85	92	5,795	2,000	1,057	957	200	---	200	300	200	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,795	2,000	1,057	957	200	---	200	300	200	300
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				95,265	96,670	45,162	38,221	6,791	8,679	7,022	9,520	6,300	6,442
936-5428 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II													
	FN G	83	94	25,810	39,883	21,883	17,442	3,000	2,542	---	4,899	---	---

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(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,310	39,883	21,883	17,442	3,000	2,542	---	4,899	---	---
936-5435 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL III													
FN	G	89	C	7,500	7,500	---	---	41	---	2,900	2,941	3,000	2,975
SD	G	89	C	7,500	59	---	---	59	---	---	59	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	7,559	---	---	100	---	2,900	3,000	3,000	2,975
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				40,810	47,442	21,883	17,442	3,100	2,542	2,900	7,899	3,000	2,975
PROGRAM TOTALS:				136,075	144,112	67,045	55,663	9,891	11,221	9,922	17,419	9,300	9,417
GRANTS:				136,075	144,112	67,045	55,663	9,891	11,221	9,922	17,419	9,300	9,417
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: EDUCATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
931-1109 EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS													
	EH G	77	91	10,441	10,441	5,962	5,753	335	380	275	325	350	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,441	10,441	5,962	5,753	335	380	275	325	350	300
931-1231 DEV. COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE I													
	EH G	80	88	2,760	2,265	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,760	2,265	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
936-5818 RADIO SCIENCE													
	EH G	84	91	9,220	9,220	5,038	3,940	2,140	1,504	567	875	1,075	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,220	9,220	5,038	3,940	2,140	1,504	567	875	1,075	1,000
936-5823 IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II													
	EH G	84	94	17,500	17,500	9,445	7,894	1,546	1,556	908	1,000	1,325	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				17,500	17,500	9,445	7,894	1,546	1,556	908	1,000	1,325	1,500
936-5824 BASIC RES & IMPLEM FOR DEVELOPING EDU SY													
	EH G	85	92	10,000	10,000	4,416	3,626	1,621	1,755	328	750	300	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	4,416	3,626	1,621	1,755	328	750	300	500
936-5826 COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.													
	EH G	85	92	3,715	3,715	740	740	250	17	---	150	225	83
	FN G	85	92	5,795	5,795	900	600	350	703	284	200	---	31
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,510	9,510	1,640	1,340	600	720	284	350	225	114
936-5831 DEV. COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE II													
	EH G	88	93	1,303	1,303	143	25	200	262	305	275	300	275
	SS G	88	93	---	---	---	---	24	---	---	24	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,303	1,303	143	25	224	262	305	299	300	275
936-5832 ADVANCING BASIC EDUCATION & LITERACY													
	EH G	89	98	10,000	10,000	---	---	400	---	1,260	1,200	1,275	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	---	---	400	---	1,260	1,200	1,275	1,300
936-5834 NARCOTICS AWARENESS & EDUCATION													
	EH G	91	98	4,500	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	200

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: EDUCATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
936-5835			CARIBNET PROJECT											
		EH G	90	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400	200	400
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400	200	400
936-5836	*		IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL QUALITY											
		EH G	91	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	100
936-5838			USTTI											
		EH G	90	94	---	500	---	---	---	---	120	120	---	---
		FN G	90	94	---	500	---	---	---	---	80	80	---	---
		SD G	90	94	---	500	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	300	---	---
			PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:		75,234	82,239	26,644	22,578	6,866	6,177	5,227	5,499	5,800	5,689
			PROGRAM TOTALS:		75,234	82,239	26,644	22,578	6,866	6,177	5,227	5,499	5,800	5,689
			GRANTS:		75,234	82,239	26,644	22,578	6,866	6,177	5,227	5,499	5,800	5,689
			LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND P SEC PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
931-0453													
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINE RESEARCH													
	HE G	75	91	100,000	95,773	78,773	70,499	8,500	9,083	2,000	7,500	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	95,773	78,773	70,499	8,500	9,083	2,000	7,500	---	450
931-1018													
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL													
	CS G	78	90	9,500	8,105	5,655	2,368	2,000	4,216	450	1,521	---	---
	HE G	78	90	11,000	301	301	250	---	51	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,500	8,406	5,956	2,618	2,000	4,267	450	1,521	---	---
931-1126													
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH													
	HE G	78	91	32,300	38,100	30,100	28,550	2,500	2,175	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				32,300	38,100	30,100	28,550	2,500	2,175	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
936-3023													
DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS													
	CS G	84	93	4,000	1,900	100	75	450	370	---	100	400	400
	HE G	84	93	5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	450	200	350	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,500	7,400	100	75	450	370	450	300	750	750
936-3030													
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER													
	DG G	84	88	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
	HE G	84	88	2,812	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,812	850	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
936-5920													
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE-OPERATIONS RESEARCH													
	HE G	81	91	19,553	18,400	15,550	13,469	1,758	3,136	1,092	1,290	---	505
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,553	18,400	15,550	13,469	1,758	3,136	1,092	1,290	---	505
936-5927													
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC													
	CS G	83	90	4,700	11,074	9,001	4,085	1,542	4,351	531	1,800	---	550
	HE G	83	90	25,000	15,100	15,100	15,003	---	97	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				29,700	26,174	24,101	19,088	1,542	4,448	531	1,800	---	550
936-5928													
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH													
	CS G	84	91	---	1,050	1,050	1,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	84	91	14,025	21,298	14,398	11,576	2,345	2,328	1,700	3,600	---	450
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,025	22,348	15,448	12,626	2,345	2,328	1,700	3,600	---	450
936-5929													
HEALTH RESOURCES SUPPORT													
	CS G	84	C	500	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
	DG	G	84	C	---	75	---	---	75	---	---	75	---	---
	HE	G	84	C	3,440	6,709	2,201	1,362	1,153	500	1,050	2,400	650	400
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,940	6,817	2,201	1,362	1,228	500	1,050	2,475	650	400
936-5932 MEDEX SUPPORT														
	HE	G	83	91	4,876	5,460	4,460	4,131	1,000	689	---	640	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,876	5,460	4,460	4,131	1,000	689	---	640	---	---
936-5935 DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT														
	CS	G	85	91	1,875	875	875	875	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	85	91	10,000	9,081	5,141	3,966	1,400	1,144	870	1,800	1,050	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,875	9,956	6,016	4,841	1,400	1,144	870	1,800	1,050	1,200
936-5939 ORT-HELP														
	CS	G	84	92	8,500	3,365	525	70	720	657	720	825	700	660
	HE	G	84	92	11,000	7,565	7,224	6,114	341	957	---	494	---	---
	SS	G			---	---	---	---	400	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,500	10,930	7,749	6,184	1,461	1,614	720	1,319	700	660
936-5940 PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE														
	HE	G	84	88	3,414	3,414	3,414	3,263	---	151	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,414	3,414	3,414	3,263	---	151	---	---	---	---
936-5942 WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II														
	HE	G	84	89	19,700	10,564	10,564	10,462	---	102	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,700	10,564	10,564	10,462	---	102	---	---	---	---
936-5947 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH														
	CS	G	84	93	1,500	5,505	---	---	500	---	5	400	1,000	600
	HE	G	84	93	10,500	12,068	7,197	4,206	670	2,161	1,195	1,200	---	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,000	17,573	7,197	4,206	1,170	2,161	1,200	1,600	1,000	1,700
936-5948 VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL														
	HE	G	85	94	19,880	20,664	5,936	4,932	2,875	1,762	1,401	2,100	2,100	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,880	20,664	5,936	4,932	2,875	1,762	1,401	2,100	2,100	1,600
936-5950 ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG														
	HE	G	85	91	2,280	2,850	2,200	1,557	---	502	300	192	350	200

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,280	2,850	2,200	1,557	---	502	300	192	350	200
936-5951 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT													
	CS G	85	94	9,750	12,631	4,508	2,695	2,300	2,075	1,089	800	1,700	500
	FN G	85	94	2,000	750	750	678	---	72	---	---	---	---
	HE G	85	94	7,250	11,342	2,233	1,804	667	141	591	700	---	846
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	24,723	7,491	5,177	2,967	2,288	1,680	1,500	1,700	1,346
936-5952 APPLIED DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH													
	CS G	85	90	1,950	1,670	950	830	720	192	---	265	---	300
	HE G	85	90	12,500	5,860	3,924	2,836	825	632	1,110	1,400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,450	7,530	4,874	3,666	1,545	824	1,110	1,665	---	300
936-5953 SUPPLY PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION OF ORT													
	CS G	85	91	1,500	3,858	1,000	200	500	800	1,358	1,200	1,000	800
	HE G	85	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	3,858	1,000	200	500	800	1,358	1,200	1,000	800
936-5954 MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE													
	HE G	85	87	897	897	897	798	---	99	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				897	897	897	798	---	99	---	---	---	---
936-5957 AMERICARES													
	HE G	85	85	800	800	800	668	---	30	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				800	800	800	668	---	30	---	---	---	---
936-5958 MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER													
	HE G	86	91	425	1,175	425	370	250	55	250	300	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				425	1,175	425	370	250	55	250	300	250	250
936-5966 MATERNAL & NEONATAL HEALTH & NUTRITION													
	CS G	88	93	5,000	10,650	---	---	1,585	130	2,315	2,200	2,300	1,600
	HE G	88	93	5,000	582	582	---	---	204	---	378	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	11,232	582	---	1,585	334	2,315	2,578	2,300	1,600
936-5967 MALARIA FIELD TRIALS													
	HE G	87	91	8,000	4,778	3,840	719	188	1,594	200	1,900	200	215

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(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,000	4,778	3,840	719	188	1,594	200	1,900	200	215
936-5968 TECHNOLOGIES FOR CHILD HEA (HEALTHTECH)														
	CS	G	87	91	2,000	3,835	800	10	720	990	1,265	1,120	1,100	1,000
	HE	G	87	91	4,000	3,835	1,000	500	---	500	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,000	7,770	1,800	510	720	1,490	1,265	1,120	1,100	1,000
936-5969 TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC II														
	CS	G	87	96	31,400	34,999	6,639	1,149	2,760	915	3,603	6,400	3,650	4,500
	HE	G	87	96	15,700	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					47,100	36,999	6,639	1,149	2,760	915	3,603	6,400	3,650	4,500
936-5970 TECHNICAL ADVISORS IN CHILD SURVIVAL														
	CS	G	88	92	2,500	4,657	499	---	1,562	360	800	1,100	900	1,000
	HE	G	88	92	2,500	545	470	60	275	254	---	160	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,202	969	60	1,837	614	800	1,260	900	1,000
936-5972 AIDS TECHNICAL SUPPORT														
	DG	G	87	94	25,580	68,611	6,387	903	7,124	5,393	12,716	11,456	12,300	10,000
	HE	G	87	94	68,500	2,965	2,765	1,412	200	1,445	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	87	94	---	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					94,080	71,614	9,152	2,315	7,324	6,838	12,716	11,456	12,300	10,000
936-5973 WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH III														
	HE	G	88	97	25,000	20,100	1,000	---	2,550	1,631	2,600	2,900	2,500	2,000
	SS	G			---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,000	20,100	1,000	---	2,650	1,631	2,600	2,900	2,500	2,000
936-5974 HEALTH CARE FINANCING & SUSTAINABILITY I														
	CS	G	89	98	---	18,400	---	---	710	160	900	850	1,750	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	18,400	---	---	710	160	900	850	1,750	1,200
936-5979 MALARIA VACCINE RESERARCH & DEVELOPMENT														
	HE	G	90	91	8,500	15,000	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	8,500	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,500	15,000	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	8,500	4,000
936-5982 TECHNOLOGY & RESOURCES FOR CHILD HEALTH														
	CS	G	89	96	1,620	11,950	---	---	489	---	770	900	1,700	800
	HE	G			---	---	---	---	325	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,620	11,950	---	---	814	---	770	900	1,700	800
936-5983		MEDEX NURSECARE												
	CS	G	89	93	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	475	---
	HE	G	89	93	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	50	475	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:			3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	500	50	950	300
936-5984		COMMUNICATION & MARKETING FOR CHILD SURV												
	CS	G	89	98	2,110	19,998	---	---	460	---	1,650	1,200	2,200	1,000
	HE	G	89	98	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
	SS	G			---	---	---	---	30	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			2,112	20,000	---	---	492	---	1,650	1,200	2,200	1,000
936-5985		SUPPLY PROMOTION & PRODUCTION OF CRT II												
	CS	G	89	93	505	5,000	---	---	57	---	---	57	---	---
	DP	G	89	93	4,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	---	---	57	---	---	57	---	---
936-5986		DIARRHEAL DISEASE & RES COORDINATION (DD												
	CS	G	90	95	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	---
	HE	G	90	95	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	3,000	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	15,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	3,550	500
936-5991		DATA FOR DEC MAKING IN THE HEA SEC (DDM)												
	CS	G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	800	---	500	500
	HE	G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	11,000	---	---	---	---	800	---	1,000	500
936-5992		APPLIED RE AND CHILD SURV SERV(ARCSS)												
	HE	G	90	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	399	---	1,500	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	6,000	---	---	---	---	399	---	1,500	---
		PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:			583,839	608,207	259,234	203,495	52,628	52,104	54,680	64,023	56,150	42,276
936-5965		GLOBAL AIDS PROGRAM-WHO												
	DG	G	86	C	---	---	15,000	3,750	25,500	6,601	20,615	31,336	21,000	18,000
	HE	G	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: HEALTH

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	15,000	3,750	25,500	6,601	20,615	31,336	21,000	18,000
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				---	---	15,000	3,750	25,500	6,601	20,615	31,336	21,000	18,000
PROGRAM TOTALS:				583,839	608,207	274,234	207,245	78,128	58,705	75,295	95,359	77,150	60,276
GRANTS:				583,839	608,207	274,234	207,245	78,128	58,705	75,295	95,359	77,150	60,276
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND P. ,SED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / *	G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
932-C502			POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT											
	PN	G	68	C	---	---	21,033	19,237	1,878	1,022	498	690	300	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	21,033	19,237	1,878	1,022	498	690	300	---
932-C604			TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH											
	PN	G	73	86	64,932	64,932	64,932	63,066	---	1,866	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		64,932	64,932	64,932	63,066	---	1,866	---	---	---	---
932-C643			POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH											
	PN	G	79	87	9,885	9,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,885	9,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
932-C955			FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM											
	PN	G	71	91	201,500	208,699	185,870	175,745	9,425	14,516	9,300	7,550	4,095	6,550
			PROJECT TOTAL:		201,500	208,699	185,870	175,745	9,425	14,516	9,300	7,550	4,095	6,550
932-C968			PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS											
	PN	G	72	88	133,006	112,628	112,628	98,402	---	---	---	7,226	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		133,006	112,628	112,628	98,402	---	---	---	7,226	---	---
936-3000			DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT											
	PN	G	82	87	9,157	9,157	8,857	8,138	---	227	---	492	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,157	9,157	8,857	8,138	---	227	---	492	---	---
936-3004			POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES											
	PN	G	82	90	46,995	27,858	21,035	15,786	3,535	5,231	---	3,553	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		46,995	27,858	21,035	15,786	3,535	5,231	---	3,553	---	---
936-3005			POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM											
	PN	G	78	83	36,286	34,568	34,568	29,462	---	4,557	---	549	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		36,286	34,568	34,568	29,462	---	4,557	---	549	---	---
936-3018			CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT											
	DG	G	81	C	---	---	3,000	---	2,600	4,511	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	81	C	---	---	80,273	71,302	13,066	10,051	10,077	11,089	12,677	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	83,273	71,302	15,666	14,562	10,077	11,089	12,677	---
936-3023			DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEYS											

* Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
	CS G	84	93	4,000	880	880	25	---	370	---	475	---	---
	HE G	84	93	5,500	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	84	93	43,850	41,430	19,209	13,674	5,150	5,822	4,071	5,160	3,969	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			53,350	47,810	20,089	13,699	5,150	6,192	4,071	5,635	3,969	---
936-3024	POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE												
	PN G	84	92	11,750	6,350	3,299	2,842	1,336	1,539	1,022	650	300	600
	PROJECT TOTAL:			11,750	6,350	3,299	2,842	1,336	1,539	1,022	650	300	600
936-3028	CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING												
	PN G	84	88	25,000	18,859	18,859	14,064	---	4,595	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			25,000	18,859	18,859	14,064	---	4,595	---	---	---	---
936-3029	NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING,EDUCATION/TRAINI												
	PN G	84	85	1,984	1,984	1,984	1,927	---	57	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,984	1,984	1,984	1,927	---	57	---	---	---	---
936-3030	STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER												
	PN G	84	93	97,624	73,200	34,784	21,361	6,480	12,752	6,911	8,640	6,269	7,420
	PROJECT TOTAL:			97,624	73,200	34,784	21,361	6,480	12,752	6,911	8,640	6,269	7,420
936-3031	FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II												
	PN G	84	94	---	57,154	28,822	22,079	4,855	6,699	4,816	4,266	4,266	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	57,154	28,822	22,079	4,855	6,699	4,816	4,266	4,266	---
936-3032	POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III												
	CS G	84	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	84	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	84	91	35,100	17,301	11,485	8,547	2,150	2,136	2,133	2,124	1,533	2,006
	PROJECT TOTAL:			35,100	17,301	11,485	8,547	2,150	2,136	2,133	2,124	1,533	2,006
936-3033	UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM												
	PN G	84	89	3,700	3,014	2,564	1,529	450	581	---	345	---	370
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,700	3,014	2,564	1,529	450	581	---	345	---	370
936-3034	FP ENTERPRISE												
	PN G	85	95	39,321	39,321	17,132	10,542	5,000	6,306	5,351	6,150	3,700	3,750

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C Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					39,321	39,321	17,132	10,542	5,000	6,306	5,351	6,150	3,700	3,750
936-3035 POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES														
	PN	G	85	91	29,703	23,141	14,032	9,562	3,100	4,839	3,384	3,048	2,475	2,300
PROJECT TOTAL:					29,703	23,141	14,032	9,562	3,100	4,839	3,384	3,048	2,475	2,300
936-3037 EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS														
	PN	G	85	92	7,300	9,300	3,200	2,106	1,700	1,405	1,900	1,800	1,200	1,120
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,300	9,300	3,200	2,106	1,700	1,405	1,900	1,800	1,200	1,120
936-3038 FP LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT														
	PN	G	86	91	13,019	19,260	7,326	3,429	2,127	2,539	4,654	3,000	5,153	3,213
PROJECT TOTAL:					13,019	19,260	7,326	3,429	2,127	2,539	4,654	3,000	5,153	3,213
936-3039 MANAGEMENT TRAINING														
	HE	G	85	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	85	90	17,679	13,726	9,560	6,875	2,250	2,132	412	3,000	---	215
PROJECT TOTAL:					17,679	13,726	9,560	6,875	2,250	2,132	412	3,000	---	215
936-3040 NATURAL FP														
	CS	G	85	91	---	260	260	---	---	100	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	85	91	20,000	17,775	10,775	4,932	2,500	3,763	2,400	3,072	2,000	3,138
PROJECT TOTAL:					20,000	18,035	11,035	4,932	2,500	3,863	2,400	3,072	2,000	3,138
936-3041 FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL														
	CS	G	85	94	50	50	50	---	---	50	---	---	---	---
	PN	G	85	94	58,500	77,902	32,851	18,433	8,067	10,518	6,800	10,524	6,587	11,048
PROJECT TOTAL:					58,550	77,952	32,901	18,433	8,067	10,568	6,800	10,524	6,587	11,048
936-3042 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATH FINDER														
	PN	G	85	92	60,000	51,363	35,347	18,305	2,700	10,726	6,016	10,200	3,500	7,379
PROJECT TOTAL:					60,000	51,363	35,347	18,305	2,700	10,726	6,016	10,200	3,500	7,379
936-3043 EXPANSION/IMPROV. FP PROGRAMS														
	PN	G	85	91	39,000	33,726	21,822	14,187	3,150	5,437	5,254	5,796	3,500	6,126
PROJECT TOTAL:					39,000	33,726	21,822	14,187	3,150	5,437	5,254	5,796	3,500	6,126
936-3044 CONTRACEPTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT														

*Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
CLevel of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
	DG G	90		---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
	PN G	86	91	31,760	22,418	12,990	4,054	3,428	3,521	3,000	6,380	2,500	6,745
	PROJECT TOTAL:			31,760	22,918	12,990	4,054	3,428	3,521	3,000	6,380	3,000	7,245
936-3045	TRAINING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH II												
	CS G	86	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE G	86	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PN G	86	91	52,000	26,669	12,796	2,364	5,385	6,001	4,871	10,956	3,617	7,003
	PROJECT TOTAL:			52,000	26,669	12,796	2,364	5,385	6,001	4,871	10,956	3,617	7,003
936-3046	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA INITIATIVE												
	PN G	87	92	19,636	18,473	4,686	1,296	2,970	2,763	3,148	3,153	3,323	3,396
	PROJECT TOTAL:			19,636	18,473	4,686	1,296	2,970	2,763	3,148	3,153	3,323	3,396
936-3048	SERVICE EXPANSION & TECH. SUPPORT												
	PN G	88	92	---	31,918	---	---	4,400	200	7,514	3,000	8,569	7,300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	31,918	---	---	4,400	200	7,514	3,000	8,569	7,300
936-3049	PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS												
	PN G	88	92	80,000	42,291	8,753	100	7,800	6,056	8,538	11,100	8,400	13,390
	PROJECT TOTAL:			80,000	42,291	8,753	100	7,800	6,056	8,538	11,100	8,400	13,390
936-3050	POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM PHASE II												
	PN G	88	92	37,000	19,233	2,444	100	4,400	598	4,229	3,840	3,869	4,321
	PROJECT TOTAL:			37,000	19,233	2,444	100	4,400	598	4,229	3,840	3,869	4,321
936-3051	CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING II												
	PN G	88	92	35,000	13,374	4,180	---	3,694	2,080	3,341	4,236	2,000	4,341
	PROJECT TOTAL:			35,000	13,374	4,180	---	3,694	2,080	3,341	4,236	2,000	4,341
936-3052	POP COMMUNICATION SERVICE II												
	PN G	90	95	---	16,500	---	---	---	---	3,596	---	3,168	700
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	16,500	---	---	---	---	3,596	---	3,168	700
936-3054	POPULATION SERVICES FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM												
	PN G	90	95	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	625	100	500	375
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	625	100	500	375

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L Level of effort activity.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: POPULATION

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
936-3055 FAMILY PLANNING MGT DEV PROJECT	PN	G	90	95	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	100	1,916	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	100	1,916	1,000
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:					1,270,237	1,195,599	852,286	663,471	113,596	145,566	116,061	142,264	99,886	104,306
932-C662 UN FUND FOR PCP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	PN	G	68	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:					1,270,237	1,195,599	352,286	663,471	113,596	145,566	116,061	142,264	109,886	104,306
GRANTS:					1,270,237	1,195,599	852,286	663,471	113,596	145,566	116,061	142,264	109,886	104,306
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: PROGRAM OFFICE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
936-1406	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN	G	72	C	---	---	7,671	5,516	948	1,656	406	1,850	398	398
	HE	G	72	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	72	C	---	---	4,825	4,572	463	283	294	727	200	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	12,496	10,088	1,411	1,939	700	2,577	598	598
936-1421	AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST													
	FN	G	85	C	3,215	3,215	1,220	780	100	226	---	314	---	---
	HE	G	85	C	4,180	4,180	2,500	1,911	500	19	---	1,070	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				7,395	7,395	3,720	2,691	600	245	---	1,384	---	---
936-5054	INFORMATION TRANSFER													
	FN	G	85	87	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				1,765	1,765	1,765	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
	PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				9,160	9,160	17,981	14,279	2,011	2,184	700	3,961	598	598
	PROGRAM TOTALS:				9,160	9,160	17,981	14,279	2,011	2,184	700	3,961	598	598
	GRANTS:				9,160	9,160	17,981	14,279	2,011	2,184	700	3,961	598	598
	LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAM: CGIAR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
936-4111.88 CGIAR	FN G	68	C	---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
PROGRAM SUBTOTALS:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
GRANTS:				---	---	82,740	51,928	40,000	47,153	39,828	53,537	40,000	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned program summary sheet.
C Level of effort activity.
FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989, the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
High Value Horticulture Crops		560		FY 91 560	Life of Project Funding 30,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
936-4141	[X] NEW				FY 91	FY 2000	FY 2001
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To develop and disseminate new horticultural technologies in less developed countries.

Project Description: The project will set up collaborative programs between US and LDC institutions so that their scientists can collect, evaluate and improve germplasm. It will use biotechnology and other modern techniques, in the US, LDCs, and elsewhere, to improve plants which lack pest and disease resistance, stress tolerance, general quality, and nutritive value. The institutions will work with farmers and others involved in production of fruits and vegetables. They will also work with interested private and public groups to improve cultivation, marketing, and distribution of horticultural products, for both internal consumption and export. To support the project's scientific and business activities, the staff of participating LDC institutions will receive academic and nonacademic training. The institutions will disseminate information about their work by conducting national and international workshops and distributing newsletters and reports throughout the LDCs and among the donor community. By the end of the project, the LDC institutions should have the capacity to continue to generate and disseminate new horticultural technologies.

Sustainability: Trained personnel are expected to remain working in this field because of their institutions' desires to continue getting return on the investment of time and effort. New technologies are expected to continue being generated and used because of their recognized and demonstrated nutritional value, food production, conservation of natural resources and capabilities to generate additional income for the urban poor and subsistence farmers.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Strategy: This project will increase incomes in LDCs by expanding production and use of horticultural products for both domestic and foreign consumption. It will improve nutrition by promoting increased availability and consumption of horticultural products and benefit the environment through improved pest management, reforestation, and conservation of natural resources.

Host Country and other Donors: The World Bank and regional banks as well as developed countries have indicated an interest in participating in a global horticultural research/information exchange program. Host countries will provide staff, facilities, and various logistical support. Programs of the Asian Research and Development Center will be coordinated with this program.

Beneficiaries: People in LDCs will benefit through improved nutrition and higher incomes. These include small subsistence farmers, laborers, marketers and distributors involved in the production, marketing, and distribution of horticultural products.

Major Outputs:	All Years
New technologies developed	10
Library - collections/disseminations (documents)	30,000
Technical assistance teams	10
Germplasm collected & distributed (lines)	20,000
MS & PhD students trained	20
Short courses, workshops	8

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	9,000
Travel & per diem	3,000
Equipment & supplies	7,500
Information collection/dissemination	3,000
Training	7,500
TOTAL	30,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	560	29,440	30,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Forest Management and Conservation		1,000		FY 91 1,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number 936-5556	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 91	FY 99	FY 2000

Purpose: To mobilize the public and private professional forestry community and the Peace Corps (P.C.) in support of A.I.D. forestry assistance activities in less-developed countries (LDCs).

Project Description: The original Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) began as: a Forestry Support Program with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for recruiting and furnishing short-term consultants; and an agreement with P.C. to increase joint collaboration in village forestry and natural resource conservation. Emphasis was on programming, planning and workshops. Based on favorable recommendations from the final project evaluation, A.I.D. plans to continue providing technical assistance and collaboration with P.C. on forestry project activities through this follow-on project.

The project supports: (1) LDC institution building, (2) research, (3) mobilization of LDC and U.S. private industry and university capabilities for advancing LDC forestry-based economic development objectives, (4) yearly training workshops, (5) building and strengthening cooperative relationships between forestry and agriculture, (6) LDC efforts to meet energy and fuelwood needs through forestry, and (7) research into such areas as forestry's relation to housing and agribusiness and the private sector's role in tree improvement and forestation. Additional topics for technical assistance may include: underutilized tropical species and tropical forest management, social forestry and forest policy, remote sensing/Geographic Information Systems, and global climate change.

Sustainability: By advancing sound forestry practices and natural resource management techniques with established organizations in the public and private professional forestry community, the project's outputs are more likely to be embodied in long-term activities of participating organizations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy is to maintain and enhance the natural resource base of LDCs. This project helps by promoting awareness of the multipurpose nature of trees and the environmental influences of tree cover; it encourages wise multiple use management of such resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: LDC agencies and other donor agencies cooperate in project design and collaborate on project implementation. P.C. takes part in project design and provides trained forestry volunteers to assist in implementation of A.I.D. mission projects. USFS will make in-kind contributions.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the poor involved in forestry activities undertaken by LDC governments and private enterprise to curtail unsustainable natural resource use patterns; indirect beneficiaries will be farmers and other people that derive benefits from the forest.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Peace Corps/A.I.D. Coop. Demonstrations	10
Peace Corps/P.L. 480 Forestry Projects	10
Forestry Expert Referrals	1000
Experts Networks	3
Forestry Training Activities	30
Forestry Programs and Technical Studies	10
Forestry Demonstrations (Development/Management)	40

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project($000)
Personnel	7,000
Travel and Per Diem	1,000
Technical Assistance	7,000
Research Trials/Synthesis Studies	3,000
Commodities	2,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989			
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990			
Estimated Through September 30, 1990			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	1,000	19,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

USDA Forest Service
Peace Corps

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Improving Educational Quality				FY 91 350	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number 936-5836	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING		350		FY 91	FY 94	FY 96

Purpose: To help LDCs improve student achievement in basic education, through classroom level research and innovation.

Project Description: The project will first provide a clearer understanding of the factors that determine effective learning in classrooms throughout the developing world, by studying what actually happens in representative LDC classrooms. The project will then support trials of measures designed to overcome key constraints to effective learning, including teacher training techniques, "job aids," and peer tutoring. There will be special attention to gender differences in retention and achievement. Policy-relevant findings will be widely disseminated while the work is in progress through a worldwide network of educators concerned with educational quality interventions.

This project complements ongoing A.I.D. projects examining the efficiency of basic education. While Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems and Basic Research in Developing Education Systems concentrate primarily on important macro-level issues, such as national planning and budgeting, this project will focus on the classroom itself.

Sustainability: Research and trials will be carried out in collaboration with LDC educational institutions, whose staff will receive in-service training and will be in place to continue after the project assistance completion date. Networking will rely on in-place LDC networks such as the Latin America Network for Information and Documentation in Education and the Eastern and Southern African Universities' Research Network to disseminate information on effective, affordable interventions.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: A.I.D. recognizes that low-quality education is an endemic problem in LDCs. New generations of workers need strong basic skills to join the modern labor force and make informed decisions. Data show that good quality education contributes to better health practices, lower fertility rates and higher agricultural productivity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will seek additional donor support from the World Bank and other donors. Host countries will make substantial in-kind contributions through the involvement of their personnel in all phases of implementation.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the children in the targeted schools. Potential beneficiaries are those who could benefit from dissemination of research findings.

Major Outputs for All Years:

1. 12 to 15 fundamental research-based conclusions on policies and practices for improving quality.
2. Several methodologies for conducting local research on quality issues.
3. Trials and evaluations of promising techniques in 6 to 10 countries.
4. Network of information exchange on educational quality.
5. Incorporation of productive innovations to improve quality in 3 to 5 countries.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Personnel	1,100
Travel and Per Diem	500
Equipment and Supplies	400
Training	1,000
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1989	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1990	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1990	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1991	350	2,650	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

BUREAU FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE

Responsible Officer:

PHILIP L. CHRISTENSON

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Food for Peace
and Voluntary Assistance

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

REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD										
1988	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000
1989	33,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,500
1990	37,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,850
1991	23,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,000
FOOD FOR PEACE										
1988	701	701	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	630	630	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	556	556	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	625	625	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP										
1988	54,850	22,351	---	6,610	13,400	---	4,600	6,918	---	971
1989	57,916	26,439	---	5,397	13,210	---	5,261	6,266	---	1,343
1990	57,300	28,369	---	6,304	12,731	---	4,067	5,829	---	---
1991	55,750	25,670	---	6,801	13,176	---	4,265	5,838	---	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF										
1988	458	232	---	---	---	---	---	226	---	---
1989	213	---	---	---	---	---	---	213	---	---
1990	440	69	---	---	---	---	---	371	---	---
1991	625	---	---	---	---	---	---	625	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	96,009	23,284	---	6,610	13,400	---	4,600	7,144	---	40,971
1989	92,259	27,069	---	5,397	13,210	---	5,261	6,479	---	34,843
1990	96,146	28,994	---	6,304	12,731	---	4,067	6,200	---	37,850
1991	80,000	26,295	---	6,801	13,176	---	4,265	6,463	---	23,000

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-ASHA		AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
	AS	G	59	C	---	---	558,218	504,930	33,500	37,159	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	558,218	504,930	33,500	37,159	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
938-1335		ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER												
	ES	G	35	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,370	---	680	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			6,000	6,000	6,000	4,370	---	680	---	---	---	---
		PROGRAM TOTALS:			6,000	6,000	564,218	509,300	33,500	37,839	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
		GRANTS:			6,000	6,000	564,218	509,300	33,500	37,839	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
		LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: FOOD FOR PEACE

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
938-0700	FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT												
	FN G	80	C	---	2,753	3,140	2,923	280	281	271	271	325	325
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	2,753	3,140	2,923	280	281	271	271	325	325
938-0702	AFR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT												
	FN G	85	88	4,500	9,000	2,105	1,417	350	678	285	285	300	300
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,500	9,000	2,105	1,417	350	678	285	285	300	300
938-0703	TITLE II OUTREACH												
	FN G	85	86	8,728	8,728	12,277	12,244	---	33	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,728	8,728	12,277	12,244	---	33	---	---	---	---
938-0706	LINKING DAIRY PRODUCTS WITH DEVELOPMENT												
	FN G	86	87	4,085	4,085	4,085	2,146	---	1,600	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,085	4,085	4,085	2,146	---	1,600	---	---	---	---
	PROGRAM TOTALS:			17,313	24,566	21,607	18,730	630	2,592	556	556	625	625
	GRANTS:			17,313	24,566	21,607	18,730	630	2,592	556	556	625	625
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
932-0106 OCEAN FREIGHT														
	SD	G	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	---	---	---	---	---
938-0158 MATCHING GRANTS TO PVOS														
	CS	G			---	---	45	4	---	41	---	---	---	---
	EH	G	87	91	2,598	2,598	3,278	486	3,261	2,290	1,067	1,067	2,265	2,265
	FN	G	87	91	32,968	31,204	32,056	19,269	8,262	8,819	9,807	9,807	7,646	7,646
	HE	G	85	85	25,049	23,997	27,563	16,812	4,397	9,302	5,035	5,035	5,601	5,601
	SD	G	87	89	11,656	15,130	15,170	8,959	4,766	5,715	3,329	3,329	3,738	3,738
	SS	G			---	---	240	---	200	60	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					72,271	72,929	78,352	45,530	20,886	26,227	19,238	19,238	19,250	19,250
938-0192 COOPERATIVE GRANTS TO PVOS														
	FN	G	87	87	165	23,165	5,463	799	6,000	5,184	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	SS	G			---	---	---	---	650	65	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					165	23,165	5,463	799	6,650	5,249	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
938-0230 DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)														
	FN	G	81	C	---	16,768	14,547	10,784	3,366	2,738	2,712	2,712	2,700	2,700
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	16,768	14,547	10,784	3,366	2,738	2,712	2,712	2,700	2,700
938-0232 NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)														
	SS	G			---	---	---	---	93	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	93	---	---	---	---	---
938-0238 OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT														
	HE	G	83	C	---	3,000	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
	SD	G	83	C	---	38,839	33,807	---	1,500	---	2,500	2,500	2,100	2,100
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	41,839	34,807	---	2,500	---	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,300
938-0244 OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)														
	EH	G	84	91	14,500	18,470	11,470	8,537	2,000	3,133	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
	SS	G	84	91	---	---	731	---	400	129	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			14,500	13,470	12,201	8,537	2,400	3,262	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
938-0284		VITAMIN A												
	CS	G	86	C	2,870	10,670	---	---	---	---	---	---	176	176
	FN	G			---	---	3,854	925	2,000	1,581	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			2,870	10,670	3,854	925	2,000	1,581	---	---	176	176
938-0500		TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL												
	CS	G	86	C	22,865	55,974	29,834	10,627	12,490	8,523	12,731	12,731	13,000	13,000
	FN	G	85	86	34	7,834	39	15	---	19	2,000	2,000	1,824	1,824
	HE	G	86	C	6,400	6,323	47	24	---	23	269	269	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			29,299	70,131	29,920	10,666	12,490	8,565	15,000	15,000	14,824	14,824
938-0505		WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)												
	CS	G	89	89	---	---	---	---	130	13	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	---	---	130	13	---	---	---	---
938-0537		ROTARY INTERNATIONAL (ROTARY)												
	CS	G	87	90	---	---	3,322	291	590	1,504	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	87	90	---	---	88	8	---	78	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	3,410	299	590	1,582	---	---	---	---
938-0701		TITLE II ENHANCEMENT												
	FN	G	88	88	---	---	10,957	3,646	---	3,976	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	10,957	3,646	---	3,976	---	---	---	---
938-0704		FOOD AID INSTITUTIONAL DEV. SUPPORT												
	FN	G	89	C	16,443	---	---	---	6,811	381	7,850	7,850	7,500	7,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			16,443	---	---	---	6,811	381	7,850	7,850	7,500	7,500

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				262,406	380,830	320,369	198,594	57,916	53,574	57,300	57,300	55,750	55,750
GRANTS:				262,406	380,830	320,369	198,594	57,916	53,574	57,300	57,300	55,750	55,750
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
938-C800		FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION												
	FN	G	82	C	---	---	232	---	---	213	69	69	---	---
	SD	G	82	C	---	---	2,789	2,563	213	211	371	371	625	625
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
			PROGRAM TOTALS:		---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
			GRANTS:		---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
			LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: LABOR AFFAIRS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
907-0001 LABOR MINISTRY-MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	70	76	3,365	3,365	3,346	3,346	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,365	3,365	3,346	3,346	---	---	---	---	---	---
907-0003 LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION													
	EH G	77	82	1,800	1,437	1,413	1,412	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,800	1,437	1,413	1,412	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				5,165	4,802	4,759	4,758	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				5,165	4,802	4,759	4,758	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:

NEAL PEDEN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private Enterprise

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

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
1988	5,013	---	---	335	---	---	---	4,458	---	220
1989	4,747	---	---	1,413	---	---	---	3,334	---	---
1990	4,947	---	---	2,545	---	---	---	2,402	---	---
1991	4,500	---	---	1,996	---	---	---	2,504	---	---
INVESTMENT										
1988	12,972	617	---	---	---	---	---	569	---	11,786
1989	5,500	250	---	---	---	---	---	250	---	5,000
1990	4,189	---	---	---	---	---	---	704	---	3,485
1991	927	---	---	---	---	---	---	927	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING										
1988	401	237	---	---	---	---	---	164	---	---
1989	270	220	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
1990	800	404	---	---	---	---	---	396	---	---
1991	473	173	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT										
1988	10,522	5,242	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---
1989	10,382	5,171	---	---	---	---	---	5,211	---	---
1990	10,400	5,100	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	---
1991	11,000	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	28,908	6,096	---	335	---	---	---	10,471	---	12,006
1989	20,899	5,641	---	1,413	---	---	---	8,845	---	5,000
1990	20,336	5,504	---	2,545	---	---	---	8,802	---	3,485
1991	16,900	4,673	---	1,996	---	---	---	10,231	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
940-1001 HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (HUP)													
	SD G	84	87	9,207	9,207	9,182	8,581	---	77	---	253	---	271
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,207	9,207	9,182	8,581	---	77	---	253	---	271
940-1002 URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	SD G	84	87	5,744	5,744	5,715	5,371	---	198	---	146	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,744	5,744	5,715	5,371	---	198	---	146	---	---
940-1005 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	HE G	83	C	---	---	335	24	287	469	500	350	500	480
	SD G	83	C	---	---	4,308	3,640	733	991	500	650	500	560
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,643	3,664	1,020	1,460	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,040
940-1008 HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS													
	HE G	88	C	---	---	---	---	1,126	266	2,045	588	1,496	1,050
	SD G	88	C	---	---	3,767	1,879	2,601	2,850	1,902	2,321	2,004	2,300
	SS G	88	C	---	---	220	---	---	213	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,987	1,879	3,727	3,329	3,947	2,916	3,500	3,350
PROGRAM TOTALS:				14,951	14,951	23,527	19,495	4,747	5,064	4,947	4,315	4,500	4,661
GRANTS:				14,951	14,951	23,527	19,495	4,747	5,064	4,947	4,315	4,500	4,661
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
940-0002		INVESTMENT PACKAGING												
	FN	G	82	C	---	---	680	600	---	30	---	50	---	---
	FN	L	82	C	---	---	8,400	8,400	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	82	C	---	---	1,170	1,160	---	8	---	---	---	---
	PS	L	82	C	---	---	61,496	24,881	5,000	9,636	3,485	12,679	---	10,213
	SD	G	82	C	---	---	5,201	4,611	---	37	---	208	---	---
	SD	L	82	C	---	---	2,850	350	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	79,797	40,002	5,000	9,711	3,485	12,937	---	10,213
940-2002		INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING												
	FN	G	85	C	---	---	681	181	250	540	---	210	---	---
	SD	G	85	C	---	---	1,719	943	250	556	704	1,085	927	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	2,400	1,124	500	1,096	704	1,295	927	1,000
940-5000		U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ABROAD												
	SD	G	87	C	---	---	557	507	---	46	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	557	507	---	46	---	---	---	---
			PROGRAM TOTALS:		---	---	82,754	41,633	5,500	10,853	4,189	14,232	927	11,213
			GRANTS:		---	---	10,008	8,002	500	1,217	704	1,553	927	1,000
			LOANS:		---	---	72,746	33,631	5,000	9,636	3,485	12,679	---	10,213

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
940-0001 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	307	136	220	277	404	204	173	183
	SD G	82	C	---	---	8,887	8,599	50	174	396	205	300	275
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
GRANTS:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
940-0000		VARIOUS COOP GRANTS												
	FN	G	85	87	14,454	14,454	14,454	13,962	---	336	---	156	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			14,454	14,454	14,454	13,962	---	336	---	156	---	---
940-0004		INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)												
	FN	G	70	88	8,530	8,530	8,530	7,900	---	630	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	70	88	300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	70	88	54,265	54,265	54,265	54,248	---	17	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			63,095	63,095	63,095	62,448	---	647	---	---	---	---
940-0008		DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION												
	FN	G	85	90	3,276	3,776	2,526	1,376	750	1,250	500	650	---	500
	SD	G	85	90	6,526	6,526	6,026	4,762	500	1,314	---	450	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			9,802	10,302	8,552	6,138	1,250	2,564	500	1,100	---	500
940-0012		INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)												
	FN	G	89	92	10,000	10,100	---	---	2,500	1,463	2,600	2,700	2,500	2,500
	SD	G	89	92	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,500	200	2,500	3,600	2,500	2,700
		PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	20,100	---	---	5,000	1,663	5,100	6,300	5,000	5,200
940-0013		TRADE AND INVESTMENT SERVICES/IESC												
	FN	G	88	90	260	260	---	---	260	65	---	180	---	15
	SD	G	88	90	574	840	260	40	130	138	450	227	---	435
		PROJECT TOTAL:			834	1,100	260	40	390	203	450	407	---	450
940-0014		FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
	FN	G	88	92	2,003	2,003	362	---	391	386	500	500	500	500
	SD	G	88	92	2,220	2,220	326	---	781	104	---	500	630	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			4,223	4,223	688	---	1,172	490	500	1,000	1,130	1,000
940-0015		INSTITUTIONAL REFORM & INFORMAL SECTOR												
	SD	G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	800	250	1,870	550

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	800	250	1,870	550
940-0016		PRIVATIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT												
	FN	G	90	94	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	500
	SD	G	90	94	---	6,750	---	---	---	---	800	500	1,000	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,250	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,000	2,000	1,000
940-0017		WALL STREET SERVICE CORPS												
	SD	G	90	90	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
940-2028		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV SUPPORT												
	FN	G	85	93	5,050	5,050	1,604	396	1,270	756	500	1,000	500	1,250
	SD	G	85	93	7,000	7,000	2,172	917	1,300	1,290	500	1,250	500	750
		PROJECT TOTAL:			12,050	12,050	3,776	1,313	2,570	2,046	1,000	2,250	1,000	2,000
940-2029		COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY												
	SD	G	85	87	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,011	---	208	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,481	1,481	1,481	1,011	---	208	---	---	---	---
		PROGRAM TOTALS:			125,939	142,305	92,306	84,912	10,382	8,157	10,400	12,563	11,000	10,850
		GRANTS:			125,939	142,305	92,306	84,912	10,382	8,157	10,400	12,563	11,000	10,850
		LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

Responsible Officer:

Reginald J. Brown

REGINALD J. BROWN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
STRATEGIC PLANNING										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	990	300	---	---	---	---	300	390	---	---
AGENCY WIDE PROGRAMS										
1988	165	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	---	---
1989	459	50	---	---	---	---	---	409	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DONOR COORDINATION										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	350	---	---	---	---	---	350	---	---	---
1991	430	---	---	---	---	---	---	430	---	---
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS										
1988	398	---	---	---	---	---	---	398	---	---
1989	2,384	790	160	185	---	---	190	1,059	---	---
1990	5,035	2,015	650	410	---	---	435	1,525	---	---
1991	5,300	1,500	300	500	---	---	500	2,500	---	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO										
1988	4,728	2,325	465	618	---	---	539	781	---	---
1989	4,512	2,049	715	840	---	---	459	449	---	---
1990	3,417	2,260	590	320	---	---	70	177	---	---
1991	3,790	1,750	650	400	---	---	400	590	---	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV										
1988	4,706	3,294	242	345	---	---	161	664	---	---
1989	3,659	1,008	350	540	---	---	795	966	---	---
1990	1,990	292	704	452	---	---	92	450	---	---
1991	3,120	500	300	300	---	---	400	1,620	---	---

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

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
WOMEN IN DEV										
1988	2,564	982	435	269	---	---	632	246	---	---
1989	5,150	3,000	750	233	---	---	617	550	---	---
1990	4,947	2,497	600	600	---	---	1,000	250	---	---
1991	5,000	2,000	500	500	---	---	1,500	500	---	---
PEACE CORPS										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	1,989	1,189	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	2,000	1,200	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION										
1988	4,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
1989	3,219	119	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	600
1990	4,918	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,918	---	---
1991	5,000	2,250	---	250	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	17,061	8,601	1,142	1,232	---	---	1,332	3,254	---	1,500
1989	19,383	7,016	1,975	1,798	---	---	2,061	5,933	---	600
1990	22,646	8,253	2,544	2,582	---	---	1,947	7,320	---	---
1991	25,630	9,500	1,750	2,750	---	---	3,100	8,530	---	---

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

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES													
	EH G	80	C	---	---	2,084	1,844	985	227	527	350	900	450
	FN G	80	C	---	---	6,768	3,839	1,702	779	2,307	1,200	2,000	750
	HE G	80	C	45	45	2,109	1,771	725	336	862	650	800	400
	PN G	80	C	---	---	2,369	2,638	510	127	1,354	900	600	300
	SD G	91	C	---	---	6,207	5,398	1,474	753	1,575	950	3,960	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				45	45	20,037	15,490	5,396	2,272	6,625	4,050	8,260	3,600
930-0023 TITLE IX PROGRAM													
	SD G	89	C	---	---	2,181	1,890	351	174	400	300	590	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,181	1,890	351	174	400	300	590	250
930-0045 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS													
	EH G	80	C	---	---	432	176	149	226	20	100	200	100
	FN G	80	C	---	---	619	399	465	436	700	300	600	300
	HE G	80	C	---	---	264	134	230	132	100	200	200	100
	PN G	80	C	---	---	---	---	100	---	190	50	250	100
	SD G	80	C	---	---	6,406	6,147	284	233	47	50	180	80
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,721	6,856	1,228	1,027	1,057	700	1,430	680
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES													
	EH G	80	C	---	---	4,316	3,577	517	558	1,000	600	1,500	500
	FN G	80	C	---	---	5,595	4,405	3,000	1,411	2,497	1,500	2,000	1,000
	HE G	80	C	---	---	284	150	233	26	600	300	500	250
	PN G	80	C	---	---	1,175	887	750	257	600	300	500	250
	SD G	80	C	---	---	6,628	6,344	550	315	250	150	500	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	17,998	15,363	5,050	2,567	4,947	2,850	5,000	2,250
930-0135 AID/ISRAEL COOP DEV. PROGRAM													
	FN G	88	C	---	---	2,000	---	119	2,000	---	---	2,250	1,250
	HE G	90	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	150
	SD G	88	C	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	1,000	4,918	4,000	2,500	1,500
	SS G	88	C	---	---	1,500	---	600	1,734	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,500	---	3,219	4,734	4,918	4,000	5,000	2,900

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

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	76	C	---	---	702	488	310	207	50	140	200	100
	FN G	76	C	---	---	5,790	5,064	1,183	1,552	1,490	500	1,000	500
	HE G	76	C	---	---	934	564	610	573	220	200	200	200
	PN G	76	C	---	---	465	---	615	553	400	150	400	100
	SD G	76	C	---	---	7,646	7,326	165	208	130	200	410	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	15,537	13,442	2,883	3,093	2,290	1,190	2,210	1,100
930-0264 AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES													
	FN G	74	C	---	---	2,225	2,105	401	---	70	120	150	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,225	2,105	401	---	70	120	150	75
930-0600 PEACE CORPS													
	FN G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,189	---	1,200	---
	HE G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	---	800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	1,989	---	2,000	---
930-0700 UN CHILDRENS FUND													
	CS G			---	---	7,500	3,985	---	3,515	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,500	3,985	---	3,515	---	---	---	---
930-0800 INTERNATL TRADE & INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
	FN G	88	C	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	50	---	---
	SD G	88	C	---	---	165	---	409	181	---	393	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	165	---	459	181	---	443	---	---
930-0900 DONOR COORDINATION													
	EH G		C	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	---
930-1000 *ENVIRONMENT AND NARCOTICS													
	EH G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150
	FN G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150

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

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
SD	G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	390	195
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	990	495
PROGRAM TOTALS:				45	3,045	77,864	59,131	18,987	17,563	22,646	13,853	25,630	11,350
GRANTS:				45	3,045	77,864	59,131	18,987	17,563	22,646	13,853	25,630	11,350
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Strategic Planning -- Environmental Protection and Anti Narcotics Programs	DP	300		FY 1991 990	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
930-1000 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING		300	390	FY 1991	FY 1993	FY 1995

PURPOSE: To promote alternative economic and social practices through research and policy and program interventions that attend to the twin concerns of environmental degradation and illicit drug production.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A.I.D. expects, in the decade of the 1990s, to substantially increase its anti-narcotics activities and expand its efforts to limit and correct environmentally degrading policies and practices. Both are among the most complex and intricate policy and program problems that A.I.D. confronts. Centrally managed resources are needed to support A.I.D. efforts in these areas.

Concerning anti-narcotics programs, the U.S. Government is assuming international leadership in coordinating and conducting programs to control production and trafficking. Narcotics production in some developing countries may account for as much as 15 percent of GDP. The economic and social structure of these countries are being seriously undermined by the illicit narcotics industry. Concentrated, well coordinated and carefully directed A.I.D. anti-narcotics policy and program interventions in areas such as income substitution and public and personal awareness of the social, political and economic costs of illicit drug production and trafficking are needed.

The second, equally important problem that developing and developed nations confront in the 1990s is environmental degradation. Like illicit drug production, environmental problems left unchecked can negatively effect the entire social and economic condition of nations. A.I.D. is further along in providing bilateral assistance to check, control or correct environmental degradation, but the field is as politically, socially and economically complex as anti-narcotics efforts. This project will provide the funds needed for concentrated, coordinated and directed A.I.D. policy and program interventions.

SUSTAINABILITY: The project will provide the analytic and technical expertise necessary to support A.I.D. policy and program interventions in anti-narcotics and environmental protection. Project sustainability will depend on the developing countries' willingness and ability to address the potentially pervasive social, political and economic problems inherent in both areas.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: The project supports A.I.D. efforts to increase its capacity to deal more effectively with anti-narcotics and environmental protection assistance programs.

BENEFICIARIES: The citizens of both developed and developing countries.

MAJOR OUTPUTS FOR ALL YEARS: Research and technical assistance to develop and support well founded, well coordinated, and carefully directed A.I.D. environmental protection and anti-narcotics policy and program interventions.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	500
Evaluation	500
Total	3,000

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	990	2,010	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

Responsible Officer:

ALFRED BISSET

Director
Office of International Training

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

REGION: OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
INTL TRAINING										
1988	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	---	---	---
1989	1,680	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	---	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1991	2,558	---	---	---	---	---	2,558	---	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	1,604	---	---	---	---	---	1,604	---	---	---
1989	1,680	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	---	---	---
1990	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1991	2,558	---	---	---	---	---	2,558	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
938-ASHA		AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
	AS	G	59	C	---	---	558,218	504,930	33,500	37,159	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	558,218	504,930	33,500	37,159	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
938-1335		ZABLOCKI OUTPATIENT CENTER												
	ES	G	35	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,370	---	680	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			6,000	6,000	6,000	4,370	---	680	---	---	---	---
		PROGRAM TOTALS:			6,000	6,000	564,218	509,300	33,500	37,839	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
		GRANTS:			6,000	6,000	564,218	509,300	33,500	37,839	37,850	37,850	23,000	23,000
		LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			14,500	13,470	12,201	8,537	2,400	3,262	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
938-0284		VITAMIN A												
	CS	G	86	C	2,870	10,670	---	---	---	---	---	---	176	176
	FN	G			---	---	3,854	925	2,000	1,581	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			2,870	10,670	3,854	925	2,000	1,581	---	---	176	176
938-0500		TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL												
	CS	G	86	C	22,865	55,974	29,834	10,627	12,490	8,523	12,731	12,731	13,000	13,000
	FN	G	85	86	34	7,834	39	15	---	19	2,000	2,000	1,824	1,824
	HE	G	86	C	6,400	6,323	47	24	---	23	269	269	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			29,299	70,131	29,920	10,666	12,490	8,565	15,000	15,000	14,824	14,824
938-0505		WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)												
	CS	G	89	89	---	---	---	---	130	13	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	---	---	130	13	---	---	---	---
938-0537		ROTARY INTERNATIONAL (ROTARY)												
	CS	G	87	90	---	---	3,322	291	590	1,504	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	87	90	---	---	88	8	---	78	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	3,410	299	590	1,582	---	---	---	---
938-0701		TITLE II ENHANCEMENT												
	FN	G	88	88	---	---	10,957	3,646	---	3,976	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	10,957	3,646	---	3,976	---	---	---	---
938-0704		FOOD AID INSTITUTIONAL DEV. SUPPORT												
	FN	G	89	C	16,443	---	---	---	6,811	381	7,850	7,850	7,500	7,500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			16,443	---	---	---	6,811	381	7,850	7,850	7,500	7,500

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PRIVATE/VOL COOP

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES
PROGRAM TOTALS:				262,406	380,830	320,369	198,594	57,916	53,574	57,300	57,300	55,750	55,750
GRANTS:				262,406	380,830	320,369	198,594	57,916	53,574	57,300	57,300	55,750	55,750
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
938-C800		FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION												
	FN	G	82	C	---	---	232	---	---	213	69	69	---	---
	SD	G	82	C	---	---	2,789	2,563	213	211	371	371	625	625
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
			PROGRAM TOTALS:		---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
			GRANTS:		---	---	3,021	2,563	213	424	440	440	625	625
			LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST

PROGRAM: LABOR AFFAIRS

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
907-0001 LABOR MINISTRY-MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	70	76	3,365	3,365	3,346	3,346	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,365	3,365	3,346	3,346	---	---	---	---	---	---
907-0003 LABOR FORCE INTEGRATION													
	EH G	77	82	1,800	1,437	1,413	1,412	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,800	1,437	1,413	1,412	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM TOTALS:				5,165	4,802	4,759	4,758	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS:				5,165	4,802	4,759	4,758	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Responsible Officer:

NEAL PEDEN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Private Enterprise

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

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT										
1988	5,013	---	---	335	---	---	---	4,458	---	220
1989	4,747	---	---	1,413	---	---	---	3,334	---	---
1990	4,947	---	---	2,545	---	---	---	2,402	---	---
1991	4,500	---	---	1,996	---	---	---	2,504	---	---
INVESTMENT										
1988	12,972	617	---	---	---	---	---	569	---	11,786
1989	5,500	250	---	---	---	---	---	250	---	5,000
1990	4,189	---	---	---	---	---	---	704	---	3,485
1991	927	---	---	---	---	---	---	927	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING										
1988	401	237	---	---	---	---	---	164	---	---
1989	270	220	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
1990	800	404	---	---	---	---	---	396	---	---
1991	473	173	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT										
1988	10,522	5,242	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---
1989	10,382	5,171	---	---	---	---	---	5,211	---	---
1990	10,400	5,100	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	---
1991	11,000	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	28,908	6,096	---	335	---	---	---	10,471	---	12,006
1989	20,899	5,641	---	1,413	---	---	---	8,845	---	5,000
1990	20,336	5,504	---	2,545	---	---	---	8,802	---	3,485
1991	16,900	4,673	---	1,996	---	---	---	10,231	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
940-1001 HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (HUP)													
	SD G	84	87	9,207	9,207	9,182	8,581	---	77	---	253	---	271
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,207	9,207	9,182	8,581	---	77	---	253	---	271
940-1002 URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES													
	SD G	84	87	5,744	5,744	5,715	5,371	---	198	---	146	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,744	5,744	5,715	5,371	---	198	---	146	---	---
940-1005 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	HE G	83	C	---	---	335	24	287	469	500	350	500	480
	SD G	83	C	---	---	4,308	3,640	733	991	500	650	500	560
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,643	3,664	1,020	1,460	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,040
940-1008 HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS													
	HE G	88	C	---	---	---	---	1,126	266	2,045	588	1,496	1,050
	SD G	88	C	---	---	3,767	1,879	2,601	2,850	1,902	2,321	2,004	2,300
	SS G	88	C	---	---	220	---	---	213	---	7	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	3,987	1,879	3,727	3,329	3,947	2,916	3,500	3,350
PROGRAM TOTALS:				14,951	14,951	23,527	19,495	4,747	5,064	4,947	4,315	4,500	4,661
GRANTS:				14,951	14,951	23,527	19,495	4,747	5,064	4,947	4,315	4,500	4,661
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
940-0002		INVESTMENT PACKAGING												
	FN	G	82	C	---	---	680	600	---	30	---	50	---	---
	FN	L	82	C	---	---	8,400	8,400	---	---	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	82	C	---	---	1,170	1,160	---	8	---	---	---	---
	PS	L	82	C	---	---	61,496	24,881	5,000	9,636	3,485	12,679	---	10,213
	SD	G	82	C	---	---	5,201	4,611	---	37	---	208	---	---
	SD	L	82	C	---	---	2,850	350	---	---	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	79,797	40,002	5,000	9,711	3,485	12,937	---	10,213
940-2002		INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING												
	FN	G	85	C	---	---	681	181	250	540	---	210	---	---
	SD	G	85	C	---	---	1,719	943	250	556	704	1,085	927	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	2,400	1,124	500	1,096	704	1,295	927	1,000
940-5000		U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ABROAD												
	SD	G	87	C	---	---	557	507	---	46	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	557	507	---	46	---	---	---	---
			PROGRAM TOTALS:		---	---	82,754	41,633	5,500	10,853	4,189	14,232	927	11,213
			GRANTS:		---	---	10,008	8,002	500	1,217	704	1,553	927	1,000
			LOANS:		---	---	72,746	33,631	5,000	9,636	3,485	12,679	---	10,213

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
940-0001 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	82	C	---	---	307	136	220	277	404	204	173	183
	SD G	82	C	---	---	8,887	8,599	50	174	396	205	300	275
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
PROGRAM TOTALS:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
GRANTS:				---	---	9,194	8,735	270	451	800	409	473	458
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
940-0000		VARIOUS COOP GRANTS												
	FN	G	85	87	14,454	14,454	14,454	13,962	---	336	---	156	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			14,454	14,454	14,454	13,962	---	336	---	156	---	---
940-0004		INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)												
	FN	G	70	88	8,530	8,530	8,530	7,900	---	630	---	---	---	---
	HE	G	70	88	300	300	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SD	G	70	88	54,265	54,265	54,265	54,248	---	17	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			63,095	63,095	63,095	62,448	---	647	---	---	---	---
940-0008		DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION												
	FN	G	85	90	3,276	3,776	2,526	1,376	750	1,250	500	650	---	500
	SD	G	85	90	6,526	6,526	6,026	4,762	500	1,314	---	450	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			9,802	10,302	8,552	6,138	1,250	2,564	500	1,100	---	500
940-0012		INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)												
	FN	G	89	92	10,000	10,100	---	---	2,500	1,463	2,600	2,700	2,500	2,500
	SD	G	89	92	10,000	10,000	---	---	2,500	200	2,500	3,600	2,500	2,700
		PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	20,100	---	---	5,000	1,663	5,100	6,300	5,000	5,200
940-0013		TRADE AND INVESTMENT SERVICES/IESC												
	FN	G	88	90	260	260	---	---	260	65	---	180	---	15
	SD	G	88	90	574	840	260	40	130	138	450	227	---	435
		PROJECT TOTAL:			834	1,100	260	40	390	203	450	407	---	450
940-0014		FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
	FN	G	88	92	2,003	2,003	362	---	391	386	500	500	500	500
	SD	G	88	92	2,220	2,220	326	---	781	104	---	500	630	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			4,223	4,223	688	---	1,172	490	500	1,000	1,130	1,000
940-0015		INSTITUTIONAL REFORM & INFORMAL SECTOR												
	SD	G	90	94	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	800	250	1,870	550

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

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAM: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	800	250	1,870	550
940-0016		PRIVATIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT												
	FN	G	90	94	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	500
	SD	G	90	94	---	6,750	---	---	---	---	800	500	1,000	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,250	---	---	---	---	1,800	1,000	2,000	1,000
940-0017		WALL STREET SERVICE CORPS												
	SD	G	90	90	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	250	---	---	---	---	250	100	---	150
940-2028		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV SUPPORT												
	FN	G	85	93	5,050	5,050	1,604	396	1,270	756	500	1,000	500	1,250
	SD	G	85	93	7,000	7,000	2,172	917	1,300	1,290	500	1,250	500	750
		PROJECT TOTAL:			12,050	12,050	3,776	1,313	2,570	2,046	1,000	2,250	1,000	2,000
940-2029		COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY												
	SD	G	85	87	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,011	---	208	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,481	1,481	1,481	1,011	---	208	---	---	---	---
		PROGRAM TOTALS:			125,939	142,305	92,306	84,912	10,382	8,157	10,400	12,563	11,000	10,850
		GRANTS:			125,939	142,305	92,306	84,912	10,382	8,157	10,400	12,563	11,000	10,850
		LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUREAU FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

Responsible Officer:

Reginald J. Brown

REGINALD J. BROWN

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

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

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
STRATEGIC PLANNING										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	990	300	---	---	---	---	300	390	---	---
AGENCY WIDE PROGRAMS										
1988	165	---	---	---	---	---	---	165	---	---
1989	459	50	---	---	---	---	---	409	---	---
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DONOR COORDINATION										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	350	---	---	---	---	---	350	---	---	---
1991	430	---	---	---	---	---	---	430	---	---
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS										
1988	398	---	---	---	---	---	---	398	---	---
1989	2,384	790	160	185	---	---	190	1,059	---	---
1990	5,035	2,015	650	410	---	---	435	1,525	---	---
1991	5,300	1,500	300	500	---	---	500	2,500	---	---
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO										
1988	4,728	2,325	465	618	---	---	539	781	---	---
1989	4,512	2,049	715	840	---	---	459	449	---	---
1990	3,417	2,260	590	320	---	---	70	177	---	---
1991	3,790	1,750	650	400	---	---	400	590	---	---
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV										
1988	4,706	3,294	242	345	---	---	161	664	---	---
1989	3,659	1,008	350	540	---	---	795	966	---	---
1990	1,990	292	704	452	---	---	92	450	---	---
1991	3,120	500	300	300	---	---	400	1,620	---	---

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

REGION: BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
WOMEN IN DEV										
1988	2,564	982	435	269	---	---	632	246	---	---
1989	5,150	3,000	750	233	---	---	617	550	---	---
1990	4,947	2,497	600	600	---	---	1,000	250	---	---
1991	5,000	2,000	500	500	---	---	1,500	500	---	---
PEACE CORPS										
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990	1,989	1,189	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991	2,000	1,200	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION										
1988	4,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,500
1989	3,219	119	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	600
1990	4,918	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,918	---	---
1991	5,000	2,250	---	250	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	17,061	8,601	1,142	1,232	---	---	1,332	3,254	---	1,500
1989	19,383	7,016	1,975	1,798	---	---	2,061	5,933	---	600
1990	22,646	8,253	2,544	2,582	---	---	1,947	7,320	---	---
1991	25,630	9,500	1,750	2,750	---	---	3,100	8,530	---	---

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

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
930-0022 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES													
	EH G	80	C	---	---	2,084	1,844	985	227	527	350	900	450
	FN G	80	C	---	---	6,768	3,839	1,702	779	2,307	1,200	2,000	750
	HE G	80	C	45	45	2,109	1,771	725	336	862	650	800	400
	PN G	80	C	---	---	2,369	2,638	510	127	1,354	900	600	300
	SD G	91	C	---	---	6,207	5,398	1,474	753	1,575	950	3,960	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				45	45	20,037	15,490	5,396	2,272	6,625	4,050	8,260	3,600
930-0023 TITLE IX PROGRAM													
	SD G	89	C	---	---	2,181	1,890	351	174	400	300	590	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,181	1,890	351	174	400	300	590	250
930-0045 INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS													
	EH G	80	C	---	---	432	176	149	226	20	100	200	100
	FN G	80	C	---	---	619	399	465	436	700	300	600	300
	HE G	80	C	---	---	264	134	230	132	100	200	200	100
	PN G	80	C	---	---	---	---	100	---	190	50	250	100
	SD G	80	C	---	---	6,406	6,147	284	233	47	50	180	80
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,721	6,856	1,228	1,027	1,057	700	1,430	680
930-0100 WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES													
	EH G	80	C	---	---	4,316	3,577	517	558	1,000	600	1,500	500
	FN G	80	C	---	---	5,595	4,405	3,000	1,411	2,497	1,500	2,000	1,000
	HE G	80	C	---	---	284	150	233	26	600	300	500	250
	PN G	80	C	---	---	1,175	887	750	257	600	300	500	250
	SD G	80	C	---	---	6,628	6,344	550	315	250	150	500	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	17,998	15,363	5,050	2,567	4,947	2,850	5,000	2,250
930-0135 AID/ISRAEL COOP DEV. PROGRAM													
	FN G	88	C	---	---	2,000	---	119	2,000	---	---	2,250	1,250
	HE G	90	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	150
	SD G	88	C	---	---	1,000	---	2,500	1,000	4,918	4,000	2,500	1,500
	SS G	88	C	---	---	1,500	---	600	1,734	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	4,500	---	3,219	4,734	4,918	4,000	5,000	2,900

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

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
930-0232 INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT													
	EH G	76	C	---	---	702	488	310	207	50	140	200	100
	FN G	76	C	---	---	5,790	5,064	1,183	1,552	1,490	500	1,000	500
	HE G	76	C	---	---	934	564	610	573	220	200	200	200
	PN G	76	C	---	---	465	---	615	553	400	150	400	100
	SD G	76	C	---	---	7,646	7,326	165	208	130	200	410	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	15,537	13,442	2,883	3,093	2,290	1,190	2,210	1,100
930-0264 AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES													
	FN G	74	C	---	---	2,225	2,105	401	---	70	120	150	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,225	2,105	401	---	70	120	150	75
930-0600 PEACE CORPS													
	FN G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,189	---	1,200	---
	HE G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	---	800	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	1,989	---	2,000	---
930-0700 UN CHILDRENS FUND													
	CS G			---	---	7,500	3,985	---	3,515	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	7,500	3,985	---	3,515	---	---	---	---
930-0800 INTERNATL TRADE & INVESTMENT PROMOTION													
	FN G	88	C	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	50	---	---
	SD G	88	C	---	---	165	---	409	181	---	393	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	165	---	459	181	---	443	---	---
930-0900 DONOR COORDINATION													
	EH G		C	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	350	200	---	---
930-1000 *ENVIRONMENT AND NARCOTICS													
	EH G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150
	FN G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	150

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

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED

CP 91

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA- TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN- DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN- DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA- TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN- DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA- TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN- DITURES
SD	G	91	93	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	390	195
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	990	495
PROGRAM TOTALS:				45	3,045	77,864	59,131	18,987	17,563	22,646	13,853	25,630	11,350
GRANTS:				45	3,045	77,864	59,131	18,987	17,563	22,646	13,853	25,630	11,350
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM: Centrally Funded

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Strategic Planning -- Environmental Protection and Anti Narcotics Programs	DP	300		FY 1991 990	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
930-1000 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING		300	390	FY 1991	FY 1993	FY 1995

PURPOSE: To promote alternative economic and social practices through research and policy and program interventions that attend to the twin concerns of environmental degradation and illicit drug production.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A.I.D. expects, in the decade of the 1990s, to substantially increase its anti-narcotics activities and expand its efforts to limit and correct environmentally degrading policies and practices. Both are among the most complex and intricate policy and program problems that A.I.D. confronts. Centrally managed resources are needed to support A.I.D. efforts in these areas.

Concerning anti-narcotics programs, the U.S. Government is assuming international leadership in coordinating and conducting programs to control production and trafficking. Narcotics production in some developing countries may account for as much as 15 percent of GDP. The economic and social structure of these countries are being seriously undermined by the illicit narcotics industry. Concentrated, well coordinated and carefully directed A.I.D. anti-narcotics policy and program interventions in areas such as income substitution and public and personal awareness of the social, political and economic costs of illicit drug production and trafficking are needed.

The second, equally important problem that developing and developed nations confront in the 1990s is environmental degradation. Like illicit drug production, environmental problems left unchecked can negatively effect the entire social and economic condition of nations. A.I.D. is further along in providing bilateral assistance to check, control or correct environmental degradation, but the field is as politically, socially and economically complex as anti-narcotics efforts. This project will provide the funds needed for concentrated, coordinated and directed A.I.D. policy and program interventions.

SUSTAINABILITY: The project will provide the analytic and technical expertise necessary to support A.I.D. policy and program interventions in anti-narcotics and environmental protection. Project sustainability will depend on the developing countries' willingness and ability to address the potentially pervasive social, political and economic problems inherent in both areas.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. STRATEGY: The project supports A.I.D. efforts to increase its capacity to deal more effectively with anti-narcotics and environmental protection assistance programs.

BENEFICIARIES: The citizens of both developed and developing countries.

MAJOR OUTPUTS FOR ALL YEARS: Research and technical assistance to develop and support well founded, well coordinated, and carefully directed A.I.D. environmental protection and anti-narcotics policy and program interventions.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	500
Evaluation	500
Total	3,000

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	990	2,010	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

Responsible Officer:

ALFRED BISSET

Director
Office of International Training

Previous Page Blank

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

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

PROGRAM: INTL TRAINING

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
926-0071	TRAINING EVALUATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES												
	EH G	77	C	---	---	9,854	8,578	1,180	1,017	1,350	2,789	---	---
	EH R	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,908	1,908
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	9,854	8,578	1,180	1,017	1,350	2,789	1,908	1,908
938-0601	LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT												
	EH G	81	90	7,709	7,709	4,889	4,634	500	255	650	1,150	---	---
	EH R	81	90	7,709	7,709	---	---	---	---	---	---	650	650
	PROJECT TOTAL:			15,418	15,418	4,889	4,634	500	255	650	1,150	650	650
	PROGRAM TOTALS:			15,418	15,418	14,743	13,212	1,680	1,272	2,000	3,939	2,558	2,558
	GRANTS:			7,709	7,709	14,743	13,212	1,680	1,272	2,000	3,939	---	---
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

PROGRAM: INTL TRAINING

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPENDITURES
926-0071	TRAINING EVALUATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES												
	EH G	77	C	---	---	9,854	8,578	1,180	1,017	1,350	2,789	---	---
	EH R	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,908	1,908
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	9,854	8,578	1,180	1,017	1,350	2,789	1,908	1,908
938-0601	LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT												
	EH G	81	90	7,709	7,709	4,889	4,634	500	255	650	1,150	---	---
	EH R	81	90	7,709	7,709	---	---	---	---	---	---	650	650
	PROJECT TOTAL:			15,418	15,418	4,889	4,634	500	255	650	1,150	650	650
	PROGRAM TOTALS:			15,418	15,418	14,743	13,212	1,680	1,272	2,000	3,939	2,558	2,558
	GRANTS:			7,709	7,709	14,743	13,212	1,680	1,272	2,000	3,939	---	---
	LOANS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

OFFICE OF SCIENCE ADVISOR

Responsible Officer:

Howard A. Minners, MD.

HOWARD A. MINNERS, MD

Science Advisor

Previous Page Blank

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

REGION: OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SCIENCE ADVISOR										
1988	13,257	595	---	---	---	---	---	12,662	---	---
1989	10,994	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,994	---	---
1990	11,084	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,084	---	---
1991	11,162	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,162	---	---
TOTAL										
1988	13,257	595	---	---	---	---	---	12,662	---	---
1989	10,994	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,994	---	---
1990	11,084	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,084	---	---
1991	11,162	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,162	---	---

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

OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR

PROGRAM: SCIENCE ADVISOR

CP 91

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 88 OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 88 EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 89 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 89 EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 90 OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 90 EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 91 OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 91 EXPEN-DITURES
936-5538		APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I											
	SD G	81	90	36,000	36,000	35,082	26,791	---	6,141	---	2,150	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		36,000	36,000	35,082	26,791	---	6,141	---	2,150	---	---
936-5542		INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH											
	FN G	88		---	---	595	32	---	326	---	200	---	34
	SD G	81	C	47,130	47,130	40,952	28,213	6,597	5,614	6,325	8,000	6,362	8,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		47,130	47,130	41,547	28,245	6,597	5,940	6,325	8,200	6,362	8,034
936-5543		STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY											
	SD G	81	C	3,203	3,203	3,264	2,824	265	211	440	440	300	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,203	3,203	3,264	2,824	265	211	440	440	300	400
936-5544		US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH											
	SD G	85	C	19,000	19,000	15,785	6,952	2,132	3,103	2,459	3,500	2,500	4,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		19,000	19,000	15,785	6,952	2,132	3,103	2,459	3,500	2,500	4,000
936-5545		APPLYING S&T TO DEVELOPMENT (NAS)-2											
	SD G	88	93	10,200	10,200	500	8	2,000	908	1,860	2,500	2,000	2,944
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,200	10,200	500	8	2,000	908	1,860	2,500	2,000	2,944
		PROGRAM TOTALS:		115,533	115,533	96,178	64,820	10,994	16,303	11,084	16,790	11,162	15,378
		GRANTS:		115,533	115,533	96,178	64,820	10,994	16,303	11,084	16,790	11,162	15,378
		LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(dollars in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
AFRICA				
Botswana	583 a/	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0
Chad	10,000	10,000	0	6,000
Djibouti	3,407 a/	3,044 d/	1,905 k/	4,000
Gambia	0	0	0	0
Kenya	10,000	10,000	0	7,000
Liberia	0	11,000 d/	0	6,000
Madagascar	0	0	0	0
Malawi	5,315 a/	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	5,800
Niger	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	11,000 d/	0	6,000
Senegal	0	25,000 d	0	5,000
Seychelles	2,800	3,000	1,991	3,300
Somalia	4,000	8,000	0	0
South Africa Republic	3,400	13,300	9,957	13,000
Sudan	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0
Africa Regional	0	5,000 d/	0	0
Africa Regional	200	0	0	0
Subtotal	39,705	99,344	13,853	56,100
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Afghanistan	22,547 b/	45,500 l/	34,850	35,000
USSR (Armenia Humanit.)	0	0	4,979	0
Cambodian Resistance	3,500	5,000	5,078	7,000
Cyprus	10,000	20,000 d/	14,936	3,000
Egypt	717,820 b/c	815,000 d/	926,495 k/	815,000
East European Regional	0	0	230,006	0 h/
Fiji	0	0	0	300
Indonesia	0	0	1,991	5,000
Ireland	35,000	0	29,769 k/	0
Israel	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,194,840	1,200,000
Jordan	18,175 c/	15,000	34,850	35,000
Lebanon	2,448 c/	300	3,734	1,000
Morocco	20,000	20,000	19,914	12,000
Oman	13,000	15,000	12,546	15,000
Pakistan	334,000 c/	215,000	229,011	210,000
Philippines	15,000 b/	298,000 d/	124,022	160,000
Poland	1,000	3,000	0	0
Portugal	32,013 b/	50,000	40,002	45,000
Spain	3,202	0	0	0
South Pacific	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Thailand	5,000	5,000	2,539	5,000
Tunisia	10,845 c/	11,250	12,446	10,900

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - OBLIGATIONS
(dollars in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 Actual	FY 1990 Estimated	FY 1991 Request
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Turkey	32,000	60,000	14,264	50,000
Asia/Near East Regional	10,366 b/c	28,308 d/	11,948 k/	5,000
West Bank/Gaza	0	0	13,065	11,800
Subtotal	2,495,916	2,816,358	2,971,285	2,636,000
LATIN AMERICA/CARRIBEAN				
Bolivia	7,820	11,750 f/	33,413 k/	30,800 i/
Colombia	0	2,867	2,133 k/	0 i/
Costa Rica	90,000	90,000 e/	63,544	40,000
Costa Rica Fact Finding	0	100	0 k/	
Dominican Republic	13,835 b/	0	0 k/	12,000
Ecuador	0	9,000 f/	0	9,000
El Salvador	195,006 b/g	190,887 d/e	144,355 k/	180,000
Guatemala	79,782	80,524 d/e	56,483	60,000
Guyana	0	0	996	2,000
Haiti	342 g/	0	0	10,000
Honduras	85,000	15,000	130,017 k/	80,000
Jamaica	0	25,000 e/f	4,978	17,000
Nicaragua (NED)	0	5,000 d/j	0	0
Panama	0	0	530,125	0
Peru	500	2,000 e/f	3,286	3,100 i/
Uruguay	0	0	0	0
Caribbean Reg. (RDO/C)	1,043 g/	10,225 e/f/j	0	10,000
Central America Regional	4,933 b/	8,625 d/e	75 k/	0
LAC Regional	6,498	10,676 d/e/j	10,924 k/m	23,000
Andean Narcotics Initia.	0	0	0	175,000
Subtotal	484,759	461,654	980,329	651,900
NON-REGIONAL				
Peacekeeping	0	25,000 d/	0	0
OFDA	0	9,323 d/	0	0
Science & Technology	375	0	0	0
War Victims	0	0	2,489	0
No-year Carryover	0	0	1,062	0
Subtotal	375	34,323	3,551	0
OTHER				
Deob/Reob Authority	0 a/c/g	0	18,000	14,000
TOTAL	3,020,755 a/b	3,411,679	3,987,018	3,358,000

Footnotes:

a/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Africa: Botswana$.583 million Malawi $5.315 million; and Djibouti $1.65 million. Total reobligations for Africa: $6.063 million.
b/ Includes carry over from FY 1987.
c/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Asia and the Near East: Egypt $17.819 million; Jordan $.175 million; Lebanon $2.448 million; Tunisia $.846 million; ANE Regional $5.986 million. Total reobligations for the Asia/Near East Region: $27.274 million.
d/ In FY 1989, a total of $378.827 million in ESF carry forward from FY 1988 was obligated: Liberia $11 million; Nigeria $11 million; Senegal $15 million; Djibouti $.007 million; Africa Regional $5 million; Egypt $115 million; Philippines $174 million; ANE Regional $2.355 million; Cyprus $5 million; El Salvador $19.627 million; Guatemala $524,000; Nicaragua (NED) $2 million; Central America Regional $1.9 million; Latin America Regional $2.092 million; Peacekeeping $5 million; and OFDA $9.322 million.
e/ FY 89 includes $22.038 million of ESF earmarked for Administration of Justice program as follows: Costa Rica $1.4 million, El Salvador $1.5 million, Guatemala $2.824 million, Jamaica $800,000, Peru $500,000; Caribbean Regional $2.3 million, Central America Regional $6.2 million, LAC Regional $6.514 million. FY 90 includes $4.5 million of FY 89 carryover funds for AOJ (Bolivia $1.5 million and El Salvador $3.0 million) In addition, $607,000 in no year money was carried forward in FY 1989 and not obligated.
f/ ESF Narcotics Control Initiative earmark of $61 million is distributed as follows: Bolivia $25 million; (of which $11.75 million was obligated in FY 89 and the balance carried over to FY 90); Ecuador $9 million; Jamaica $25 million; and Peru $2 million.
g/ In FY 1988, the following reobligations occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean: El Salvador $1.664 million; Haiti $64,000; Regional Development Office for the Caribbean $964,000. Total reobligations for the Latin America and Caribbean Region: $2.692 million.
h/ Eastern Europe funds treated separately under SAI.
i/ Additional ESF for Bolivia, Peru and Colombia to be drawn from $175 million Andean Narcotics Initiative based on meeting bilaterally negotiated performance targets.
j/ FY 1989 includes $1.125 million of reobligations as follows: Nicaragua $1.0 million; LAC Regional $100,000; RDO/C $25,000
k/ FY 1990 includes a total $226,843,648 of FY 89 carryover funds as follows: Bolivia $13.250 million; Colombia $2.133 million; Costa Rica Fact Finding, $150,000 (transferred to LAC Regional); Dominican Republic $400,000 (transferred to LAC Regional); El Salvador $13.740 million; Honduras $70 million; Central America Regional $75,000; LAC Regional $816,000; Egypt $115 million; ANE Regional $1.116 million; Ireland $10 million; Djibouti $163,000.
l/ Includes $23 million in Emergency Refugee and Migration assistance from the Dept. of State.
m/ The FY 1990 LAC Regional Program is composed of the following line items: ICITAP, $6.970 in new obligational authority (NOA); CADCC, $.498 million NOA; Central America, $2.090 million; Costa Rica Fact Finding, $.150 million in FY 89 carryover; Central America Regional, $.700 million in FY 89 carryover; Dominican Republic, $.400 million in FY 89 carryover; LAC Regional, $.116 million in FY 89 carryover.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1991 PROPOSED
(dollars in millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1991 CP
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
CHAD	2.000	0.000	4.000	6.000
DJIBOUTI	0.000	0.000	4.000	4.000
KENYA	0.000	7.000	0.000	7.000
LIBERIA	6.000	0.000	0.000	6.000
NAMIBIA	0.000	0.000	5.800	5.800
NIGERIA	0.000	0.000	6.000	6.000
SENEGAL	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
SEYCHELLES	0.000	3.300	0.000	3.300
SOUTH AFRICA	13.000	0.000	0.000	13.000
BUREAU TOTAL	21.000	10.300	24.800	56.100
BUREAU FOR ASIA, THE NEAR EAST AND EUROPE				
AFGHANISTAN	35.000	0.000	0.000	35.000
CAMBODIA	7.000	0.000	0.000	7.000
CYPRUS	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
EGYPT	500.000	200.000	115.000	815.000
FIJI	0.000	0.300	0.000	0.300
INDONESIA	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
ISRAEL	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
JORDAN	9.000	26.000	0.000	35.000
LEBANON	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
MOROCCO	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
OMAN	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
PAKISTAN	210.000	0.000	0.000	210.000
PHILIPPINES	110.000	0.000	50.000	160.000
PORTUGAL	0.000	0.000	45.000	45.000
THAILAND	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
TUNISIA	6.400	4.500	0.000	10.900
TURKEY	0.000	0.000	50.000	50.000
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	1.000	0.000	9.000	10.000
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
WEST BANK/GAZA	11.800	0.000	0.000	11.800
BUREAU TOTAL	931.200	230.800	1,474.000	2,636.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1991 PROPOSED
(dollars in millions)

	Project-Type Assistance	Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	Program Assistance/Cash	Total FY 1991 CP
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIB8EAN				
BOLIVIA	15.300	0.000	15.500	30.800
COSTA RICA	5.000	0.000	35.000	40.000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.000	0.000	12.000	12.000
ECUADOR	0.000	0.000	9.000	9.000
EL SALVADOR	45.000	0.000	135.000	180.000
GUATEMALA	10.000	0.000	50.000	60.000
GUYANA	0.000	0.000	2.000	2.000
HAITI	0.000	0.000	10.000	10.000
HONDURAS	5.000	0.000	75.000	80.000
JAMAICA	0.000	0.000	17.000	17.000
PERU	3.100	0.000	0.000	3.100
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	7.800	0.000	2.200	10.000
LAC REGIONAL	23.000	0.000	0.000	23.000
ANDEAN NARCOTICS INITIATIVE	0.000	0.000	0.000	175.000 1/
BUREAU TOTAL	114.200	0.000	362.700	651.900
DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.000 2/
TOTAL	1,066.400	241.100	1,861.500	3,358.000

1/ These funds will be provided to Bolivia, Colombia and Peru for narcotics-related projects and programs.
2/ Unallocated.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND OBLIGATIONS - FY 1981-1991
(dollars in millions)

Category	FY 1981 Actual	FY 1982 Actual	FY 1983 Actual	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Actual	FY 1988 Actual	FY 1989 a/ Proposed	FY 1990 b/ Estimated	FY 1991 c/ Request
Project-Type Assistance	648.615	684.950	881.127	944.718	1,043.333	981.274	1,233.887	1,162.494	1,163.629	1,180.099	1,066.400
Percentage of Total	29.49%	24.73%	29.65%	30.03%	22.18%	19.97%	31.54%	38.48%	34.11%	29.73%	33.65%
Program Assistance/ Commodity Imports	370.500	597.500	497.250	563.055	436.062	442.733	359.170	111.155	217.500	231.251	241.100
Percentage of Total	16.85%	21.57%	16.73%	17.90%	9.27%	9.01%	9.18%	3.68%	6.38%	5.83%	7.61%
Program Assistance/Cash	1,180.180	1,487.814	1,593.085	1,638.394	3,224.290	3,488.890	2,319.194	1,747.106	2,030.550	2,557.668	1,861.500
Percentage of Total	53.66%	53.71%	53.61%	52.08%	68.55%	71.01%	59.28%	57.84%	59.52%	64.44%	58.74%
Total	2,199.295	2,770.264	2,971.462	3,146.167	4,703.685	4,912.897	3,912.251	3,020.755	3,411.679	3,969.018	3,169.000 c/
Total Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

a/ Includes carry forward and new budget authority.
(Note: There was no deobligation-reobligation authority in FY 1989).

b/ Includes carry forward, new budget authority, and unallocated contingency of $3.551 million, but excludes deobligation-reobligation authority of $18 million. Total FY 1990 estimate is $3,987.018 million.

c/ Total does not include carry forward and $14 million in deobligation-reobligation authority. Total does not include $175 million for Andean Narcotics Initiative and $14 million in deobligation re-obligation authority. The total ESF request level for FY 1991 is $3,358.0 million.

FY 1991 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 123(f) OF THE FAA AND
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

	A FY 1989 Request	B FY 1989 Actual	C FY 1990 Request	D FY 1990 Est.	E FY 1991 Request
AID Appropriated					
Development Programs	250,367	274,471	261,542	259,383	224,121
International Disaster Assistance	4,130	9,876	5,140	10,000	10,000
Development Fund for Africa 1/	60,888	79,319	63,791	86,845	86,653
Economic Support Fund	44,599	83,966	55,410	34,280	36,378
Subtotal	359,984	447,632	385,883	390,508	357,152
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 2/	21.5%	23.8%	21.2%	21.2%	19.5% 3/
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	7,000	8,250	6,500	8,000	8,000
Total AID Appropriated	366,984	455,882	392,383	398,508	365,152
AID Administered					
Excess Property	700	274	2,000	2,000	2,500
PL 480 Title II Commodities 4/	189,323	257,054	232,155	235,195	235,021
PL 480 Title II Freight 4/	110,350	94,900	99,495	105,300	163,737
Section 416 Commodities	---	16,634	---	4,954	---
Section 416 Freight	---	648	---	---	---
Farmer-to-Farmer Program	---	700	1,482	673	646
Total AID Administered	300,373	370,210	335,132	348,122	401,904
TOTAL AID	667,357	826,092	727,515	746,630	767,056

1/ Excludes support for PVO activities in Africa funded from other accounts.

2/ Percentages for all years are based on the Development Assistance program level excluding Housing Borrowing Authority, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

3/ We expect this percentage to increase during FY 1991 as funds for PVO activities are obligated, because PVOs end up implementing project components for which the mode of implementation was not initially identified. This follows the trend illustrated by comparing Column A (derived from the A.I.D. FY 1989 Congressional Presentation) with Column B for FY 1989.

4/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVOs which totaled $77.2 million in FY 1989 ($46.6 million in commodities, $30.6 million for freight) and $110.9 million to date in FY 1990 ($56.8 million in commodities and $54.1 million for freight).

CONSULTING SERVICES 1/

A.I.D. relies on various types of consulting services to provide advice on the administration and management of the agency, as well as on a wide variety of issues related to its program. The review, approval and use of these services are subject to established policies and procedures. As part of the approval process, a thorough justification is provided, stating why the work must be performed. A review is conducted to ensure that the task is required and does not duplicate work previously performed.

A.I.D. uses the services of individuals, private firms and non-profit institutions in carrying out its programs. Because of the highly technical and diverse nature of these programs, consultants with specific, specialized expertise are frequently utilized on a short-term basis. Hiring the needed specialists each time a new program is started, and then paying termination costs when their skills are no longer needed would be extremely expensive.

A.I.D. utilizes three vehicles for procuring consulting services. Personnel are appointed as consultants, for no more than 130 days in any service year, to provide services primarily on administrative and management issues. Consulting services also are used by A.I.D.'s four advisory committees, to assist in reviews, analyses and recommendations to the A.I.D. Administrator. Contracting for consulting services (including advisory and assistance services) is widely used for both management and program components. The following table provides funding information (in thousands of dollars) for fiscal years 1989 - 1991.

Category	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
I. Contractual Services 2/	41,745.8	43,340.9	45,136.6
II. Personnel Appointments	1,211.0	1,332.1	1,320.0
III. Advisory Committee 3/ (non-federal members and non-member consultants)	243.2	327.0	343.4
TOTAL	43,200.0	45,000.0	46,800.0

1/ This report is rquired under Section 1114(a) of the Money and Finance Act, P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982.
2/ Because OMB Circular A-120, "Guidelines for the Use of Advisory and Assistance Services," dated January 4, 1988, greatly revised and expanded the definition of consulting services, A.I.D. is providing estimates of the costs of the contractual services portion of the table presented above. This increase in the types of contracts covered by the Circular, and reflected above, is substantially higher than reported in the 1990 Congressional Presentation.
3/ The 1990 Congressional Presentation erroneously included Federal Staff costs in support of advisory committees. The amounts reported above exclude these costs.

METRIC USAGE IN PROCUREMENTS, GRANTS, AND BUSINESS-RELATED ACTIVITIES 1/

A.I.D. will use the metric system of measurements in its procurements, grants, and business-related activities where such usage is practical and consistent with the legislative limitation concerning its negative impact on U.S. firms.

The following actions have been taken, or are planned, to implement fully the metric system in accordance with Section 3 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418.

On September 7, 1989, A.I.D. prescribed the use of metric system units of measurement for A.I.D.-funded host country contracts. Additionally, with the advice of the American Consulting Engineers Council. samples of documents that support these contracts were

Previous Page Blank ate the use of metric system units of measure.

.D. will implement the requirements of the Act for the directives that govern other A.I.D.-funded procurements, grants, and business-related activities where it may unilaterally do so. The implementation of these requirements has been scheduled so that they may be consolidated with other revisions in order to implement them as economically as possible.

No completion date can yet be forecast for the implementation of two sets of actions that require interagency coordination:

(1) An Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-sponsored initiative to develop government-wide, uniform coverage on the use of the metric system in the Federal Acquisition Regulation. This action will substantially complete the implementation of the Act for direct A.I.D. contracts, which have a requirement to use metric system units of measurement that predates the amended Section 3 of the Act.

(2) The development of revised, interagency specifications outside the Federal Acquisition Regulation. A.I.D. is following up with the lead agencies responsible for developing interagency specifications for shipping allowances, space allocations, etc. to promote the expeditious adoption of metric standards that will be implemented in A.I.D.-specific contract clauses and other agency business-related requirements.

1/ This report is provided in accordance with Section 12 of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by Section 5164(b) of P.L. 100-418, August 23, 1988.

In support of the foregoing measures, statutory checklists for developing foreign assistance projects and programs will be revised in April 1990 to prescribe the use of metric system units of measurement for specifications. A.I.D. will use the metric system from the earliest stages of the assistance processes to avoid conversion of the specifications to metric units at the implementation stage.

To date, no reports have been received that U.S. firms have been adversely affected by A.I.D.'s efforts to increase the use of metric standards in its procurements, grants, and business-related activities.

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	578,374	99,344	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	1,017,255
Asia/Near East & Europe	416,456	2,816,358	467,000	263,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,553,429
Latin America & Caribbean	414,742	461,654	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,394,681
Central Bureaus	441,095	34,323	32,280	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	804,318
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,850,667	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	466,520	4,272,750	--	11,769,683
(Africa Fund)	[499,939]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[499,939]
(SADCC)	[49,989]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,989]
(PSRF)	[5,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[5,000]
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	[90,816]	[20,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[110,816]
Subtotal	1,850,667	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	101,000	153,187	--	47,400	466,520	4,272,750	--	11,769,683
ASHA	33,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,500
Disaster Assistance	32,163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,163
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[50,000]
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,000
Operating Expenses	433,735	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	433,735
Operating Expenses-IG	28,084	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,084
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,533
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	9,014	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,014
Central Amer. Reconciliation	56,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56,895
Advanced Acq. of Property	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(471,946)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(471,946)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(7,829)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(7,829)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,017,898	3,411,679	767,480	699,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,896,057
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,326	--	--	--	--	25,326
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,600	--	--	--	--	16,600
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,000	--	--	--	--	8,000
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	448	--	--	--	--	--	448
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	461,950	--	--	--	--	461,950
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	27,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,115	--	--	--	--	17,115
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,814)	--	--	--	--	(2,814)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Receipts	--	--	(368,380)	--	--	(65)	(39,312)	--	--	(162,458)	--	(570,215)
Adjustments	(195,785)	(153,179)	--	--	--	313	(326)	--	--	--	--	(348,977)
Total: Bilateral	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	513,539	--	--	--	--	6,947,135

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,314,630	--	--	--	--	1,314,630
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	226,115	--	--	--	--	226,115
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,540,745	--	--	--	--	1,540,745
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	2,054,284	--	--	--	--	8,487,880
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,689	41,689
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	452,065	452,065
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(788,219)	(788,219)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	480	--	(10,000)	(9,520)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400	467,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	4,330,067
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	1,822,113	3,258,500	399,100	699,000	101,000	153,883	2,054,284	47,400	467,000	4,110,292	(294,625)	12,817,947

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(90,816)											(90,816)
FY 1990 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority												0
Reappropriation	(47,839)											(47,839)
Carry in from prior FY							(615)		(610)			(1,225)
FDAP	(12,528)											(12,528)
Sahel	(2,663)											(2,663)
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	(4,561)											(4,561)
Operating Expenses												0
Misc. Trust Funds	(1,248)											(1,248)
Economic Support Fund		(379,278)										(379,278)
CARA	(3,520)											(3,520)
Adv Acq of Property	(7,111)											(7,111)
Carry over into next FY							906		281			1,187
FDAP	26,907											26,907
DFA	637											637
Sahel	162											162
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	4,222											4,222
Operating Expenses	1,512											1,512
Misc. Trust Funds	63											63
Economic Support Fund		277,140										277,140
CARA	6,896											6,896
Adv Acq of Property	7,029											7,029
eimbursements	(6,041)						(17)		(1,745)			(7,803)
Recoveries	(47,867)	(28,650)					(606)					(77,123)
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY		(184)										(184)
Recovery of no-year funds												0
Section 517 authority												0
Carry over into next FY		765										765
Availability withdrawn	23,968											23,968
Returned to Treasury	4,954	28				317	6		554			5,859
Transfers in	(51,441)	(23,000)									(10,000)	(84,441)
Transfers out	3,500								2,000			5,500
Difference due to rounding						(4)						(4)
Total Adjustments	(195,785)	(153,179)	0	0	0	313	(326)	0	480	0	(10,000)	(358,497)

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CA												
ola	--	--	--	2,232	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,232
in	--	--	--	2,601	--	1,650	--	75	--	--	--	4,326
swana	8,452	--	--	1,309	--	3,861	--	350	500	--	--	14,472
kina	3,140	--	--	5,856	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	9,096
undi	1,231	--	--	67	--	797	--	140	--	--	--	2,235
eroon	31,234	--	--	--	--	3,494	--	275	--	--	--	35,003
e Verde	1,765	--	--	2,180	--	52	--	70	--	--	--	4,067
tral African Republic	590	--	--	304	--	2,485	--	180	--	--	--	3,559
d	5,400	10,000	--	3,016	--	873	--	250	2,000	--	--	21,539
oros	700	--	--	125	--	338	--	40	--	--	--	1,203
go	500	--	--	152	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	677
e d'Ivoire	70	--	5,000	506	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	5,726
bouti	--	3,044	--	--	--	--	--	135	500	--	--	3,679
atorial Guinea	825	--	--	--	--	258	--	100	--	--	--	1,183
iopia	--	--	--	19,766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,766
iopia (North)	--	--	--	7,506	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,506
on	--	--	--	--	--	2,144	--	100	--	--	--	2,244
bia	3,100	--	--	3,269	--	1,153	--	70	--	--	--	7,592
na	9,152	--	6,000	12,364	--	1,940	--	175	--	--	--	29,631
nea	12,605	--	--	6,558	--	1,341	--	150	--	--	--	20,654
nea-Bissau	2,080	--	--	460	--	662	--	70	--	--	--	3,272
ya	44,714	10,000	5,000	1,716	--	3,404	--	1,030	15,000	--	--	80,864
otho	9,660	--	--	3,891	--	1,937	--	70	--	--	--	15,558
eria	9,240	11,000	--	7,841	--	2,943	--	500	--	--	--	31,524
agascar	14,523	--	--	1,986	--	--	--	75	--	--	--	16,584
awi	19,895	--	--	4,352	--	2,002	--	250	1,200	--	--	27,699
i	22,080	--	--	4,353	--	4,064	--	150	--	--	--	30,647
ritania	210	--	--	4,249	--	1,903	--	125	--	--	--	6,487
ritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520
ambique	18,622	--	--	13,672	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,294
ibia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
er	19,855	--	--	1,140	--	3,472	--	275	225	--	--	24,967
eria	35,000	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	46,100
nda	7,675	--	--	752	--	419	--	100	--	--	--	8,946
Tome	300	--	--	1,254	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	1,614
egal	20,169	25,000	5,000	1,339	--	2,501	--	475	500	--	--	54,984
chelles	--	3,000	--	126	--	323	--	50	--	--	--	3,499
rra Leone	540	--	4,000	3,719	--	2,973	--	70	--	--	--	11,302
alia	4,261	8,000	--	7,164	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	20,325
h Africa	19,150	13,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,450
an	4	--	23,500	22,174	--	--	--	900	--	--	--	46,578
ziland	6,939	--	--	194	--	1,581	--	50	--	--	--	8,764
zania	5,440	--	--	883	--	1,212	--	50	--	--	--	7,585
o	2,740	--	--	3,681	--	2,946	--	100	--	--	--	9,467
nda	13,631	--	6,000	850	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	20,631
re	32,513	--	31,000	572	--	3,275	--	1,000	3,000	--	--	71,360
bia	6,100	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,100
abwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	5,200
frica Regional/SADCC	45,489	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45,489
ica Regional	132,280	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,775	--	--	139,055
aster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
tal	578,374	99,344	95,500	154,179	--	56,003	--	9,155	24,700	0	--	1,017,255

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
(FDAP/Sahel)	[36,284]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[36,284]

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	22,500	45,500	--	57,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125,382
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Bangladesh	71,753	--	80,000	22,630	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	174,683
Bhutan	--	--	--	458	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	458
Burma	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	260	--	--	--	380
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	1,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,255
Cyprus	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,000
Egypt	--	815,000	177,000	1,187	--	--	--	1,500	--	1,300,000	--	2,294,687
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	50	--	--	--	1,410
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	30,000	320,000	--	350,700
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
India	44,424	--	--	118,078	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	162,802
Indonesia	47,798	--	15,000	6,581	--	--	--	1,800	1,000	--	--	72,179
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	1,750	--	10,000	--	26,750
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	509	--	--	--	--	--	509
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	1,500
Laos	--	--	--	1,517	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,517
Lebanon	2,496	300	--	12,333	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	15,529
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	950
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,030	--	--	--	--	--	2,030
Morocco	13,550	20,000	44,000	16,632	--	3,051	--	1,000	--	52,000	--	150,233
Nepal	15,339	--	--	1,571	--	2,674	--	100	500	--	--	20,184
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	80,000	--	6,800	328	--	915	--	230,000	--	583,043
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,788	--	50	--	--	--	1,838
Philippines	46,665	298,000	--	15,997	--	5,856	--	2,600	125,000	--	--	494,118
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Portugal	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,550	--	100,000	--	152,550
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,292	--	30	--	--	--	1,322
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100
Sri Lanka	28,005	--	36,000	5,480	--	714	--	160	--	--	--	70,359
Thailand	14,921	5,000	--	--	4,150	4,011	--	2,200	22,000	--	--	52,282
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	850	--	50	--	--	--	900
Tunisia	162	11,250	25,000	--	--	1,560	--	1,400	--	30,000	--	69,372
Turkey	--	60,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	69,250	430,750	--	563,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	14
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	2,106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,106
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,315	--	--	--	--	--	1,315
Yemen	23,300	--	10,000	353	--	1,408	--	1,000	500	--	--	36,561
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	26,868	28,308	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,626
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASEAN	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

06:18 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,875	10,000	--	--	--	810	--	--	--	--	--	17,685
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	416,456	2,816,358	467,000	263,560	11,870	29,570	--	27,615	248,250	4,272,750	--	8,553,429

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

10:30 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	340	--	--	365
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	--	--	125
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	100	--	--	135
Belize	7,600	--	--	--	--	2,445	--	100	500	--	--	10,645
Bolivia	24,611	11,750	17,000	16,284	10,000	--	--	400	5,000	--	--	85,045
Brazil	--	--	--	1,229	200	--	--	125	--	--	--	1,554
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	2,867	--	91	10,000	--	--	1,000	7,100	--	--	21,058
Costa Rica	9,784	90,000	15,000	71	--	3,547	--	230	--	--	--	118,632
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	205	--	--	255
Dominican Republic	20,128	--	5,400	5,080	--	2,673	--	700	--	--	--	33,981
Ecuador	17,201	9,000	--	668	1,000	3,526	--	650	4,000	--	--	36,045
El Salvador	62,288	190,887	40,000	8,082	--	--	--	1,400	80,000	--	--	382,657
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	80
Guatemala	33,329	80,524	18,000	10,325	--	4,173	--	400	9,000	--	--	155,751
Guyana	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	7,050
Haiti	27,980	--	--	22,089	--	198	--	100	--	--	--	50,367
Honduras	37,716	15,000	18,000	3,216	--	6,269	--	1,100	40,000	--	--	121,301
Jamaica	51,620	25,000	37,300	6,227	1,000	3,046	--	300	3,500	--	--	127,993
Mexico	--	--	--	4,329	15,000	--	--	225	--	--	--	19,554
Nicaragua	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Panama	--	--	--	254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	254
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,727	--	125	--	--	--	2,852
Peru	17,725	2,000	15,000	15,525	10,500	--	--	520	2,500	--	--	63,770
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	155	--	--	205
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	120	--	--	170
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	480	--	--	530
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	100	--	--	140
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	500	--	--	625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	125	--	--	--	825
Caribbean Regional	18,913	10,225	--	--	--	4,126	--	--	--	--	--	33,264
Central American Reg	19,737	8,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,362
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	--	--	--	2,100
ROCAP	33,178	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,178
LAC Regional	32,932	10,676	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,608
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	414,742	461,654	172,700	93,470	55,400	32,730	--	10,385	153,600	0	--	1,394,681

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	33,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,769
Education	6,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,866
Energy	10,139	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,139
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,561
Health	78,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78,128
Nutrition	10,272	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,272
Population	113,596	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113,596
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,891	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,891
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,912
Program Office	2,011	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,011
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total S&T	320,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	320,145
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
FVA												
Food for Peace	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630
PVC	57,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,916
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,367]
Program Mgt Support	213	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213
Total FVA	58,759	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,759
PPC												
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,384
Evaluation	4,512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,512
PDPR	3,659	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,659
Women in Development	5,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,150
Donor Coordination	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	459
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,219
Total PPC	19,383	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,383
PRE												
Investment	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Revolving Fund	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Program Review	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	270
Project Development	10,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,382
Total PRE	16,152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,152
OFDA	9,235	9,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,558
Science Advisor	10,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,994
Israel Cooperation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,747	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,747
Office of Intl Training	1,680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,680
Peacekeeping	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Other	--	--	--	--	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	108,829
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
World Food Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(59,698)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,698)
Ocean Freight	--	--	50,409	231,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,409
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	699	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	699
Buydown	--	--	--	46,890	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,890

FY 1989 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

04:36 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA ACTUAL	ESF ACTUAL	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	(31,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(31,100)
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	(129)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(129)
TOTAL	441,095	34,323	32,280	187,791	33,730	34,884	--	245	39,970	--	--	804,318

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 --- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
Africa	573,294	13,853	101,500	104,852	--	59,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	892,094
Asia/Near East & Europe	406,933	2,971,285	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	--	26,915	--	4,530,775	--	8,566,479
Latin America & Caribbean	349,331	980,329	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,919,942
Central Bureaus	432,411	--	156,063	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	281	29,870	--	1,024,291
Contingency Unallocated	16,021	3,551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,572
Geographic & Central Programs	1,777,990	3,969,018	848,963	672,599	113,040	165,649	--	47,196	281	4,827,642	--	12,422,378
(Africa Fund)	[561,823]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[561,823]
(SADCC)	[49,785]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[49,785]
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Deob/Reob	39,000	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
Subtotal	1,816,990	3,987,018	848,963	672,599	113,040	165,649	--	47,196	281	4,827,642	--	12,479,378
ASHA	37,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,850
Disaster Assistance	29,115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,115
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[91,109]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[91,109]
Housing Guarantees	[99,570]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[99,570]
Housing Borrowing Authority	37,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
Operating Expenses	437,056	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	437,056
Operating Expenses-IG	30,453	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,453
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,147
Special Assistance Initiatives	127,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	127,450
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,063	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,063
Central Amer. Reconciliation	33,256	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,256
Advanced Acq. of Property	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(450,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(450,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,139,480	3,987,018	848,963	672,599	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,648,060
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,555	--	--	--	--	32,555
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,859	--	--	--	--	16,859
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,850	--	--	--	--	8,850
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	368,409	--	--	--	--	368,409
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785	--	--	--	--	49,785
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,737	--	--	--	--	3,737
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,912)	--	--	--	--	(2,912)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp												
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[19,914]	--	--	--	--	[19,914]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[211,537]	--	--	--	--	[211,537]
Receipts	--	--	(543,341)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	--	(158,441)	--	(740,782)
Adjustments	(60,274)	(276,030)	--	--	--	--	(1,056)	--	--	--	--	(337,360)
Total: Bilateral	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	437,227	--	--	--	--	7,484,731

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE												
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,469,191	--	--	--	--	1,469,191
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	274,137	--	--	--	--	274,137
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,743,328	--	--	--	--	1,743,328
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,180,555	--	--	--	--	9,228,059
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,974	9,974
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,773	32,773
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	499,055	499,055
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(281)	(20,000)	(1)	(20,282)
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,196	0	4,649,201	541,801	5,238,198
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,079,206	3,710,988	305,622	672,599	113,040	166,049	2,180,555	47,196	0	4,649,201	541,801	14,466,257

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.
2/ Burma program will be reprogrammed to other priority program countries.

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
FY 1989 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority												
FY 1990 Deobligation/ Reobligation Authority	(39,000)	(33,000)										(72,000)
Reappropriation	(13,460)											(13,460)
Carry in from prior FY							(906)		(281)			(1,187)
FDAP												0
Sahel	(162)											(162)
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance	(4,222)											(4,222)
Special Assist. Initiatives												0
Operating Expenses	(1,512)											(1,512)
Misc. Trust Funds	(63)											(63)
Economic Support Fund		(277,905)										(277,905)
CARA	(6,896)											(6,896)
Adv Acq of Property	(7,029)											(7,029)
Carry over into next FY												0
FDAP												0
DFA												0
Sahel												0
PSRF												0
Disaster Assistance												0
Special Assist. Initiatives	31,862											31,862
Operating Expenses												0
Misc. Trust Funds												0
Economic Support Fund												0
CARA												0
Adv Acq of Property	6,929											6,929
Reimbursements												0
Recoveries	(5,500)						(150)					(5,650)
No-Year Funds												
Carry in from prior FY												0
Recovery of no-year funds												0
Section 517 authority	(7,321)	(15,125)										(22,446)
Carry over into next FY												0
Availability withdrawn		50,000										50,000
Returned to Treasury												0
Transfers in	(13,900)									(20,000)		(33,900)
Transfers out												0
Difference due to rounding											(1)	(1)
Total Adjustments	(60,274)	(276,030)	0	0	0	0	(1,056)	0	(281)	(20,000)	(1)	(357,642)

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA												
Angola	--	--	--	2,126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,126
Benin	--	--	--	2,049	--	1,602	--	75	--	--	--	3,726
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,192	--	358	--	996	--	12,546
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,651	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	8,751
Burundi	6,000	--	--	--	--	860	--	139	--	--	--	6,999
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,816	--	274	--	--	--	24,090
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	939	--	87	--	70	--	--	--	4,096
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	360	--	2,568	--	179	--	--	--	5,107
Chad	6,000	--	--	859	--	1,117	--	249	--	2,987	--	11,212
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	451	--	40	--	--	--	1,191
Congo	500	--	2,000	66	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	2,616
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	--	757	--	395	--	149	--	--	--	1,801
Djibouti	--	1,905	--	--	--	--	--	149	--	1,991	--	4,045
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	427	--	100	--	--	--	1,527
Ethiopia	--	--	--	30,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,796
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	10,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,924
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,556	--	100	--	--	--	2,656
Gambia	5,000	--	--	1,199	--	1,198	--	70	--	--	--	7,467
Ghana	15,000	--	6,000	7,795	--	2,158	--	174	--	--	--	31,127
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	--	--	1,302	--	149	--	--	--	26,451
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	44	--	1,167	--	70	--	--	--	3,281
Kenya	30,000	--	8,000	885	--	3,278	--	1,006	--	9,956	--	53,125
Lesotho	8,000	--	--	586	--	2,039	--	70	--	--	--	10,695
Liberia	--	--	7,500	--	--	2,648	--	398	--	996	--	11,542
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,132	--	--	--	75	--	299	--	26,506
Malawi	20,000	--	--	8,234	--	2,508	--	249	--	1,991	--	32,982
Mali	19,000	--	--	557	--	3,921	--	149	--	--	--	23,627
Mauritania	590	--	--	1,009	--	1,700	--	124	--	--	--	3,423
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	1,520
Mozambique	20,000	--	--	13,352	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,352
Namibia	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Niger	18,000	--	--	82	--	3,489	--	274	--	1,693	--	23,538
Nigeria	11,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	11,600
Rwanda	8,000	--	--	123	--	624	--	100	--	--	--	8,847
Sao Tome	300	--	--	41	--	267	--	60	--	--	--	668
Senegal	37,000	--	5,000	1,961	--	2,637	--	473	--	996	--	48,067
Seychelles	--	1,991	--	--	--	267	--	100	--	--	--	2,358
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	1,927	--	2,734	--	70	--	--	--	9,231
Somalia	740	--	5,000	258	--	--	--	796	--	--	--	6,794
South Africa	21,600	9,957	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,557
Sudan	--	--	20,000	743	--	--	--	676	--	--	--	21,419
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	787	--	1,848	--	50	--	--	--	8,685
Tanzania	10,810	--	--	--	--	1,868	--	100	--	--	--	12,778
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,705	--	2,504	--	100	--	--	--	9,309
Uganda	18,000	--	6,000	5,492	--	--	--	149	--	--	--	29,641
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	413	--	3,668	--	955	--	2,987	--	57,023
Zambia	5,000	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	239	--	--	--	5,239
S Africa Regional/SADCC	49,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,785
Africa Regional	83,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979	--	88,748
Disaster Reserve	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[2,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,000]
AEPRP	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total	573,294	13,853	101,500	104,852	--	59,896	--	8,828	--	29,871	--	892,094

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
(FDAP/Sahel)	[11,471]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[11,471]

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE												
Afghanistan 1/	34,629	34,850	--	815	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,294
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	15
Bangladesh	52,500	--	60,000	17,460	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	130,259
Bhutan	--	--	--	246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	246
Burma	--	--	--	--	5,540 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,540
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,078	--	2,490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,568
Cyprus	--	14,936	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,936
Egypt	--	926,495	153,000	--	--	--	--	1,493	--	1,294,410	--	2,375,398
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	1,791	--	25	--	--	--	1,816
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	35
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	--	348,495	--	349,092
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	1,263	--	--	--	--	--	1,263
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	10
India	22,473	--	--	83,204	--	--	--	299	--	--	--	105,976
Indonesia	43,000	1,991	10,000	5,089	--	--	--	1,791	--	--	--	61,871
Ireland	--	29,769	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	29,799
Israel	--	1,194,840	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,792,260	--	2,987,100
Jordan	--	34,850	--	--	--	--	--	1,991	--	67,794	--	104,635
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	531	--	--	--	--	--	531
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,195	--	--	--	1,195
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lebanon	3,710	3,734	--	10,605	--	--	--	398	--	--	--	18,447
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	946	--	--	--	946
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	30
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	50	--	--	--	82
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,214	--	--	--	--	--	2,214
Morocco	11,500	19,914	35,000	15,899	--	3,454	--	996	--	42,815	--	129,578
Nepal	12,393	--	--	2,160	--	2,707	--	100	--	--	--	17,360
Oman	--	12,546	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	12,646
Pakistan	43,000	229,011	80,000	--	5,700	822	--	911	--	229,011	--	588,455
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	1,918	--	50	--	--	--	1,968
Philippines	46,775	124,022	18,400	12,512	--	5,902	--	2,588	--	140,095	--	350,294
Poland	--	--	20,000	--	--	1,221	--	--	--	--	--	21,221
Portugal	--	40,002	--	--	--	--	--	2,584	--	84,635	--	127,221
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,460	--	30	--	--	--	1,490
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,892	--	--	--	1,892
Sri Lanka	18,000	--	16,000	844	--	631	--	159	--	--	--	35,634
Thailand	10,000	2,539	--	--	3,500	4,225	--	2,191	--	3,038	--	25,493
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	737	--	50	--	--	--	787
Tunisia	--	12,446	15,000	--	--	1,797	--	1,394	--	29,871	--	60,508
Turkey	--	14,264	--	--	350	--	--	3,385	--	497,850	--	515,849
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--	51
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	4,979	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,979
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	30	--	--	--	90
West Bank/Gaza	--	13,065	--	2,246	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,311
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,162	--	--	--	--	--	1,162
Yemen	21,000	--	20,000	--	--	1,329	--	1,000	--	501	--	43,830
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	27,312	11,948	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,710
Eastern Europe Regional	51,381	230,006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	281,387
ASEAN	3,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,260

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	754	--	--	--	--	--	16,754
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Total	406,933	2,971,285	427,400	153,570	15,540	34,061	--	26,915	--	4,530,775	--	8,566,479

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

10:30 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN												
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	44
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	139	--	--	--	139
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Belize	6,457	--	--	--	--	2,470	--	100	--	--	--	9,027
Bolivia	21,100	33,413	20,000	13,302	9,200	826	--	498	--	39,728	--	138,067
Brazil	--	--	--	600	1,900	--	--	124	--	--	--	2,624
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	50
Colombia	--	2,133	--	158	10,000	--	--	1,494	--	48,789	--	62,574
Costa Rica	11,850	63,544	15,000	207	--	3,517	--	229	--	--	--	94,347
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Dominican Republic	14,512	--	20,000	5,231	--	3,115	--	777	--	--	--	43,635
Ecuador	14,091	--	--	335	1,400	3,251	--	722	--	--	--	19,799
El Salvador	58,818	144,355	35,000	4,547	--	--	--	1,394	--	84,635	--	328,749
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	--	--	--	84
Guatemala	30,070	56,483	18,000	8,531	--	4,470	--	398	--	2,887	--	120,839
Guyana	--	996	4,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	5,046
Haiti	27,301	--	--	14,353	--	807	--	100	--	498	--	43,059
Honduras	34,370	130,017	12,000	5,670	--	6,192	--	1,095	--	20,163	--	209,507
Jamaica	14,011	4,978	30,000	4,185	1,900	3,381	--	299	--	--	--	58,754
Mexico	--	--	--	2,256	15,000	--	--	249	--	--	--	17,505
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	530,125	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	530,167
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	2,908	--	124	--	--	--	3,032
Peru	12,003	3,286	10,000	26,602	10,000	--	--	523	--	35,945	--	98,359
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	--	--	--	65
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	124	--	--	--	124
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	124	--	--	--	1,124
Caribbean Regional	18,602	--	--	--	--	3,488	--	--	--	--	--	22,090
Central American Reg	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,091	--	--	--	2,091
ROCAP	21,354	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,354
LAC Regional	64,792	10,924	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,481	--	87,197
DPRP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	349,331	980,329	164,000	86,019	57,400	34,425	--	11,312	--	237,126	--	1,919,942

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS												
S&T												
Agriculture	32,229	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,229
Education	5,227	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,227
Energy	15,406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,406
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,869	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,869
Health	75,295	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,295
Nutrition	8,667	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,667
Population	116,061	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116,061
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,922	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,922
Research & Univ Relations	8,330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,330
Program Office	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
CGIARS	39,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,828
Total S&T	321,534	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	321,534
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[7,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[7,000]
FVA												
Food for Peace	556	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	556
PVC	57,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,300
Biden Pell	[2,712]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,712]
Program Mgt Support	440	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440
Total FVA	58,296	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58,296
PPC												
Economic Affairs	5,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,035
Evaluation	3,417	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,417
PDPR	1,990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,990
Women in Development	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947
Donor Coordination	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Peace Corps	1,989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,989
Israel Cooperation	4,918	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,918
Total PPC	22,646	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,646
PRE												
Investment	704	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	704
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Project Development	10,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400
Total PRE	11,904	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,904
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	11,084	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,084
Israel Cooperation	[2,459]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,459]
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,947	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,947
Office of Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	--	--	40,100	37,267	--	144	281	29,870	--	107,662
P.L.480:												
Reserve	--	--	113,000	172,431	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	285,431
World Food Program	--	--	--	24,640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,640
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(19,618)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(19,618)
Ocean Freight	--	--	59,363	197,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257,242
Initial Payment	--	--	(16,100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,100)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	673	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	673
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1990 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS

05:05 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	MAP	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Forward Funding	--	--	--	(47,847)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,847)
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	(200)	--	--	--	--	(3)	--	--	--	(203)
TOTAL	432,411	--	156,063	328,158	40,100	37,267	--	141	281	29,870	--	1,024,291

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE											
Africa	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589
Asia/Near East & Europe	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	--	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,344,752
Latin America & Caribbean	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827
Central Bureaus	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Geographic & Central Programs	1,768,500	3,344,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	181,062	--	50,500	5,016,900	--	11,973,962
(Africa Fund)	[560,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[560,500]
(SADCC)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(PSRF)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	[175,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	23,000	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,000
Subtotal	1,791,500	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	181,062	--	50,500	5,016,900	--	12,010,962
ASHA	23,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,000
Disaster Assistance	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Humanit. Relief (McCollum Amdt)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Private Sector Guarantees	[125,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[125,000]
Housing Guarantees	[100,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[100,000]
Housing Borrowing Authority	48,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48,000
Operating Expenses	447,794	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	447,794
Operating Expenses-IG	33,884	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,884
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,341	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,341
Special Assistance Initiatives	500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
TCIP Poland	[200,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[200,000]
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Central Amer. Reconciliation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Advanced Acq. of Property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
A.I.D. Loan Repayments	(460,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(460,000)
Misc. Trust Funds Receipts	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,000)
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,464,519	3,358,000	817,000	646,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	--	7,435,519
Trade & Development Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000	--	--	--	30,000
Inter-American Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,941	--	--	--	16,941
African Development Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,500	--	--	--	11,500
Peace Corps Trust Fund	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	400
Migration & Refugee Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	450,648	--	--	--	450,648
Emergency Refugee Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,643	--	--	--	3,643
Misc. Trust Funds - DOT Rec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2,743)	--	--	--	(2,743)
Overseas Priv. Invest. Corp											
(limit on direct loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[23,000]	--	--	--	[23,000]
(limit on guar. loans)	--	--	--	--	--	--	[185,000]	--	--	--	[185,000]
Receipts	--	--	(565,147)	--	--	--	(39,000)	--	(224,415)	--	(828,562)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total: Bilateral	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	495,989	--	--	--	7,555,861

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:07 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE											
MDB's	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,736,269	--	--	--	1,736,269
I O & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	225,000	--	--	--	225,000
Total: Multilateral	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,961,269	--	--	--	1,961,269
TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	2,457,258	--	--	--	9,517,130
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,026	12,026
Peacekeeping Operations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,800	32,800
Guarantee Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	587,061	587,061
Asset Sales Prepayment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	5,474,872
TOTAL ECONOMIC & MILITARY	2,472,557	3,358,000	251,853	646,000	150,000	181,462	2,457,258	50,500	4,792,485	631,887	14,992,002

1/ Includes emergency and refugee programs in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA											
Angola	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benin	1,000	--	--	1,132	--	1,718	--	100	--	--	3,950
Botswana	7,000	--	--	--	--	4,046	--	375	1,000	--	12,421
Burkina	3,000	--	--	5,574	--	--	--	100	--	--	8,674
Burundi	7,500	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	175	--	--	8,675
Cameroon	20,000	--	--	--	--	3,611	--	275	--	--	23,886
Cape Verde	3,000	--	--	1,989	--	95	--	75	--	--	5,159
Central African Republic	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,700	--	200	250	--	5,150
Chad	6,000	6,000	--	2,315	--	1,619	--	300	2,000	--	18,234
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	599	--	75	--	--	1,374
Congo	1,000	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	3,050
Cote d'Ivoire	500	--	5,000	--	--	1,041	--	150	--	--	6,691
Djibouti	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	175	2,000	--	6,175
Equatorial Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	497	--	100	--	--	1,597
Ethiopia	--	--	--	11,456	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,456
Ethiopia (North)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	2,833	--	100	--	--	2,933
Gambia	6,000	--	--	2,792	--	1,269	--	100	--	--	10,161
Ghana	16,000	--	6,000	5,302	--	2,354	--	175	--	--	29,831
Guinea	15,000	--	10,000	500	--	1,378	--	150	--	--	27,028
Guinea-Bissau	4,000	--	--	531	--	1,326	--	100	--	--	5,957
Kenya	26,000	7,000	5,000	2,707	--	3,176	--	1,175	8,000	--	53,058
Lesotho	7,000	--	--	--	--	2,395	--	75	--	--	9,470
Liberia	--	6,000	--	--	--	2,410	--	500	1,000	--	9,910
Madagascar	19,000	--	5,000	2,302	--	--	--	75	500	--	26,877
Malawi	20,000	--	--	--	--	2,524	--	250	2,000	--	24,774
Mali	18,000	--	--	3,034	--	3,982	--	125	--	--	25,141
Mauritania	590	--	--	4,892	--	1,749	--	175	--	--	7,406
Mauritius	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	1,525
Mozambique	22,000	--	--	29,784	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,784
Namibia	2,000	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	7,900
Niger	18,000	--	--	--	--	3,456	--	275	1,250	--	22,981
Nigeria	11,000	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	17,100
Rwanda	9,000	--	--	--	--	652	--	100	--	--	9,752
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	388	--	125	--	--	813
Senegal	19,000	5,000	5,000	--	--	2,596	--	525	1,000	--	33,121
Seychelles	--	3,300	--	--	--	285	--	100	--	--	3,685
Sierra Leone	500	--	4,000	906	--	3,366	--	100	--	--	8,872
Somalia	3,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	900	--	--	8,900
South Africa	25,000	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,000
Sudan	--	--	20,000	2,939	--	--	--	900	--	--	23,839
Swaziland	6,000	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	8,218
Tanzania	14,000	--	--	--	--	2,417	--	100	--	--	16,517
Togo	4,000	--	--	2,576	--	2,442	--	100	--	--	9,118
Uganda	20,000	--	6,000	3,000	--	--	--	175	--	--	29,175
Zaire	33,000	--	16,000	--	--	3,016	--	1,075	3,000	--	56,091
Zambia	5,000	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	5,250
S Africa Regional/SADCC	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Africa Regional	72,910	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	76,910
Disaster Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[3,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[3,000]
AEPRP	55,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,000
Total	560,500	56,100	94,000	83,731	--	63,083	--	10,175	26,000	--	893,589

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	OA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE											
Afghanistan 1/	35,000	35,000	--	27,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	97,469
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Bangladesh	56,100	--	60,000	16,482	--	--	--	300	--	--	132,882
Bhutan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Burma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cambodian Resistance	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	150,000	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,300,000	--	2,266,500
Fiji	--	300	--	--	--	1,792	--	50	300	--	2,442
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550	345,000	--	345,550
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	2,117
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
India	22,000	--	--	71,621	--	--	--	300	--	--	93,921
Indonesia	38,500	5,000	5,000	5,754	--	--	--	1,900	1,000	--	57,154
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	50,000	--	87,100
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	629	--	--	--	--	629
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
Laos	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	500
Lebanon	--	1,000	--	10,625	--	--	--	400	--	--	12,025
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	50
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	38	--	60	--	--	98
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,499	--	--	--	--	2,499
Morocco	12,500	12,000	35,000	3,452	--	3,361	--	1,050	40,000	--	107,363
Nepal	13,000	--	--	--	--	3,363	--	100	--	--	16,463
Oman	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	15,100
Pakistan	46,000	210,000	80,000	--	7,500	1,893	--	930	228,000	--	574,323
Papua New Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	2,143	--	75	--	--	2,218
Philippines	55,000	160,000	20,000	12,113	--	5,727	--	2,600	200,000	--	455,440
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	2,743	--	--	--	--	2,743
Portugal	--	45,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,650	125,000	--	172,650
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	1,438	--	50	--	--	1,488
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	--	1,500
Sri Lanka	11,250	--	20,000	--	--	819	--	160	--	--	32,229
Thailand	10,000	5,000	--	--	4,000	4,737	--	2,500	15,000	--	41,237
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	709	--	50	--	--	759
Tunisia	--	10,900	15,000	--	--	2,152	--	1,500	30,000	--	59,552
Turkey	--	50,000	--	--	350	--	--	3,400	545,000	--	598,750
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	77	--	--	--	--	77
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vanuatu	--	--	--	--	--	91	--	30	--	--	121
West Bank/Gaza	--	11,800	--	2,177	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,977
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,157	--	--	--	--	1,157
Yemen	20,500	--	10,000	--	--	1,388	--	1,000	500	--	33,388
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
Asia/Near East Regional	25,630	5,000	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	31,130
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASEAN	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
South Pacific	6,000	10,000	--	--	--	821	--	--	--	--	16,821
DPRP	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
Total	404,480	2,636,000	395,000	149,693	12,850	39,694	--	27,235	4,679,800	--	8,344,752

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

10:30 AM
16-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN											
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	1,000	--	1,150
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	1,200	--	--	50	--	--	1,250
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Belize	7,320	--	--	--	--	2,367	--	100	500	--	10,287
Bolivia	23,541	30,800	20,000	12,061	15,700	1,238	--	900	40,000	--	144,240
Brazil	--	--	--	--	2,500	--	--	125	--	--	2,625
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	500	--	600
Colombia	--	--	--	--	20,000	--	--	2,500	58,000	--	80,500
Costa Rica	9,705	40,000	15,000	--	--	3,020	--	230	--	--	67,955
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	11,335	12,000	20,000	3,827	--	3,315	--	800	1,000	--	52,277
Ecuador	14,752	9,000	--	--	1,500	3,738	--	800	2,000	--	31,790
El Salvador	64,118	180,000	35,000	4,886	--	--	--	1,400	90,000	--	375,404
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Guatemala	34,295	60,000	18,000	7,542	--	4,257	--	500	5,000	--	129,594
Guyana	--	2,000	7,000	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	9,050
Haiti	29,471	10,000	12,000	12,710	--	1,468	--	200	600	--	66,449
Honduras	36,933	80,000	12,000	3,601	--	5,827	--	1,100	40,000	--	179,461
Jamaica	15,642	17,000	30,000	3,600	1,400	3,314	--	300	1,000	--	72,256
Mexico	--	--	--	--	18,300	--	--	300	--	--	18,600
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	3,013	--	175	--	--	3,188
Peru	11,875	3,100	15,000	19,193	19,000	--	--	900	39,000	--	108,068
St. Kitts and Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	25
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	200
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	125	--	--	1,125
Caribbean Regional	17,664	10,000	--	--	--	3,803	--	700	4,500	--	36,667
Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	1,000
ROCAP	20,430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,430
LAC Regional	52,486	23,000	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	81,486
DPRP	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	175,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175,000
Total	374,567	651,900	184,000	67,420	86,600	35,360	--	12,880	283,100	--	1,695,827

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	PL 480 TITLE I	PL 480 TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS											
S&T											
Agriculture	32,950	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,950
Education	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800
Energy	13,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,250
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	9,450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,450
Health	77,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,150
Nutrition	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
Population	109,886	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,886
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,300
Research & Univ Relations	8,319	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,319
Program Office	598	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	598
CGIARS	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
Total S&T	315,703	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	315,703
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	[4,000]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[4,000]
FVA											
Food for Peace	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625
PVC	55,750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,750
Biden Pell	[2,700]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	[2,700]
Program Mgt Support	625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	625
Total FVA	57,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,000
PPC											
Economic Affairs	5,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,300
Evaluation	3,790	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,790
PDPR	3,120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,120
Women in Development	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Donor Coordination	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Strategic Planning	990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	990
Peace Corps	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Israel Cooperation	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Total PPC	25,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,630
PRE											
Investment	927	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	927
Revolving Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Review	473	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473
Project Development	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,000
Total PRE	12,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,400
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	8,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,662
Israel Cooperation	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Office of Intl Training	2,558	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,558
Peacekeeping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	--	--	--	--	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	121,685
P.L.480:											
Reserve	--	--	94,800	72,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	167,542
World Food Program	--	--	--	76,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,700
Stock Adjustment	--	--	--	(33,146)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(33,146)
Ocean Freight	--	--	64,600	228,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	293,460
Initial Payment	--	--	(15,400)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,400)
Farmer to Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Buydown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

FY 1991 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

05:52 PM
15-Feb-90

	DA	ESF	---- PL 480 ---- TITLE I	TITLE II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	IMET	FMF	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Forward Funding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Transfer from Title I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Adjustment for rounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	428,953	--	144,000	345,156	50,550	42,925	--	210	28,000	--	1,039,794

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE						
Africa	552,749	95,750	573,294	13,690	560,500	56,100
Asia/Near East & Europe	358,314	2,616,050	401,421	2,845,169	404,480	2,636,000
Latin America & Caribbean	384,604	546,700	347,555	849,640	374,567	651,900
Central Bureaus	438,362	--	432,378	--	428,953	--
Contingency Unallocated	--	--	15,859	2,489	--	--
Geographic & Central Programs	1,734,029	3,258,500	1,770,507	3,710,988	1,768,500	3,344,000
(Africa Fund)	[500,000]	--	[561,823]	--	[560,500]	--
(SADCC)	[50,000]	--	[49,785]	--	--	--
(PSRF)	[6,367]	--	--	--	--	--
(Andean Narcotics Init.)	--	--	--	--	--	[175,000]
Deob/Reob	--	--	39,000	18,000	23,000	14,000
Subtotal	1,734,029	3,258,500	1,809,507	3,728,988	1,791,500	3,358,000
ASHA	35,000	--	37,850	--	23,000	--
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	24,893	--	40,000	--
Private Sector Guarantees	[50,000]	--	[91,109]	--	[125,000]	--
Housing Guarantees	[125,000]	--	[99,570]	--	[100,000]	--
Housing Borrowing Authority	13,000	--	37,000	--	48,000	--
Operating Expenses	418,000	--	430,044	--	447,794	--
Operating Expenses-IG	28,500	--	30,453	--	33,884	--
Foreign Service Ret. & Dis.	40,533	--	40,147	--	40,341	--
Special Assistance Initiatives	--	--	159,312	--	500,000	--
TCIP Central America	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
TCIP Poland	--	--	[200,000]	--	[200,000]	--
Subtotal A.I.D.	2,294,062	3,258,500	2,569,206	3,728,988	2,924,519	3,358,000

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
AFRICA						
Benin	--	--	--	--	1,000	--
Botswana	8,060	--	7,000	--	7,000	--
Burkina	3,140	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Burundi	528	--	6,000	--	7,500	--
Cameroon	25,240	--	20,000	--	20,000	--
Cape Verde	1,765	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Central African Republic	590	--	2,000	--	2,000	--
Chad	5,400	10,000	6,000	--	6,000	6,000
Comoros	700	--	700	--	700	--
Congo	500	--	500	--	1,000	--
Cote d'Ivoire	70	--	500	--	500	--
Djibouti	--	3,200	--	1,742	--	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	825	--	1,000	--	1,000	--
Gambia	3,100	--	5,000	--	6,000	--
Ghana	7,040	--	15,000	--	16,000	--
Guinea	12,605	--	15,000	--	15,000	--
Guinea-Bissau	2,080	--	2,000	--	4,000	--
Kenya	44,305	10,000	30,000	--	26,000	7,000
Lesotho	9,660	--	8,000	--	7,000	--
Liberia	9,240	11,000	--	--	--	6,000
Madagascar	14,550	--	19,000	--	19,000	--
Malawi	19,518	--	20,000	--	20,000	--
Mali	21,980	--	19,000	--	18,000	--
Mauritania	210	--	590	--	590	--
Mauritius	1,500	--	1,500	--	1,500	--
Mozambique	18,622	--	20,000	--	22,000	--
Namibia	--	--	500	--	2,000	5,800
Niger	19,855	--	18,000	--	18,000	--
Nigeria	35,000	--	11,500	--	11,000	6,000
Rwanda	7,500	--	8,000	--	9,000	--
Sao Tome	300	--	300	--	300	--
Senegal	18,000	10,000	37,000	--	19,000	5,000
Seychelles	--	3,000	--	1,991	--	3,300
Sierra Leone	540	--	500	--	500	--
Somalia	4,000	23,250	740	--	3,000	--
South Africa	19,150	13,300	21,600	9,957	25,000	13,000
Sudan	4	12,000	--	--	--	--
Swaziland	6,546	--	6,000	--	6,000	--
Tanzania	5,440	--	10,810	--	14,000	--
Togo	2,740	--	4,000	--	4,000	--
Uganda	13,011	--	18,000	--	20,000	--
Zaire	32,513	--	33,000	--	33,000	--
Zambia	6,100	--	5,000	--	5,000	--
Zimbabwe	5,000	--	5,000	--	5,000	--
S Africa Regional/SADCC	45,489	--	49,785	--	50,000	--
Africa Regional	120,333	--	83,769	--	72,910	--
Disaster Reserve	--	--	15,000	--	--	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[2,000]	--	[3,000]	--
AEPRP	--	--	40,000	--	55,000	--
Total	552,749	95,750	573,294	13,690	560,500	56,100
(FDAP/Sahel)	[10,588]	--	[11,471]	--	--	--

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
ASIA/NEAR EAST & EUROPE						
Afghanistan	22,500	22,500	34,629	34,850	35,000	35,000
Bangladesh	61,980	--	52,500	--	56,100	--
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	5,078	--	7,000
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	14,936	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	--	811,495	--	815,000
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	300
India	24,000	--	22,473	--	22,000	--
Indonesia	42,450	--	43,000	1,991	38,500	5,000
Ireland	--	10,000	--	19,769	--	--
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	1,194,840	--	1,200,000
Jordan	--	15,000	--	34,850	--	35,000
Lebanon	--	300	3,710	3,734	--	1,000
Morocco	12,540	20,000	11,500	19,914	12,500	12,000
Nepal	11,900	--	12,393	--	13,000	--
Oman	--	15,000	--	12,546	--	15,000
Pakistan	50,000	215,000	43,000	229,011	46,000	210,000
Philippines	40,000	124,000	43,000	124,022	55,000	160,000
Poland	--	3,000	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	50,000	--	40,002	--	45,000
Sri Lanka	26,800	--	18,000	--	11,250	--
Thailand	14,008	5,000	10,000	2,539	10,000	5,000
Tunisia	--	11,250	--	12,446	--	10,900
Turkey	--	60,000	--	14,264	--	50,000
USSR (Armenian Earthquake)	--	--	--	4,979	--	--
West Bank/Gaza	--	--	--	11,949	--	11,800
Yemen	21,000	--	21,000	--	20,500	--
Asia/Near East Regional	24,456	20,000	25,575	11,948	25,630	5,000
Eastern Europe Regional	--	--	51,381	230,006	--	--
ASEAN	1,800	--	3,260	--	3,000	--
South Pacific	4,880	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	10,000
DPRP	--	--	--	--	50,000	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[3,000]	--	[4,000]	--
Total	358,314	2,616,050	401,421	2,845,169	404,480	2,636,000

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Belize	7,600	--	6,454	--	7,320	--
Bolivia	21,050	25,000	21,000	20,163	23,541	30,800
Colombia	--	5,000	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	8,995	90,000	11,850	63,544	9,705	40,000
Costa Rica Fact Finding	--	250	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	16,632	12,150	14,485	--	11,335	12,000
Ecuador	16,008	9,000	14,091	--	14,752	9,000
El Salvador	62,288	185,000	58,818	130,615	64,118	180,000
Guatemala	32,950	80,000	30,070	56,483	34,295	60,000
Guyana	--	--	--	996	--	2,000
Haiti	26,029	--	27,281	--	29,471	10,000
Honduras	37,626	85,000	34,210	60,017	36,933	80,000
Jamaica	50,300	25,000	14,011	4,978	15,642	17,000
Nicaragua	--	2,000	--	--	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	500,000	--	--
Peru	14,498	2,000	12,000	3,286	11,875	3,100
Caribbean Regional	18,547	10,200	17,375	--	17,664	10,000
Central American Reg	19,678	7,500	--	--	--	--
ROCAP	20,972	--	21,308	--	20,430	--
LAC Regional	31,431	8,600	64,602	9,558	52,486	23,000
DPRP	--	--	--	--	25,000	--
Andean Narcotics Initiative	--	--	--	--	--	175,000
Total	384,604	546,700	347,555	849,640	374,567	651,900

10:45 AM 16-Feb-90	FY 1989 DA APPROP	FY 1989 ESF APPROP	FY 1990 DA APPROP	FY 1990 ESF APPROP	FY 1991 DA REQUEST	FY 1991 ESF REQUEST
CENTRAL BUREAUS						
S&T						
Agriculture	33,714	--	32,229	--	32,950	--
Education	6,866	--	5,227	--	5,800	--
Energy	10,139	--	15,406	--	13,250	--
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,561	--	9,869	--	9,450	--
Health	77,928	--	75,290	--	77,150	--
Nutrition	10,272	--	8,662	--	9,000	--
Population	113,151	--	116,061	--	109,886	--
Rural & Institutional Dev	9,891	--	9,899	--	9,300	--
Research & Univ Relations	8,912	--	8,330	--	8,319	--
Program Office	1,973	--	700	--	598	--
CGIARS	40,000	--	39,828	--	40,000	--
Total S&T	319,407	--	321,501	--	315,703	--
Env/Global Climate Change Resv	--	--	[7,000]	--	[4,000]	--
FVA						
Food for Peace	630	--	556	--	625	--
PVC	57,916	--	57,300	--	55,750	--
Biden Pell	[3,367]	--	[2,712]	--	[2,700]	--
Program Mgt Support	213	--	440	--	625	--
Total FVA	58,759	--	58,296	--	57,000	--
PPC						
Economic Affairs	2,384	--	5,035	--	5,300	--
Evaluation	4,512	--	3,417	--	3,790	--
PDPR	3,659	--	1,990	--	3,120	--
Women in Development	5,150	--	4,947	--	5,000	--
Donor Coordination	--	--	350	--	430	--
Intl Trade & Invst. Promotion	459	--	--	--	--	--
Strategic Planning	--	--	--	--	990	--
Peace Corps	--	--	1,989	--	2,000	--
Israel Cooperation	3,219	--	4,918	--	5,000	--
Total PPC	19,383	--	22,646	--	25,630	--
PRE						
Investment	500	--	704	--	927	--
Revolving Fund	6,367	--	--	--	--	--
Program Review	270	--	800	--	473	--
Project Development	10,382	--	10,400	--	11,000	--
Total PRE	17,519	--	11,904	--	12,400	--
OFDA	5,529	--	--	--	--	--
Science Advisor	10,994	--	11,084	--	8,662	--
Israel Cooperation	--	--	[2,459]	--	2,500	--
PRE Housing & Urban Dev	4,747	--	4,947	--	4,500	--
Office of Intl Training	1,680	--	2,000	--	2,558	--
Other	344	--	--	--	--	--
Total	438,362	--	432,378	--	428,953	--

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 REQUEST
MDBs				
World Bank (IBRD)	40,176	50,001	49,786	110,592
Int'l Development Association	915,000	995,000	960,851	1,064,150
Spec Fac for Sub-Saharan Africa	---	---	---	---
Int'l Finance Corporation	20,300	4,892	74,607	40,331
Inter-American Development Bank	31,600	---	31,482	57,449
Fund for Special Operations	25,732	---	63,451	20,850
Inter-American Investment Corp.	1,303	---	---	25,500
Asian Development Bank	15,057	---	---	---
Asian Development Fund	28,000	152,392	174,973	301,809
African Development Bank	8,999	7,345	9,493	10,136
African Development Fund	75,000	105,000	104,548	105,452
MIGA	44,403	---	---	---
TOTAL	1,205,570	1,314,630	1,469,191	1,736,269
International Organizations & Programs				
UN Development Program	110,000	109,919	107,752	108,500
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	54,400	60,400	64,350	50,000
Int'l Atomic Energy Agency	21,854	22,000	21,646	24,000
Organization of American States	12,000	10,000	9,839	10,000
UN Environment Program	7,840	9,500	11,807	10,000
World Meteorological Organization	1,960	1,960	1,968	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund	980	1,500	1,476	1,500
World Food Program	980	980	964	---
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	220	800	787	---
UN Education & Training Program for Southern Africa	784	800	788	800
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	170	650	738	500
UN Institute for Namibia	110	110	107	---
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	245	500	492	250
UN Fellowship Program	245	245	241	---
UNITAR	---	---	---	---
UNIDO Invest. Promotion Service	150	250	492	500
International Fund for Ag Development	30,000	2,500	34,438	6,250
UNDP TFCPHA	---	--	---	---
UN Fund for Victims of Torture	90	100	98	100
International Convention & Scientific Organization Contributions (ICSOC)	2,000	2,000	1,967	2,000
UN Center on Human Settlement (HABITAT)	400	400	393	---
World Heritage Trust Fund	220	220	216	---
UN Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	---	---	13,283	6,500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	---	---	98	100
UN Trust Fund for Int'l Research & Trng Inst. for Adv. of Women (INSTRAW)	---	200	197	---
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)	---	941	---	---
International Civil Aviation Org. (ICAD)	---	100	---	---
UN Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)	---	20	---	---
UN Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP)	---	20	---	---

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ACTUAL	FY 1990 ESTIMATE	FY 1991 REQUEST
WHO Special Fund for Climate & Atmospheric Environmental Studies	---	---	---	500
Intl Tropical Timber Organization	---	---	---	1,000
FAO Tropical Forestry Action Plan	---	---	---	500
TOTAL	244,648	226,115	274,137	225,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE	1,450,218	1,540,745	1,743,328	1,961,269

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* used in this presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: Project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Program Summary sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: Last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1989.

Appropriation: An act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposes, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1989.

Appropriation Accounts: The separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: Substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period, and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: Economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: Authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: Year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1990.

Consortium Grants: Grants to consortia of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

Continuing Resolution: A joint resolution passed by the Congress to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: A business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: Unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: Assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): A specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. Member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long-term, low-interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): Grants to assist private and voluntary organizations to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: Bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: An appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: As reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: Yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: The appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480 food aid) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following eight appropriation accounts:
(1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition;
(2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Child Survival; (5) AIDS Prevention and Control; (6) Education and Human Resources Development; (7) Private Sector, Environment and Energy; and (8) Science and Technology.

Grants: Assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for A.I.D. or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Executive Service Corps or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): Measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): Currently known as multilateral development banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Fund (ADF), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Bank (AfDB) and Fund (AfDF).

Loans: Assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: Grants to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: Assistance which the United States provides to less developed countries (LDCs) through multilateral development banks, the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): See international financial institutions.

New Directions: Legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping the poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: Program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance-of-payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: Legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. Government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: Reimburses private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): Assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: Those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business."

Operational Year: Fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1990.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): Grants to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: Cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored less developed country (LDC) national being trained outside his or her own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: The program authorized and appropriated for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: The difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid.)

President's Budget: Budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO): A non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: A coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example, maternal and child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: A single activity designed to generate specific results. For example, a maternal and child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in a poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: Collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: Obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each regional annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and in the main volume for centrally funded A.I.D. programs.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. This table summarizes by type of assistance (Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, P.L. 480 and other) the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the Congressional Presentation is distributed, this publication also is called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data, which is grouped by country and geographic region, includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank, etc., from 1945 to the last completed fiscal year, in this case FY 1989.

MAIN VOLUME
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACRIS	-	A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System
ADP	-	Automated data processing
AEPRP	-	African Economic Policy Reform Program
AID	-	Agency for International Development
AIDS	-	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANE	-	Asia, Near East and Europe
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
ATI	-	Appropriate Technology International
BIFAD	-	Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BOT	-	Build, operate, transfer
CCC	-	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDO	-	Cooperative Development Organization
CEQ	-	Council on Environmental Quality
CF	-	Conservation Foundation
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CHW	-	Community health worker
CINDE	-	Costa Rican Coalition of Development Initiatives
CORECT	-	Committee on Renewable Energy, Commerce and Trade
CRM	-	Coastal resource management
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Service
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSM	-	Contraceptive social marketing
CDO	-	Cooperative Development Organization
DA	-	Development Assistance
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee, of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DOD	-	Department of Defense
DPRP	-	Development Policy Reform Program
DPT	-	Diptheria, pertussis and tetanus
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPM	-	Environmental Planning and Management
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
FAAS	-	Foreign Affairs Administrative Support
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FDAP	-	Functional Development Assistance Program
FERS	-	Federal Employees Retirement System
FTE	-	Full-time equivalent
GA	-	Guarantee Authority
GDP	-	Gross domestic product
GEMINI	-	Growth and Equity Through Microenterprise Investments and Institutions
GNP	-	Gross national product
GPA	-	Global Program on AIDS (World Health Organization)
HABITAT	-	United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
HG	-	Housing Guaranty

HIV	-	Human immunodeficiency virus
IARC	-	International Agriculture Research Center
IEC	-	Information, education and communications
IG	-	Inspector General
IIDH	-	Interamerican Institute of Human Rights
ILANUD	-	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender
IRIS	-	Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector
IVS	-	International Voluntary Services
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	-	Less developed country
LTC	-	Land Tenure Center
MDB	-	Multilateral development bank
MRC	-	Minority Resource Center (A.I.D.)
NGO	-	Non-governmental organization
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
OE	-	Operating Expense
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OIT	-	Office of International Training (A.I.D.)
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
ORS	-	Oral rehydration salts
ORT	-	Oral rehydration therapy
OSDBU	-	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (A.I.D.)
PL	-	Public Law
PPC	-	Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (A.I.D.)
PRE	-	Bureau for Private Enterprise (A.I.D.)
PRE/H	-	Bureau for Private Enterprise, Office of Housing and Urban Programs (A.I.D.)
PSRF	-	Private Sector Revolving Fund
PSTC	-	Program in Science and Technology Cooperation
PVC	-	Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (A.I.D.)
PVO	-	Private and voluntary organization
RAC	-	Research Advisory Committee (A.I.D.)
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (A.I.D.)
S&T	-	Bureau for Science and Technology (A.I.D.)
SADCC	-	Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SAI	-	Special Assistance Initiative
SCF	-	Save the Children Federation
SCI	-	Office of the Science Advisor (A.I.D.)
TCA	-	Training cost analysis
UNCHS	-	United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
VOCA	-	Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
WFP	-	World Food Program (United Nations)
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WVRD	-	World Vision Relief and Development
WWF	-	World Wildlife Fund